2001 QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK

No. 58

Australian Bureau of Statistics

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2001

QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK

BRIAN DOYLE
Regional Director, Queensland

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Front cover photograph: Queen Street, south-west of Edward Street—1897 (Queensland Past and Present, 1897).

Back cover photograph: Queen Street mall, south-west of Edward Street—2000 (Photograph by Robb Luff).

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Explanatory Notes

Statistics shown in this publication are the latest available at the time of preparation. In some cases, figures appearing in this publication are subject to revision and may differ from those in previous publications.

Symbols and other usages

The following symbols mean:

n.a.	not available
n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified
n.e.i.	not elsewhere included
n.e.s.	not elsewhere specified
n.p.	not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated
n.y.a.	not yet available
p	preliminary — figure or series subject to revision
r	figure or series revised since previous issue
*	subject to sampling variability too high for most purposes
**	subject to sampling variability too high for most purposes
..	not applicable
—	nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
______	break in continuity of series

Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between totals and the sums of the component items.

Values are shown in Australian dollars ($ or $A) or cents (c).

All measurements of physical quantities have been expressed in metric units.

Further references

At the end of each chapter a list of selected publications issued by the Queensland and Central offices of the Australian Bureau of Statistics is given. These provide detailed statistical information on topics covered in the chapters.

A catalogue number is shown in brackets after the title and this number should be quoted when ordering these publications.

A complete list of ABS publications produced in Canberra and in each of the State offices is contained in the ABS *Catalogue of Publications and Products* (1101.0) which is available from any ABS office.

Local government areas

Local government areas were created as each part of the State became populated, but since 1916 the trend has been towards a reduction in the number of areas together with the delegation of wider powers. They represent the whole, undivided area of responsibility of an incorporated local government council.

Local government areas are used as basic districts for the presentation of population census and other statistical data.

Statistical divisions

Statistical collections in the State are based generally on local government areas. For convenience of comparison, the areas are grouped into statistical divisions. The maps on pages 18 and 20 indicate the areas covered by the local government areas and statistical divisions.

The 11 statistical divisions are: Brisbane, Moreton, Wide Bay–Burnett, Darling Downs, South West, Fitzroy, Central West, Mackay, Northern, Far North and North West.

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HISTORY

Although the first inhabitants probably arrived from south-eastern Asia about 40,000 years ago, European exploration of the area which is now Queensland occurred in the 17th century. European settlement of Queensland began in 1824 when a site for a penal settlement was chosen on the Brisbane River. By 1839, the convict establishment was phased out and the land was prepared for sale for free settlement. In 1859, the colony of Queensland was separated from New South Wales. Rapid growth was experienced after separation and this growth has continued to the present.

Early exploration

Exploration of Queensland began in the early 17th century when European voyagers such as Willem Jansz in 1606 and Jan Carstens in 1623 visited and explored the Gulf of Carpentaria and Cape York Peninsula. Later, in 1644, Abel Tasman also explored Cape York Peninsula, naming it Carpentaria Land. Lieutenant James Cook is widely recognised as first discovering Queensland when he sailed up the eastern Queensland coast in 1770 in the Endeavour. Cook was followed by Lieutenant Matthew Flinders in 1799 who explored Moreton and Hervey Bays. In 1818, John Thomas Bigge was commissioned to investigate the condition of New South Wales, with the underlying assumption that he would suggest ways of putting 'terror back into transportation'. He reported in 1822 that penal bases could be established at Port Bowen (now Port Clinton), Port Curtis and Moreton Bay, all to be places of stern discipline and control.

Settlement

In 1823, the Governor of New South Wales, Sir Thomas Brisbane, sent John Oxley to select a site for a penal settlement. Oxley recommended Redcliffe Point on Moreton Bay and settlement began in September 1824. However, this settlement was deemed unsuitable and, in the following year, the penal settlement was moved to a new site on the Brisbane River (where Brisbane City is presently situated).

In 1827, Allan Cunningham discovered and named the Darling Downs and in the following year he travelled through the 'gap' (Cunningham's Gap) in the Great Dividing Range.

The discovery of the Darling Downs and the 'gap' was instrumental in the development of pastoral land in Queensland and providing a link between the Brisbane settlement and the Darling Downs. In 1840, Patrick Leslie led the squatters and their thousands of sheep and cattle from New England and southern New South Wales to the Darling Downs.

The Brisbane penal settlement officially closed in 1839 and the area was opened up for permanent settlement. The first sale of Moreton Bay land was held in Sydney in 1842, and free settlement began in Moreton Bay and Brisbane Town the following year.

Following settlement in Brisbane Town and the Darling Downs in the early 1840s, exploration and pastoralisation in other parts of Queensland began. Meanwhile, in 1845, the first population count of the Moreton Bay and Darling Downs districts showed 1,599 persons.

Separation

In the years following free settlement, the isolation of the Moreton Bay and Darling Downs settlements from the centre of government in Sydney led to the move for separation from New South Wales.

The need for separation dominated discussions and after a number of failed attempts, arrangements were finally made for the separation from New South Wales to take place. On 6 June 1859, Queen Victoria issued Letters Patent 'erecting Moreton Bay into colony under the name of Queensland'. On 6 September of the same year, Brisbane, with a population 5,000, was proclaimed a municipality, with John Petrie being the first mayor. On 10 December 1859, separation of the new colony of Queensland from New South Wales was proclaimed by the Governor, Sir George Ferguson Bowen.

At the time of the separation from New South Wales in 1859, the population of Queensland was 23,520 persons. Population growth was rapid in the early years and it took less than 5 years for the population to double.

1860 to Federation

After becoming a separate colony in 1859, Queensland quickly developed, with many towns outside Brisbane being established. For example, Ipswich and Rockhampton were constituted as towns in 1860, while Maryborough and Warwick became towns the following year. In 1862, the first telegraph link between Brisbane, Ipswich, Toowoomba and Sydney was completed and an extensive railway construction program commenced.

The growth and development of the Queensland colony was somewhat halted when a severe economic crisis occurred in 1866. It was the discovery of gold that enabled the colony to thrive once again. Gold was discovered at Gympie, Cape River and Cloncurry in 1867. In the following two decades many other gold discoveries were made and this further helped development of settlements and towns throughout central, western and northern Queensland. Agriculture, especially the sugar industry, also expanded at this time with farms being established over a large area. Queensland's population passed the 250,000 mark in 1883, and reached half a million by the time of Federation in 1901.

Federation to the present

The Commonwealth of Australia was created in 1901 with Queensland becoming a State. Queensland's population in 1901 was 506,721, comprising 282,291 males and 224,430 females. Brisbane was proclaimed a city in 1902.Queensland's estimated population at 30 June 1999 was 3,512,356. Since 1971, Queensland has consistently recorded the highest population growth rate of the largest three States. From 1994 to 1999 the annual average growth rate was 2.0%, compared with the national average of 1.2%.

The election of the Labor Party to office in 1915 under T. J. Ryan brought a long period of Labor government which, except for 3 years, lasted until 1957. The second period of long, unbroken government of the twentieth century began in 1957 when the Labor government lost office to the Country-Liberal coalition. Non-Labor governments, either the Country-Liberal coalition or the National Party, held office for 32 years.

The Australian Labor Party (ALP) regained office in the State election of 2 December 1989, but lost government again to the National-Liberal coalition following a court ordered re-election in the North Queensland electorate of Mundingburra on 3 February 1996. After losing the seat of Mundingburra, the ALP held only 44 seats and the Independent member undertook to support the Coalition.

By-elections for Lytton (on 5 October 1996) and Kurwongbah (on 24 May 1997) saw ALP members retain both, with the number of seats held by each party unchanged.

After the general election of 13 June 1998, the ALP held 44 seats, the same number as it held before the election, but two Independent members were elected, and 11 seats won by Pauline Hanson's One Nation. The Australian Labour Party was able to form a government with the support of an Independent.

Following the resignation of Pauline Hanson's One Nation Party member, Mr Rappolt, a by-election for Mulgrave on 5 December 1998 was won by the ALP candidate, Mr W. Pitt. This gave the ALP an absolute majority.

The registration of Pauline Hanson's One Nation as a political party was cancelled on 18 August 1999. Six members formed the City Country Alliance, which was registered as a political party on 28 March 2000 and the others remained as Independent members.

By-elections for Bundamba and Woodridge on 5 February 2000, resulted in ALP candidates election to both, leaving the number of seats held by the ALP unchanged.

The past 15 years has seen the emergence of independent members or smaller political parties holding the balance of power in both State and Federal politics. This situation has occurred in the past two State elections in Queensland—1995 and 1999—where independent members determined which major political party governed. The 1998 election also saw the advent of the Pauline Hanson's One Nation Party which captured 22.7% of the primary vote and 11 seats in the Parliament.

Queensland is the most decentralised of all of the States and Territories in Australia. With a large natural resource base, the Queensland economy has historically had a relatively strong orientation towards primary industries. However, during the past decade, the contribution of service industries (all industries except agriculture, mining and manufacturing) has markedly increased.

While the contribution of agriculture to Queensland's output remains greater than the Australian average, primary production has grown at a slower rate than in other States in the 10 years since 1989–90. Although agriculture contributes only around 4% to Queensland's Gross State Product (GSP), it accounts for 7.6% of all goods and services exported overseas from Queensland.

The contribution of Queensland's mining industry to GSP is greater than the national average due to the State's abundant deposits of coal, magnesite, bauxite and natural gas. However, it has declined during the past 9 years from 6.9% in 1989–90 to 5.2% in 1998–99. This is mainly attributed to the mining industry growing at a slower rate relative to the State's service industries.

Queensland's manufacturing output remains proportionally lower than the Australian average. The sector's contribution has marginally declined since 1989–90 from 11.6% of GSP to 11.1% of GSP in 1998–99, which is still more than mining and agriculture combined.

The 86% contribution of Queensland's services industry to total economic growth over the period 1989–90 to 1998–99 is greater than the national average. The average 6.6% increase each year has been primarily driven by solid population and tourism growth.

Tourism related services, particularly the accommodation, cafes and restaurants and cultural and recreation industries, have made a significant contribution. Tourism expenditure contributed 8.9% of Queensland's GSP in 1998–99, up from 8.0% in 1992–93.

GOVERNMENT

Contributed by the Queensland Office of the Premier

Queensland is part of a federation of six States and two Territories which form the Commonwealth of Australia. The State Government, like that of Australia, is modelled on the British Westminster system. The State Parliament takes responsibility for domestic affairs and shares mutual responsibilities with the Commonwealth Government. The Local Government Act allows cities, towns and shires to provide a system of government in their local areas, thus government is exercised in the three jurisdictions of Federal, State and Local.

Commonwealth Constitution and Government

Under the Australian Constitution the legislative power of the Commonwealth of Australia is vested in the Parliament of the Commonwealth. The Queen, Australia's formal head of State, is represented by the Governor-General of Australia and the Governors of the six States, each of whom exercise the constitutional powers of a head of State in their respective spheres.The Commonwealth Constitution grants the Commonwealth power in specific areas such as foreign affairs, defence, trade, postal services and telecommunications.

Where the Commonwealth has no jurisdiction, or chooses not to exercise its powers, in areas such as the administration of public transport, police, fire and ambulance services, the States maintain responsibility. In practice, the administration and funding in some areas is shared. Education and health are examples.

The States and the Commonwealth each have democratically elected Parliaments derived from the British (Westminster) parliamentary system. Although many features of the Commonwealth Constitution (including the federal structure) are based on the constitution of the United States, the main features of the Westminster system have been retained. Most of the Parliaments are bicameral (comprising an upper house and lower house), except for the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory, where governments rests with a single house, and Queensland, where the upper house was abolished in 1922.

In the Commonwealth Parliament there are 76 members in the upper house (Senate). Twelve members represent each State with two from each of the Territories.

Members of the lower house (House of Representatives) are chosen by the constituents of electorates in each State to provide representation in Parliament for a maximum 3-year term. Following the March 1996 election there were 148 members of the lower house comprising: New South Wales 50; Victoria 37; Queensland 26; Western Australia 14; South Australia 12; Tasmania 5, with the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory having 3 and 1, respectively.

Queensland Government

Government in Queensland, like that in other States and the Commonwealth, is based on the system of government evolved in Britain in the 18th century, and which is generally known as 'Cabinet' or 'responsible' government. Its essence is that the Governor, as titular head of State, should perform governmental acts on the advice of ministers; that ministers of State be chosen from the party or coalition of parties commanding a majority in the Legislative Assembly; that the ministry, the Cabinet, so chosen should be collectively responsible for the actions and administration of government departments and authorities which have been created to put into practice the laws made by Parliament and that the ministry should resign if it ceases to command a majority in the Assembly.

When separation of Queensland from New South Wales was effected by Letters Patent of 6 June 1859 an Order-in-Council of the same date gave Queensland a Constitution similar to that of New South Wales. This provided for a Legislative Council (appointed by the Governor) of not less than 5 members (15 were appointed) and a Legislative Assembly (elected) of, initially, 26 members. The Legislative Council was abolished in Queensland in 1922 and the number of members of the Legislative Assembly has progressively increased to 89. Other States have continued to maintain a Legislative Council.

The Executive Council or Cabinet which advises the Governor comprises an 18-member Ministry chosen by the leader of the party or coalition of parties from the party or coalition of parties which commands a majority. Provision also exists for the appointment of three Parliamentary Secretaries to assist senior Ministers in the administration of their portfolios.

Besides administering a range of public services, the State Government retains the right from the Commonwealth Government to collect some forms of taxation.

On 13 June 1998, a general election for all 89 electorates was held in Queensland. The Australian Labor Party gained 44 seats, one short of a majority. Following a declaration by the Member for Nicklin, Peter Wellington (Independent), that he would support an ALP Government on matters of supply and confidence before Parliament, the ALP Government, led by Premier Hon. Peter Beattie, was sworn in on 29 June 1998.

This situation altered in December 1998 when, after the retirement of the One Nation Member for Mulgrave, the ALP won the seat in the subsequent by-election held on 5 December 1998, which gave the ALP a majority of the seats.

In February 1999, three of the Members of the Legislative Assembly elected as representatives of Pauline Hanson's One Nation Party resigned from the party and a further two Members were expelled.

Pauline Hanson's One Nation Party was deregistered as a political party in Queensland following a decision of the Supreme Court of Queensland in August 1999 which found that the party's registration had been induced by fraud or misrepresentation. This decision was upheld by the Queensland Court of Appeal in February 2000.

Following the deregistration of the One Nation Party, the five remaining One Nation MLAs formed a new party, the City Country Alliance Queensland. The other four former One Nation Members are currently sitting as Independents. Consequently, there are no current members of Pauline Hanson's One Nation Party sitting in the Queensland Parliament.

As a result of the resignations of the ALP Members for Bundamba and Woodridge, by-elections were held for these seats on 5 February 2000. The ALP retained both seats and continues to hold government by a one seat majority.

Up-to-date information on the Queensland Government, its Parliament and services may be found on the Internet at http://www.qld.gov.au

1.1 SEATS IN QUEENSLAND PARLIAMENT

	1989	1992	1995	1996(a)	1998	1998(b)	1999(c)	1999(d)	2000(e)
Party	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Labor	54	54	45	44	44	45	45	45	45
National	26	26	29	29	23	23	23	23	23
Liberal	9	9	14	15	9	9	9	9	9
Independant	—	—	1	1	2	2	7	6	6
City Country Alliance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6
One Nation(f)	—	—	—	—	11	10	5	—	—
Total	**89**	**89**	**89**	**89**	**89**	**89**	**89**	**89**	**89**

(a) After the Mundingburra by-election. (b) After the Mulgrave by-election. (c) In February 1999, three Members resigned and two Members were expelled from the One Nation Party. (d) During 1999, four of the representatives of the One Nation Party elected to the Queensland Parliament in 1998 declared themselves to be Independents and the remaining One Nation Members formed a new party: the City Country Alliance Queensland. (e) After the Bundamba and Woodridge by-elections. (f) The advent of the One Nation Party saw it contest the Queensland State elections for the first time in 1998.

Source: Department of the Premier and Cabinet.

The Cabinet and Executive Government at 4 December 2000

Premier
Hon. Peter Douglas Beattie

Deputy Premier, Minister for State Development, Communication and Information and Minister for Sport
Hon. Terence Michael Mackenroth

Treasurer
Hon. David John Hamill

Minister for Employment, Training and Industrial Relations
Hon. Paul Joseph Braddy

Attorney-General, Minister for Justice and Minister for the Arts
Hon. Matthew Joseph Foley

Minister for Health
Hon. Wendy Marjorie Edmond

Minister for Police and Corrective Services
Hon. Thomas Alfred Barton

Minister for Mines and Energy and Minister Assisting the Deputy Premier on Regional Development
Hon. Tony McGrady

Minister for Transport and Minister for Main Roads
Hon. Stephen Dominic Bredhauer

Minister for Education
Hon. Dean MacMillan Wells

Minister for Public Works and Minister for Housing
Hon. Robert Evan Schwarten

Minister for Families, Youth and Community Care and Minister for Disability Services
Hon. Anna Maria Bligh

Minister for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Policy, Minister for Women's Policy and Minister for Fair Trading
Hon. Judith Caroline Spence

Minister for Environment and Heritage and Minister for Natural Resources
Hon. Rodney Jon Welford

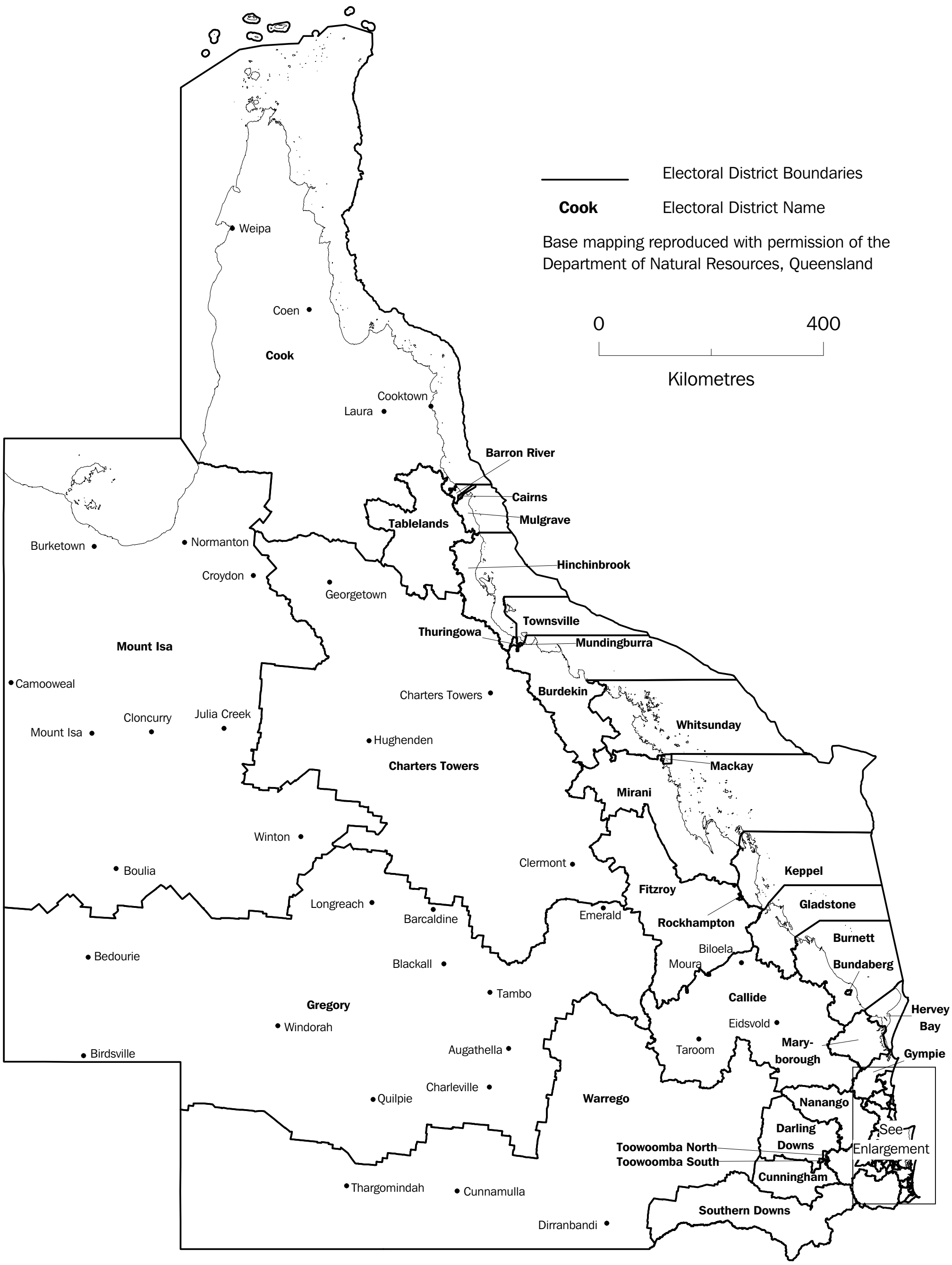
Minister for Primary Industries and Rural Communities
Hon. Heinrich Palaszczuk

Minister for Tourism and Racing
Hon. Merri Rose

Minister for Emergency Services
Hon. Stephen Robertson

Minister for Local Government and Planning
Hon. Junita Irene Cunningham

QUEENSLAND STATE ELECTORATES



QUEENSLAND STATE ELECTORATES

Inset

Enlargement

Electoral District Boundaries

Cook Electoral District Name

Base mapping reproduced with permission of the Department of Natural Resources, Queensland

1.2 QUEENSLAND PREMIERS SINCE 1952

Premier	Appointed
V.C. Gair	17 January 1952
G.F.R. Nicklin	12 August 1957
J.C.A. Pizzey	17 January 1968
G.W.W. Chalk	1 August 1968
Sir Johannes Bjelke-Petersen	8 August 1968
M.J. Ahern	1 December 1987
T.R. Cooper	22 September 1989
W.K. Goss	7 December 1989
R.E. Borbidge	19 February 1996
P.D. Beattie	29 June 1998

The Legislative Assembly

Since the abolition of the Legislative Council in 1922, the Queensland Parliament, in contrast to the parliaments of all other States, has comprised a single legislative chamber. The Legislative Assembly, after the 5 February 2000 by-elections, consisted of 89 Members: Australian Labor Party, 45; National Party, 23; Liberal Party, 9; Independent, 6; and City Country Alliance, 6.

Local government

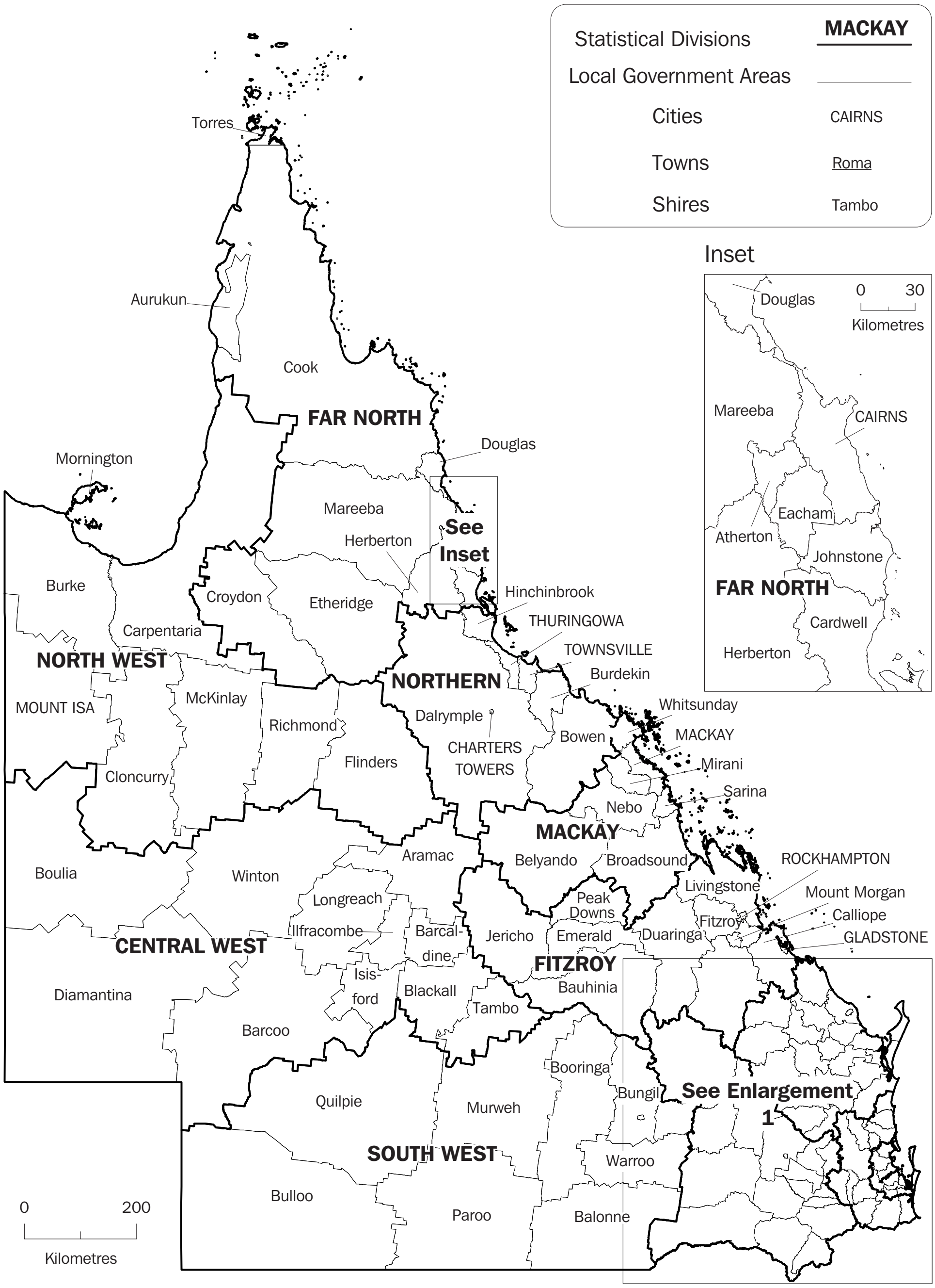
There are 125 local governments in Queensland made up of 18 city councils (including Brisbane), 3 town councils and 104 shire councils. In Queensland, local governments play an important role in helping communities achieve appropriate economic, social and environmental outcomes and have extensive powers and responsibilities.

Queensland local governments own and manage public infrastructure worth at least $50,000m. They provide water, sewerage and cleansing services and are responsible for land use planning, building control and waste management.

Facilities for recreational and sporting activities, including parks and gardens, libraries, child care and aged care, as well as a range of community development programs covering areas such as arts, cultural, heritage and youth activities, are also maintained.

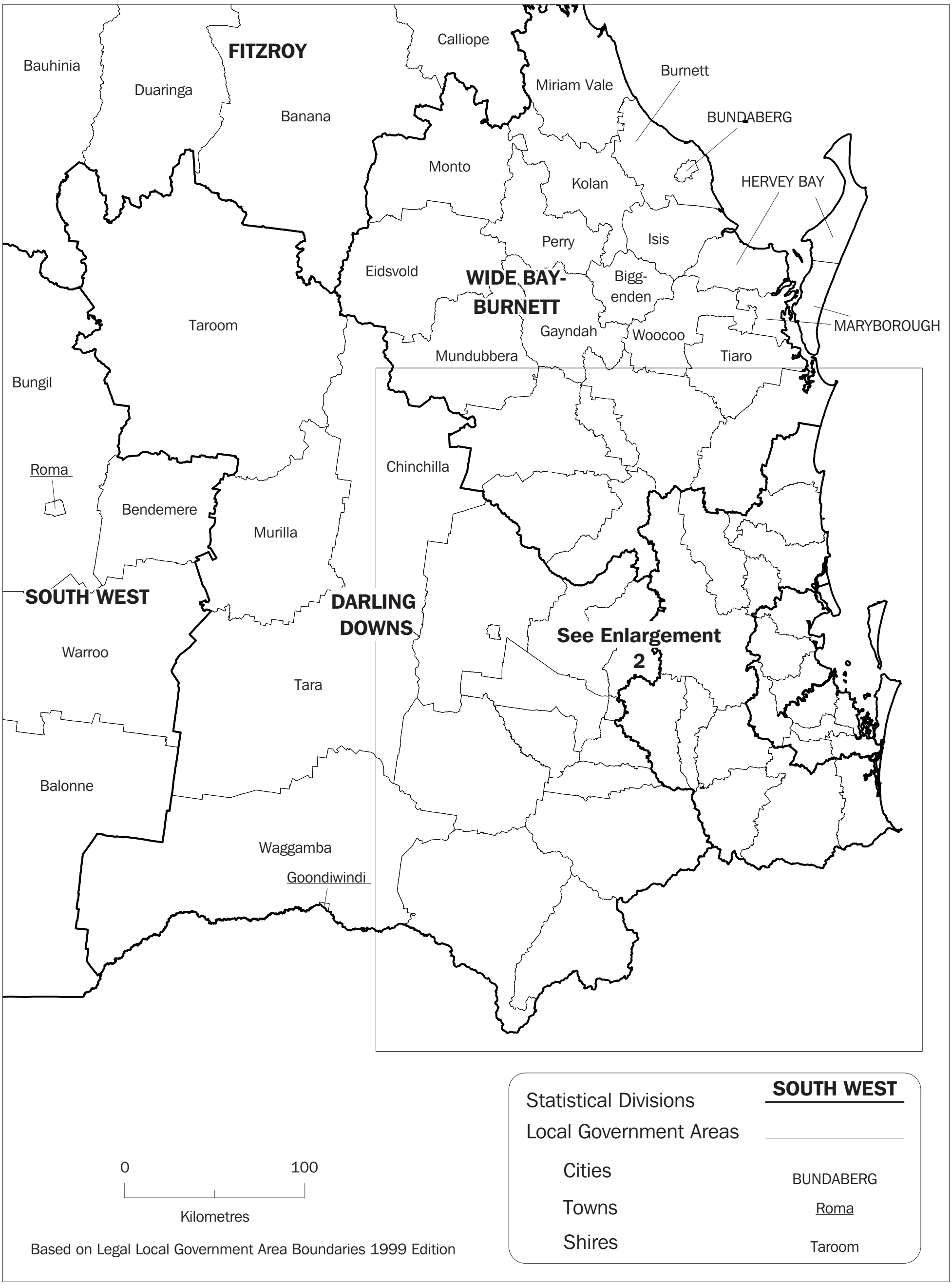
Local governments are responsible for the construction and maintenance of local roads (including footpaths) and for the regulation of some traffic matters. They are also responsible for the maintenance of some State-controlled roads, as declared under the *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*, on behalf of the Department of Main Roads.

QUEENSLAND LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS AT 30 JUNE 1999

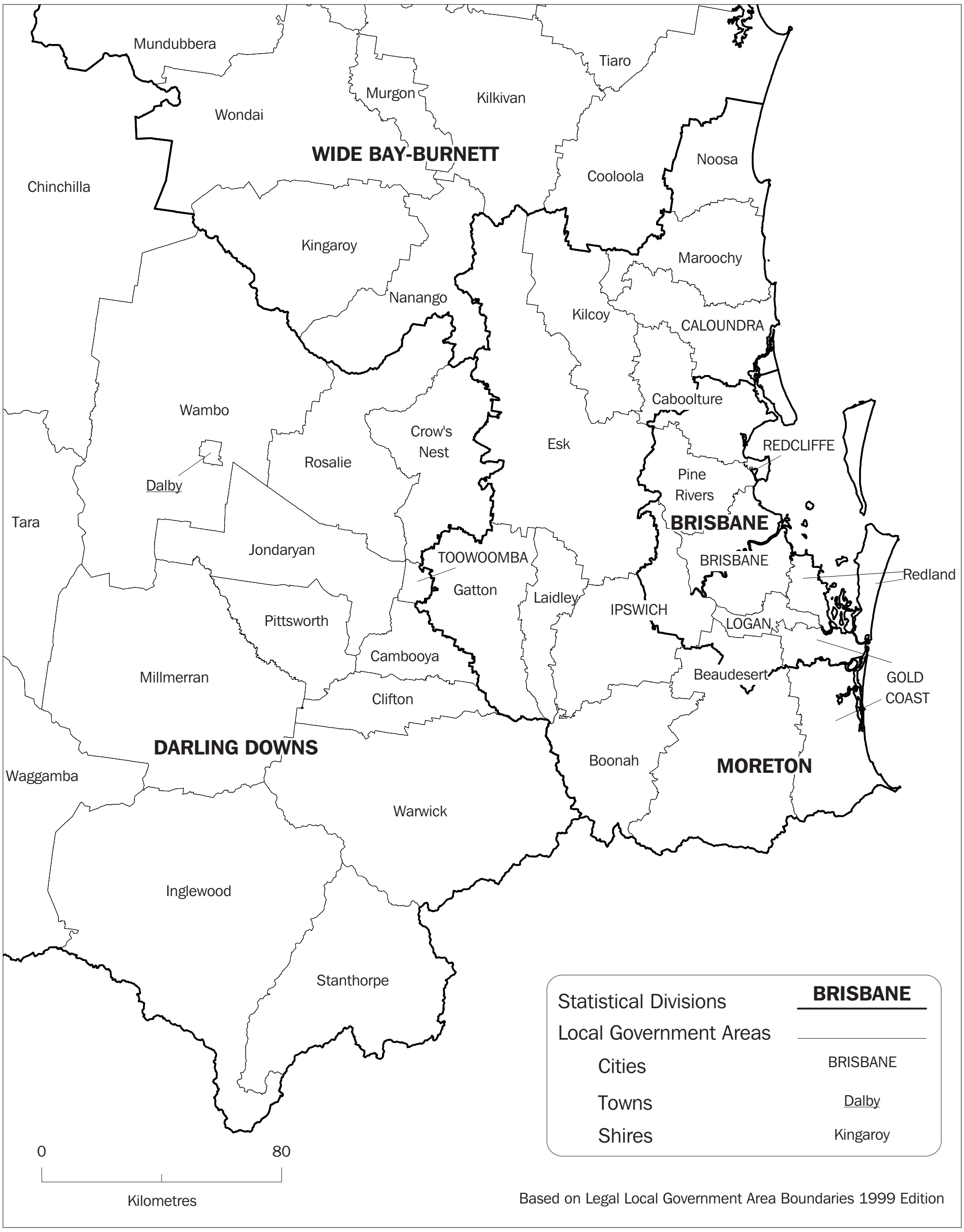


Based on Legal Local Government Area Boundaries 1999 Edition

SOUTH-EAST QUEENSLAND LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS AT 30 JUNE 1999



SOUTH-EAST QUEENSLAND LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS AT 30 JUNE 1999



LIFE IN COLONIAL QUEENSLAND

Life in the fledgling colony of Queensland in 1861 was a far cry from the Queensland we experience today. The gold and other mineral deposits in Gympie, Charters Towers and Gladstone had not been discovered; there was no railway or Cobb & Co., no ambulances or psychiatric hospitals, no meteorologist, no reservoirs, and no artesian bores tapping the Great Artesian Basin. Even the geography was different: Stradbroke Island was still joined to the mainland at Jumpinpin by an isthmus 50 metres wide.

The following article will examine some aspects of life in 1861 by drawing on information obtained from Queensland's first census as an independent colony, which was conducted in 1861.

The first census of Queensland —1861

By virtue of Orders-in-Council of 13 May and 6 June 1859, Queensland was declared a separate colony on 10 December 1859. Although musters and censuses had been conducted since the English arrived in Australia, the census of 1861 was of particular significance. In the introductory text of the 1861 Census Report, the Registrar-General, F.O. Darvall, explains:

> *This Census is, for several reasons, of more than usual interest. It is the first that has been taken on the same day, throughout almost the whole of the British Colonial Dominions, and Great Britain itself; it has not only been taken simultaneously throughout the Australian Colonies, excepting, however, New Zealand, but it has also been collected and tabulated by means of the same forms. It is, moreover, to the inhabitants of this Colony of unusually great importance, as the first Census of Queensland, and as being therefore the foundation for all future statistical calculations.*
>
> *F.O. Darvall, 1861*

The first Queensland census was conducted on the night of 7 April 1861. The colony was divided into 17 Enumerators' Districts, coinciding with Police or Commissioners' Districts. In addition to counting the population, collectors were required to obtain returns of land under cultivation and numbers of livestock.

The data released from the 1861 census comprised one publication totalling 42 pages. The Registrar-General stated in the report that he thought it sufficient to produce the following six tables from the census data: sex and age, education, native country, social and domestic condition, religion and occupation.

An additional 11 tables were included in the appendix, which provided comparative 1856 data and synopses. By comparison, the Queensland 1996 census data can be found in four census publications on selected characteristics, seven types of Community Profiles, the Social Atlas series, CData, KeyData, the ABS website, CLib, SEIFA and a range of information consultancy services.

From penal settlement to independent colony

The first penal settlement in Queensland was established in 1824, and the first convicts were placed in 1825. By 1831 the population of the Moreton Bay area was 1,241, of whom 1,066 were convicts and of these, 40 were women. In 1835 the decision was made to close the settlement as a penal establishment and by 1840 this had been achieved. The first sale of Crown lands was held just 2 years later. During the next 17 years, the newspaper that would become The Courier-Mail was launched, Moreton Bay was declared a residency, the military commandant was replaced by a police magistrate, a steamer service between Brisbane and Ipswich was initiated, Supreme Court sittings were established, Brisbane was proclaimed a municipality and, in 1859, Queensland was declared a separate colony.

The regional centres of Queensland were established soon after Queensland's separation. By May 1861, Ipswich, Toowoomba, Rockhampton, Maryborough and Warwick had been established as Municipal Corporations. All except Maryborough, which had been declared a municipality early in 1861, had established electoral structures and had extensive public works programs in progress. Between 1856 and 1861, the town population increased by 82.1% and the country population increased by 73.5%. The net effect of this was to even out the distribution of people living in the towns and in the country to 51% and 49%, respectively.

The Queensland population

In 1861, Queensland was just 2 years old and had a population of 30,059 non-indigenous1 persons—2.5% of the national population and 1% of the current Queensland population. Given its status as a newly created colony, it is probably not surprising to note that the issue of prominence, in the 1861 report of the first census, was the rate of increase in the Queensland population:

> *The first and grand result of this Census is to inform us that the population of Queensland on the night of 7th April, 1861, was in number 30,059—consisting of 18,121 males and 11,938 females; and that as the population in 1856 numbered only 16,907, it has increased in five years by the addition of 13,152 souls, or at the rate of 77.79 per cent.*
>
> *F.O. Darvall, 1861.*

The increase in Queensland's population between 1856 and 1861 had two components: natural increase and immigration. The natural excess of births over deaths increased the population by 3,133 persons (18.5%) over the 5 years. The excess of immigration over emigration increased the population by a further 10,019 with 4,902 arrivals from Europe and 5,117 from the other Australian colonies, principally New South Wales.

The second issue discussed at length in the 1861 Census Report was the gender distribution of the Queensland population. The Registrar-General of the time appears to have been concerned about the situation:

> *"As a general rule, it may be safely laid down that a great disproportion of the sexes is a great evil..." (p viii).*

In the 1861 enumeration there were 65.9 females to 100 males. This imbalance was greatest in the rural areas, where there were only 49.7 females to every 100 males. In 1996 there were still some rural areas with a large imbalance: Bulloo registered the largest difference with 68.0% of the population being male. However, at the State level, the proportion of males and females was almost the same, with 50.3% female and 49.7% male. In the Brisbane and Moreton Statistical Divisions females outnumbered males, accounting for 51% of the population in those divisions.

Health

Queensland's population was much younger in 1861 than it is now. In 1861, a large proportion of the population (35.9%) was below the age of 15 years, with only 1.2% being 60 years and over. In the most recent census of 1996, 3,368,850 people were counted in Queensland, with 21.9% below the age of 15 years and 20.0% 60 years and over. Changes in the population's age profile are related to changes in birth and death rates, which in turn, are related to factors that include improved sanitation, advances in medical knowledge and the availability of public health services. By the beginning of 1861, Queensland had six public hospitals and nursing homes. During 1860, these hospitals treated a total of 421 in-patients, 1.4% of the population. In 1996, there were 148 public acute hospitals, which had 678,800 admissions or 20.3% of the population.

In 1861, there were 47.9 births per 1,000 mean population; by 1996 this had dropped to 14.4 births per 1,000 mean population. The death rate has similarly decreased; from 18.5 per 1,000 mean population in 1861 to 6.6 deaths per 1,000 mean population in 1996. The median age at death has increased from around 20 years in the late 1800s to over 75 years in the 1990s. The very high infant mortality rate in colonial Queensland contributed to the low median age of death: one child in every 10 did not survive the first months of life (by 1996 less than one in every 100 children died in the first 12 months). Of the 499 non-indigenous people who died in 1861, 136 were under 1 year of age and 177 (35.5%) were less than 2 years of age.

In 1861, female mortality rates were higher than male rates, with females dying younger. The proportion of female deaths that occurred in infancy (i.e. before 1 year of age) was 39.9%; nearly twice the proportion of male deaths that occurred in infancy—24.1%. The difference between the mortality rates increased over time with age with more women dying younger, such that 82.6% of females who died in 1861 did so before the age of 30 years. Conversely, of the males who died in 1861, only 50.9% did so before the age of 30 years. The shorter life expectancy of women continued until the 1930s, when the rates equalised and then reversed. Currently, the male life expectancy is around 8 years shorter than the female life expectancy.

Cause of death

The causes of death registered in 1861 bear little resemblance to those used today. One reason for this is more specific and rigorous diagnostic and coding techniques: fever, teething, laryngitis, cold, old age, liver complaint and debility—causes of death registered in 1861—would generally not be selected as underlying cause on current death certificates. Other diseases registered in 1861 which have been brought under control through advancements in medical knowledge, nutrition, sanitation, and mass immunisation programs include rheumatic fever, tuberculosis, peritonitis and scurvy.

In 1996, the most common causes of death were heart disease and cancer, with only 6% of all deaths attributable to external causes. By comparison, the major cause of death in 1861 was an external cause, such as drowning, falls or wounds from firearms. External causes accounted for 23.8% of all deaths in 1861. The most numerous cause of death was the external event of drowning (42 deaths) followed by respiratory disease, diseases with unknown causes (Disease of Uncertain Seat), nervous system diseases, and infectious diseases.

For both sexes in 1861 the primary cause of death of infants was disease of the nervous system. For boys and girls aged 1 to 15 years, contagious and infectious diseases were the most common cause of death, with external causes increasing after the age of 5 years. The proportion of deaths due to external causes continued to increase with age and was the most common cause of death for 15 to 30 year olds, followed by diseases of the respiratory system. For males over 30 years external causes continued to be the most common cause of death but females over 30 years were as likely to die from respiratory disease as from childbirth.

Marital status

The proportion of people who are married has changed little between 1861 (51.3%) and 1996 (53.1%). The greatest difference between 1861 and 1996 is in the never married category, dropping from 45.2% in 1861 to 29.9% in 1996. There were no separations or divorces recorded in 1861. The largest discrepancy in 1861 was between the proportion of males and females who were married (39.8% and 73.9%, respectively).

Although the overall proportion of the population that is married has not changed much, the rate of marriages per 1,000 mean population has fallen from 10.8 in 1860 to 6.2 in 1996. During 1861, 320 weddings were held in Queensland—just under one a day. In 1996 there were 20,913 weddings.

Housing

The nature of dwelling structures in the colony was seen by the Registrar-General as an important indicator of wealth. Namely, that stone and brick houses were regarded as permanent structures and therefore indicated ‘increasing wealth’. In 1861, of the 6,482 houses in Queensland, only 514 (i.e. 7.9%) were brick or stone. When examining occupancy, if tents and drays are included, the occupancy rate is close to five people per dwelling, if tents and drays are removed, the figure is closer to four. (In 1996, the occupancy rate was 2.4 persons per dwelling). There were 2,299 houses made of weatherboard. These houses, however, were not considered permanent structures—an example of how the values and experiences of Britain influenced the data collected and its interpretation.

Education

At the time of becoming a colony, about 57% of Queenslanders could read and write, 12% could read only, and one-third of the Queensland population could not read or write. There was a small difference between the proportion of males and females who could not read or write (28% and 35%, respectively). The largest difference was in the proportion who could read and write: 63% of males compared with 48% of females. Moreover, 40% of the population aged between 5 and 15 years did not attend schooling of any kind. By the end of 1860, there were 40 schools in Queensland with 1,890 pupils. The Census Report does not specify how literacy was measured, nor does it attempt to compensate for the influence of immigrants from countries where English was not the primary language.

Although the education and literacy of Queenslanders has improved since 1861, the 1996 survey of aspects of literacy found that 16% of Queenslanders experienced difficulties in their everyday lives due to limitations in reading ability. Similarly, the 1996 census found that 37.5% of the 15 to 64 year old population had not completed the highest level of secondary school.

The justice system

Supreme Court sittings for Queensland were established in 1857. During 1860, 1,250 Queenslanders were taken into custody and there were 30 higher court criminal convictions, a rate of 1.0 per 1,000 population. The rate of conviction in the higher courts has increased only marginally over the past 130 years. More recently, during 1995–96, there were 4,983 higher court convictions after 6,481 appearances.

The rate of incarceration has decreased slightly since 1861. On the first day of 1861, 28 males and 6 females were in custody, a rate of 1.13 per 1,000 population. At 30 June 1996, there were 3,355 males and 173 females in custody, a rate of 1.05 per 1,000 population.

Religion

There has been a shift in the religious profile of Queensland over the last 140 years. In 1861, 44.6% of the Queensland population identified as belonging to the Church of England (Anglican Church) and 25.5% identified as belonging to the Catholic Church. By 1996, however, this situation had reversed. Although there were still 25% of Queenslanders identifying as Catholic, the proportion identifying as Anglican had fallen to 23%—making the Catholic Church the largest Christian faith. The proportion of people who identify with non-Christian religions was almost exactly the same in 1861 as it was in 1996. The 1861 census recorded 454 people (1.51%) nominating an affiliation with a non-Christian religion (the actual religions were not recorded) while in 1996, 49,082 people (1.45%) identified as belonging to a non-Christian religion (predominantly Islam, Hinduism and Buddhism).

Production and occupation

Queensland's primary industries were in their infancy in 1861. For the 1860–61 season, 44,000 hectares were alienated, with only 1,000 hectares (3,353 acres) under crop. A total of 703 hectares was harvested for the season: 618 hectares of maize, 79 hectares of wheat and 6 hectares of cotton. Sheep, cattle, pigs and horses were the only livestock recorded at the time. There were 3,449,000 sheep, 433,000 head of cattle, 7,000 pigs and 24,000 horses. Produce from the animals was meat from 18,000 cattle, 2,000 pigs and 57,000 sheep and 2,271,000 kilograms of wool.

The large gold and other mineral deposits in Queensland had not yet been discovered, so the mining industry was small by comparison with its current output. Mineral and quarrying production during 1860 yielded 85 kilograms of gold, 1 tonne of copper and 13,000 tonnes of coal. (During the next 5 years, over 4,000 tonnes of copper would be extracted). There were only 78 miners employed in Queensland—27 in precious metal mining, 22 in inferior (base) metal mining and 29 in coal mining.

The Census Report of 1861 makes explicit the link between industry and occupation:

> *In terms of service and tertiary industries, the colony had 43 teachers and professors (who, by definition, were male), 59 teachers and governesses (who, by definition, were female), 24 judicial and legal professionals, 37 medical professionals and 106 other educated professionals—all of whom were male. Being a former penal settlement, there remained a substantial infrastructure and public service. There were 304 men in government service: 142 civil officers, 131 police magistrates and constables and 31 army and navy personnel. The postal service, well established throughout all the colonies, was maintained by the colonial governments and in 1860 the Post Office handled 279,379 letters, 250,000 newspapers and 4,456 packets. In addition, there were 5,678 telegrams (18 per 100 population) sent during 1861.*

1.3 SUMMARY TABLE OF MAIN STATISTICS, Queensland

	1861	1996
Population	30 059	3 368 850
Males	18 121	1 673 220
Proportion (%)	60.3	49.7
Females	11 938	1 695 630
Proportion (%)	39.7	50.3
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	151.8	98.7
Births per 1,000 mean population	47.93	14.42
Deaths per 1,000 mean population	18.54	6.64
Marriages per 1,000 mean population	10.78	6.23
Age distribution	%	%
0–9 years	28.9	14.5
10–19 years	14.1	14.6
20–29 years	24.3	15.2
30–39 years	17.3	15.4
40–49 years	10.1	14.3
50–59 years	4.1	10.2
60–69 years	1.0	7.7
70 years and over	0.2	8.2
Deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births	114.08	6.36
Population increase over previous 5 years (%)	77.8	13.1
Interstate arrivals	5 117	113 500
Proportion of increase (%)	40.0	29.0
Rural population	(Country) 14 711	1 693 662
Proportion (%)	48.9	50.3
Urban population	(Town) 15 348	(Major urban) 1 675 188
Proportion (%)	51.1	49.7

Source: Census 1861 and Census 1996.

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Endnotes

1. As was the convention across the British Dominions and Colonies, Australia's indigenous population was not included in any population and housing census until after the 1967 referendum. As a result, the figures from prior to the 1971 census are somewhat distorted and the extent of this distortion is unknown.

2. For admissions, patients are counted once each time they were admitted during the year. For separations, patients are counted once each time they separated during the year. For 1995–96, separations from public hospitals totalled 631,722.

3. This figure excludes those under 18 years of age in detention. Including those held in juvenile detention (143, of which 52 were unsentenced), the rate of incarceration for Queensland was 1.08 per 1,000 population in 1996.

4. Occupations classified as 'Pastoral' include the following: Proprietors of Sheep Farms; Lessees and Licensees of Sheep Properties; Shepherds and Hutkeepers; Cattle, Horse, etc. Farm Proprietors; Lessees and Licensees of Cattle, Horse, etc. Properties; Dairymaids, Hired Servants, Hired Stockmen and Grooms.

5. Occupations classified as 'Agriculture' include the following: Proprietors Employing Men; Tenant Farmers Employing; Hired Farm Servants.

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Queensland Office of the Premier.

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ENVIRONMENT

Queensland is the second largest of the six Australian States and has the largest habitable area. It occupies the north-eastern quarter of the continent and covers approximately 1,727,000 sq km, with 7,400 km of mainland coastline or 9,800 km including islands. Equivalent in size to the whole of the British Isles and Western Europe and nearly five times the area of Japan, it ranges from the temperate and densely populated south-east to the tropical, sparsely populated Cape York Peninsula in the north. Lying generally between 10° and 29° south of the equator, it is in latitudes similar to those of Mexico, Egypt, India, Thailand and Hong Kong in the Northern Hemisphere.

2.1 AREAS OF STATES AND TERRITORIES, Australia

State/Territory	Area '000 sq km	Proportion of total %
New South Wales	802	10.4
Victoria	228	3.0
Queensland	1 727	22.5
South Australia	984	12.8
Western Australia	2 526	32.9
Tasmania	68	0.9
Northern Territory	1 346	17.5
Australian Capital Territory	2	—
Australia	**7 682**	**100.0**

CLIMATE

Queensland is known as the 'Sunshine State'. Weather conditions can vary dramatically from the subtropical south to the tropical north and from the drier inland to the relatively wet coastal plain. Sunny days with cold and frosty nights are characteristic of the inland winter, while along the coast the days are usually mild with only occasional frosts. Summer brings high temperatures and low humidity to the west of the Great Dividing Range whilst along the coast, the humidity is high and temperatures may be lowered by cool sea breezes.

There is a wide variation in rainfall patterns in Queensland. In the dry south-western corner there are areas such as Boulia, where the long term average rainfall is only 260 mm, whilst on the tropical coast, Cardwell experienced 3,342 mm in 1999 and has a long-term average of more than 2,100 mm per year.

Queensland has a much varied climate, but on the whole there are many warm sunny days to be enjoyed across all of the State.

Temperature

Queensland has a typical subtropical to tropical climate. High day time temperatures are a normal climatic feature of the period from October to March and spring-like conditions are quickly replaced by summer weather. Temperatures increase fairly rapidly during September and October, often exceeding 40°C in inland areas even before the official commencement of summer on 1 December.

The sea breeze, which is an almost daily phenomenon in coastal parts, tempers conditions considerably but the humid conditions in summer on the tropical coast north of Rockhampton can be quite enervating.

Day temperatures in the winter are quite mild and the decreased cloudiness makes for pleasant weather from May to September, with sunny days and temperatures often in the low to mid-twenties.

2.2 TEMPERATURES FOR SIX TYPICAL STATIONS, Queensland

	1998		1999	
	Mean maximum	Mean minimum	Mean maximum	Mean minimum
	ºC	ºC	ºC	ºC
Brisbane(a)	25.7	16.2	24.5	15.7
Rockhampton	28.9	17.9	28.5	16.7
Cairns	30.0	21.7	29.0	20.7
Charleville	28.5	14.4	28.0	13.6
Longreach	31.7	17.0	30.8	15.6
Mount Isa	32.5	17.5	31.6	16.3

(a) At Brisbane airport.

Source: Bureau of Meteorology.

Rainfall

Average annual rainfall in Queensland varies from about 150 mm in the desert of the extreme south-western corner of the State to about 4,000 mm in parts of the sugar lands of the wet north-eastern coast, the latter being the wettest part of Australia. In 1999, new records for rainfall were set, with Bellenden Ker Top Station receiving 11,852 mm, Topaz recording 7,003 mm and Babinda Post Office recording 6,968 mm.

Every part of Queensland receives its highest rainfall in the 6 months between November and April. The concentration of rain during this time is greatest in the north and west of the State, reaching a maximum in the Gulf of Carpenteria region. This area receives only 25 to 40 mm of rain between May and October, or about one-twentieth of the annual total. South of the Tropic of Capricorn (Rockhampton–Longreach) rainfall between May and October becomes an important part of the annual total, at around 30%, while it rises to about 40% along the southern border of the State. The east coast of Queensland, both tropical and subtropical parts, receives a substantial portion of its rain between May and October. However, on the tropical coast this is mainly due to the prolongation of the autumn rains into April and May, while July, August and September are relatively dry months.

The seasonal distribution is reflected in the temporal pattern of flooding. Winter floods may occasionally affect subtropical districts but most of the State’s flooding is experienced from January to April, when catchments are regularly saturated and rates of run-off are high.

Variability of rainfall

One of the most outstanding features about Queensland's rainfall is its great variability. North Queensland has highly reliable summer rains, particularly in the east coast and Peninsula areas. Winter rains are very unreliable in north Queensland, except for the regular late autumn falls of the Cooktown–Ingham, Proserpine–Mackay and Cape York areas.

2.3 RAINFALL, Queensland

	1997	1998	1999	Long-term average(a)
Locality	mm	mm	mm	mm
Coastal				
Brisbane airport	845	1 032	1 816	1 156
Bundaberg	625	1 053	1 081	940
Gladstone	630	736	843	841
Rockhampton	558	783	531	806
Mackay	1 454	1 429	1 676	1 562
Townsville	1 462	1 992	1 076	1 123
Cardwell	2 188	2 533	3 342	2 127
Cairns	1 925	1 665	2 535	1 987
Normanton	1 223	1 577	1 026	917
Subcoastal				
Toowoomba	755	773	931	945
Kingaroy	680	979	814	769
Gayndah	707	763	665	766
Emerald	455	981	363	637
Charters Towers	526	1 197	851	659
Atherton	1 222	1 245	2 172	1 401
Coen	1 191	1 480	1 579	1 154
Western				
Cunnamulla	358	722	604	375
Charleville	843	529	690	485
Blackall	704	757	787	525
Longreach	374	624	698	429
Boulia	282	175	231	260
Winton	444	491	468	412
Hughenden	411	836	601	487
Mount Isa	917	550	683	427
Georgetown	725	750	906	817

(a) Averages of all years of record held to 1997.

Source: Bureau of Meteorology.

In south Queensland good summer rainfall is slightly less reliable than in north Queensland, except for the south coastal fringe, which has an assured summer rainfall. Good winter rainfall is far more reliable in south Queensland, particularly near the coast.

Sunshine

Both Queenslanders and Western Australians share the distinction of having sunny areas of their State with the highest annual daily average sunshine for Australia. The highest daily averages do not occur in summer when the day length is the greatest, but in October when the lack of cloudiness combines with increasing day length to bring over 11 hours daily average in the south-west corner of the State in the Birdsville–Boulia–Windorah area. During October, 5% of the State exceeds 10 hours with the remainder recording at least 8 hours.

The abundance of sunshine in the winter months is demonstrated by a comparison of the average number of sunshine hours a day during the June to August period. These averages for Australian capital cities are: Melbourne, 3.7; Hobart, 4.7; Adelaide, 5.2; Canberra, 5.7; Perth, 6.1; Sydney, 6.2; Brisbane, 7.7 and Darwin, 10.1.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

Data Contributed by Environmental Protection Agency

Most human activities affect our environment. We must protect our environment by balancing human activity and environmental consequences through environmental management. Clean air, water and soil are necessary for the survival of all species and are the key to our health, economy and quality of life.

Federal, State and local governments administer various aspects of environmental management, protection and sustainability. The role of the Environmental Protection Agency as the lead agency in Queensland, is to coordinate and complement the role of other government bodies.

The *Environmental Protection Act 1994* was passed in December 1994 to regulate environmental protection in Queensland. It reformed environmental management measures previously covered by the Clean Air, Clean Waters, Noise Abatement, State Environment and Litter Acts. The Act provides a framework to efficiently achieve ecologically sustainable development and provides all government departments with a mechanism to incorporate environmental factors into their decision making. It will be supported by environmental protection policies concerning water, air, noise and waste. It also provides for devolution of administrative responsibility to local government, to integrate environmental protection with planning, resource management and infrastructure development.

The Agency works in partnership with local government and other State Government departments to implement the Environmental Protection Act and develop environmental protection policies. It has been the lead agency since 1993 for all environmental management matters in Queensland.

State of the environment reporting

Under Section 218 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*, the Environmental Protection Agency is required to produce a State of the Environment (SOE) report at least every 4 years. The first SOE report was published in November 1999.

The report presents data and trends on the interaction of human activity with Queensland's environment. The report focuses on selected environmental indicators, which will be used to monitor changes and trends in the condition of the environment.

The report addresses the following issues: atmosphere, land, inland waters, the coastal zone, biodiversity, energy, cultural heritage and human settlements.

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Air quality

Air pollution is recognised, through each population survey monitor conducted by the ABS, as being the issue of greatest concern to the community. There are 12 sites that monitor air quality in south-east Queensland and a further 11 sites in major regional centres. These sites record data on pollutants such as carbon monoxide, ozone, nitrogen dioxide, sulphur dioxide, benzene, toluene and lead as well as other visibility-reducing particles. The figures collected can be compared with air quality goals contained in the Queensland Government Environmental Protection (Air) Policy 1997 (EPP (Air)) or with goals set by other international organisations such as the World Health Organisation or the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

South-east Queensland is the area of greatest concern, as it is the location of many industries and the most densely populated region. Although south-east Queensland has low levels of air pollution relative to other Australian metropolitan centres, it has a high potential for pollution due to the weather conditions, topography and prevailing wind patterns. The South-East Queensland Regional Air Quality Strategy (SEQRAQS) was developed with the aim of improving air quality in the region in order to protect the health and well-being of present and future residents, and to preserve the region's ecological integrity and amenity. It was also designed to complement the Queensland Regional Framework for Growth Management as well as other regional plans relating to transport, economic development and ports.

Over the 12 month period May 1999 to April 2000, the monitoring stations in Queensland recorded 9 days when EPP (Air) goals were exceeded for visibility reducing particles. Ozone levels were also exceeded on two occasions. All of these were recorded in January 2000, and can be partly attributed to bush fires that occurred at this time.

The first role of SEQRAQS was to identify major pollutants and their sources. Pollutants that were most prevalent in the study area examined were volatile organic compounds (VOCs), oxides of nitrogen (NOx), airborne particles of different sizes (particles), sulphur dioxide (SO_2) and carbon monoxide (CO). They were recognised as coming from a wide variety of sources including major industrial and commercial activities, motor vehicles, area based activities (including surface coatings, spray can propellants, service station vapour losses, lawn mowing, cigarette smoke and emissions from vegetation (biogenic sources)). The estimated quantities of pollutants emitted from these sources, in the area bounded by the New South Wales border, Caloundra, the Moreton Bay islands and Gatton, is listed in table 2.4.

2.4 TOTAL EMISSIONS FROM PARTICULAR SOURCES IN SOUTH-EAST QUEENSLAND, 1995

	VOCs		NO_x		CO(a)		SO_2(a)		Particles	
	tonnes	%	tonnes	%	tonnes	%	tonnes	%	tonnes	%
Industry	12 041	5.2	13 531	18.4	22 400	5.5	17 300	84.3	12 243	56.2
Commercial(b)	17 999	7.8	767	1.0	200	0.1	800	4.0	1 942	8.9
Domestic/area	7 896	3.4	557	0.8	32 000	8.0	100	0.4	3 705	17.0
Transport										
Motor vehicle	43 326	18.7	51 591	70.0	328 700	82.6	2 000	9.8	3 847	17.7
Other transport(c)	2 902	1.2	2 712	3.7	14 800	3.7	300	1.5	56	0.3
Biogenic	147 643	63.7	4 563	6.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**231 807**	**100.0**	**73 721**	**100.0**	**398 100**	**100.0**	**20 500**	**100.0**	**21 793**	**100.0**

(a) Figures for CO and SO_2 have been rounded to the nearest 100 tonnes. (b) Including all service stations, surface coatings, solvents and commercial premises. (c) Including rail, shipping, marine pleasure craft and recreational vehicles.

Source: South-east Queensland Regional Air Quality Strategy.

This data shows clearly that motor vehicles are the major contributor to nitrogen dioxide and carbon monoxide pollution and industry is the predominant source of sulphur dioxide pollution. While industry produces the majority of particles, it should be noted that figures include large and small particles, the latter constituting the greater health risk. As industry predominantly produces larger particles its contribution to air pollution is estimated to be less than indicated by these figures.

SEQRAQS establishes priorities and objectives to increase air quality in south-east Queensland. The major areas of concern were identified as photochemical smog (a mixture of oxides of nitrogen and volatile organic compounds) as well as visibility-reducing particles and those that can be inhaled. On this basis, goals for major air pollutant emissions were set for the period to 2011. These percentage reductions are outlined in table 2.5.

2.5 GOALS FOR PERCENTAGE REDUCTIONS IN SOUTH-EAST QUEENSLAND AIR POLLUTANTS(a)

Pollutant	2003	2011
Ozone	–5%	–7%
NO_2	–1%	–7%
Particles (PM_{10})(b)	–1%	–15%
Visibility (days less than 20 km)	–1%	–10%
SO_2	No increase	No increase
CO	No Increase	–15%

(a) Percentage reductions are relative to 1998 Emissions Inventory data. (b) PM_{10} = particles less than 10 μm in diameter.

Source: South-east Queensland Regional Air Quality Strategy.

The population in this region is projected to increase by up to 60% by the year 2011. If air quality goals are to be met, the projected increase in number and size of polluting sources must be counterbalanced by reductions in absolute emissions. This will require changes in practices e.g. pollution as a result of motor vehicles could be reduced by more sophisticated engine technology and emission reducing components or alternatively through changes in modes of transport.

Water quality

In June 1997, the Environmental Protection (Water) Policy was promulgated under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994.* The policy provides a more detailed framework for managing water quality in Queensland.

Monitoring of water quality in Queensland is carried out by both the Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of Natural Resources. The program conducted by the Environmental Protection Agency focuses on estuarine and coastal waters, while that of the Department of Natural Resources focuses on fresh waters. The Environmental Protection Agency is currently monitoring more than 350 sites on a regular basis. Monitoring reports are regularly produced by the Environmental Protection Agency and are available to the public.

Queensland's river systems discharge an estimated 159 million megalitres (ML), but unfortunately only 6% of this is discharged from inland river systems where water requirements are higher. Queensland has large ground water resources within the Great Artesian Basin which underlies approximately 1,124,000 sq km or 65% of the State. For much of the western part of the State this is the sole water supply for stock and domestic use.

In 1996–97 Queensland had a net water consumption of approximately 3.7 ML. The usage of this water is detailed in table 2.6. Self-extracted water is that which is extracted directly from the environment for use, with agriculture using 47% in Queensland. Mains water is that measured within the economic input-output tables as an economic transaction for the exchange of water.

2.6 NET WATER USE, Queensland—1996–97

Industry	Self-extracted ML	Mains ML	Total ML
Livestock, pasture, grains and other agriculture	644 591	81 402	725 993
Vegetables	95 006	27 192	122 198
Sugar	914 217	261 662	1 175 879
Fruit	70 549	20 192	90 741
Grapevines	3 158	904	4 062
Cotton	329 006	94 166	423 172
Services to agriculture; hunting and trapping	—	176	176
Forestry and fishing	—	1 716	1 716
Mining(a)	(a)137 153	12 719	149 872
Manufacturing	7 778	112 601	120 379
Electricity and gas(b)	(b)51 248	18 151	69 399
Water supply; sewerage and drainage services(c)	(c)43 222	235 571	278 793
Construction	38	1 029	1 067
Wholesale and retail trade	—	16 195	16 195
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	—	9 073	9 073
Transport and storage	—	12 104	12 104
Finance, property and business services	—	12 639	12 639
Government administration	5 827	10 220	16 047
Education	25	9 605	9 630
Health and community services	—	7 740	7 740
Cultural, recreational and personal services	1	14 557	14 558
Household	10 446	408 230	418 676
Total	**2 312 265**	**1 367 844**	**3 680 109**

(a) A total of 4,905 ML of mains supply was subtracted from the total for self-extracted use because a mining company supplied water to a local government for mains water use. (b) A total of 684,364 ML of mains supply was subtracted from the total for self-extracted use because this was used in-stream for hydro-electric power generation. (c) A total of 1,362,939 ML of mains supply was subtracted from the total for self-extracted use because this was the mains water supplied for use by the water industry.

Source: Water Accounts, Australia (4610.0).

Water allocations have been reached or exceeded in several areas of Queensland. Groundwater is being extracted faster than the natural replenishment rate. This has lead to salt-water intrusion in some groundwater aquifers as the freshwater is withdrawn. Part of the response to this is the Great Artesian Basin Rehabilitation Program, which aims to repair, plug or replace the 1,380 uncontrolled bores across the basin. Land owners are supplied with financial and technical assistance to replace bore drains with piped systems.

The National Water Quality Management Strategy aims to achieve sustainable use of water resources by protecting and enhancing their quality while maintaining economic and social development. There are 26 local Catchment Coordinating Committees. These facilitate community involvement in developing catchment management strategies and identifying and prioritising land and water resource issues in their catchment.

Land management

The lands and soils of Queensland are an essential resource that support much of our natural production. Around 87% of the State is used as grazing land, whilst protected areas cover 4% and forest and timber reserves a further 2.4%. Land management is needed to prevent the degradation of our soils, currently under threat from unsustainable agricultural practices, vegetation clearing, urban development, introduced species and land contamination. Queensland's variable climate causes frequent fires and floods which have a significant impact on land resource. A rapidly expanding population is causing greater pressure to develop land and intensify land use.

The effects of land clearance and agriculture along with soil erosion by water are all major threats to Queensland's soils. Around half of Queensland's woody ecosystems have been cleared since European settlement. Meanwhile, grazing has contributed to land degradation through the introduction of foreign pasture species and over-stocking. In areas where the soil is left bare it becomes increasingly prone to erosion by water, which affects 80% of Queensland's cultivated land.

Other problems that are attributable to agriculture and land clearing include soil fertility decline, soil structure decline, soil salinity and soil acidification. In addition, 19 species of feral land animals have become established in Queensland. They contribute to land degradation by having damaging foot structures, such as those of feral horses, goats and camels, or through burrowing behaviour which is observed in feral pigs and rabbits.

In response to these issues, the National Landcare Program has been developed with the goal of arresting land degradation. It is directed at effecting cooperative land management between governments and land-holders for sustainable land management. In accordance with management by the Broadscale Tree Clearing Policy and the associated Local Tree Clearing Guidelines, clearing of native vegetation on leasehold land requires a permit. The area for which permits were granted has decreased from 1,079,800 ha in 1994 to 425,396 ha in 1998. Less destructive cropping practices such as zero or lowered tillage have been more widely practiced, increasing from 25% up to 75% in the last decade.

Waste management

Effective management of wastes is a fundamental requirement for ecologically sustainable development. In Queensland, domestic activities, trade and commerce, transport, agriculture, mining and industrial processes produce solid, liquid and gaseous wastes which must be managed to reduce their impacts on the physical and human environment.

In 1998, the National Pollutant Inventory (NPI) was the first National Environment Protection Measure developed by the National Environment Protection Council. The council is made up of environment ministers from each State and Territory. It assists in monitoring air, land and water emissions of pollutants on a national level, from various industrial sources. Information on type and quantity of emissions is collected and entered onto a national database. The benefits sought from the NPI include:

- widest possible access to data concerning pollutant emissions from industry,
- consistent and reliable information,
- assistance to governments in the process of environmental planning and management,
- to become an integral part of the policy and program formulation process and
- assistance to industry in identifying manufacturing processes that require greater efficiency or cleanliness.

Initial data collection for the NPI began in July 1998 and the first results were published early in 2000. Table 2.7 shows a summary of the data for Queensland. It should be noted that the NPI lists chemicals that cause pollution. Only businesses that use greater than specified quantities of these chemicals are required to provide emission data. Government environmental agencies provide estimates of quantities of pollutants for those industries using quantities of chemicals below the relevant thresholds.

2.7 SUM OF POLLUTANT EMISSIONS FOR NPI TARGETED INDUSTRY SOURCES, Queensland—1998–99(a)

	Destination of pollutant			
	Air	Land	Water	Total
Pollutant	kg	kg	kg	kg
1,2-Dibromoethane	103	—	—	103
1,3-Butadiene (vinyl ethylene)	935	—	—	935
Acetone	94 672	—	—	94 672
Ammonia (total)	17 566	925 275	1 917 836	2 860 677
Arsenic and compounds	3 843	390	1 428	5 661
Benzene	106 127	34	3 294	109 454
Cadmium and compounds	349	—	33	382
Carbon monoxide	40 364 892	—	—	40 364 892
Chlorine	44	—	6 884	6 928
Chromium (VI) compounds	2 665	1	395	3 061
Cobalt and compounds	1 640	329	40	2 009
Cumene (1-methylethylbenzene)	2 157	22	197	2 376
Cyclohexanone	3 556	11	186	3 753
Dichloromethane	11 278	—	—	11 278
Ethylbenzene	1 334	23	52	1 409
Ethylene glycol (1,2 ethanediol)	—	1 000	—	1 000
Fluoride compounds	1 866 596	—	154 287	2 020 883
Hydrochloric acid	171 714	—	10	171 724
Lead and compounds	18 696	1 826	171	20 693
Mercury and compounds	813	—	15	828
Methanol	6 798	—	—	6 798
Methyl ethyl ketone	5 937	—	—	5 937
Methyl isobutyl ketone	170	—	—	170
n-Hexane	23 474	25	198	23 697
Nickel and compounds	31	—	50	81
Oxides of nitrogen	162 517 932	—	—	162 517 932
Particulate matter 10 μm	41 789 137	—	—	41 789 137
Phosphoric acid	—	—	20	20
Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons	28 942	—	238	29 180
Styrene (ethenylbenzene)	1	—	89	90
Sulphur dioxide	139 684 419	—	—	139 684 419
Sulphuric acid	67	—	250	317
Toluene (methylbenzene)	257 498	48	4 868	262 414
Total nitrogen	—	—	4 038 170	4 038 170
Total phosphorus	—	—	1 527 798	1 527 798
Total volatile organic compounds	123 104	—	—	123 104
Xylenes (individual or mixed isomers)	453 400	50	2 938	456 388
Total	**387 559 890**	**929 034**	**7 659 447**	**396 148 371**

Source: National Pollutant Inventory Database.

These pollutants recorded by the NPI affect both the terrestrial and marine environment. Another waste which represents a hazard to the Queensland marine environment is ballast water. This is water contained within the hulls of ocean-going vessels that helps them to maintain displacement when the ship is not laden with cargo. It is discharged when a ship takes on cargo to balance the weight of the ship. It is an important issue because ships docking and releasing water at a foreign port, are effectively releasing a sample of non-native organisms. If conditions are favourable these species may thrive and begin to compete with native species. Already, over 70 species have been introduced to Australia in this manner, including fish, worms, molluscs, seaweed and toxic algae. Some of these species are now considered to be pests.

There is also further risk with recent tests showing that ballast water sometimes contains human diseases such as cholera. Other tests have shown the presence of dinoflagellates and other toxic micro-organisms which can infect shellfish and consequently humans.

Figures from the Australian Quarantine Inspection Service show that in Australia between October 1998 and October 1999, Queensland had the second highest quantity of ballast water released into the marine environment. If delicate ecosystems such as the Great Barrier Reef are to be protected, then this discharge must be managed to avoid further introduction of non-native species.

The Port of Brisbane Authority has been monitoring ballast water discharges in recent years. Each cargo vessel that enters the port is required to complete forms detailing their last three ports of call, in addition to the quantity of ballast water they need to discharge. Table 2.8 details the countries of origin of the majority of ballast water discharges into the Port of Brisbane environment.

2.8 COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN OF BALLAST WATER DISCHARGES, Port of Brisbane—November 1995 to October 1998

	Ports of origin	Arrivals	Estimated total discharge	Average release per arrival
	no.	no.	tonnes	tonnes
Japan	69	544	3 434 712	6 314
Indonesia	29	246	625 338	2 542
China	13	71	492 352	6 935
South Korea	10	140	490 174	3 501
New Zealand	15	697	486 100	697
Papua New Guinea	13	278	350 772	1 262
Singapore	3	321	328 596	1 024
Taiwan	3	51	314 087	6 159
New Caledonia	2	168	158 370	943
Malaysia	12	57	115 164	2 020
Fiji	4	52	40 572	780
Total	**(a)173**	**(b)2 625**	**(c)6 836 236**	**2 604**

(a) Figure represents 69% of all ports that ships originate from when travelling to the Port of Brisbane. (b) Figure represents 89% of the total number of ships that visit the Port of Brisbane. (c) Figure represents 92% of the total ballast water discharged.

Source: Port of Brisbane Environmental Report.

The Australian Quarantine Inspection Service is currently reviewing methods which could reduce the risks involved with ballast water discharges. Currently, tests are being undertaken to assess the effects of heating ballast water with engine heat before it is discharged. There is also a plan which would involve ships taking on ballast water further out to sea where the water is more barren, and then changing this water a number of times in the open ocean to flush out hitchhiking organisms.

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Biodiversity

Conservation management in Queensland is based on the principle of maintaining the State's biological diversity. Biodiversity is the variety within and among living things (plants and animals). It is recognised in Queensland at four levels: landscape, ecosystem, species and genetic.

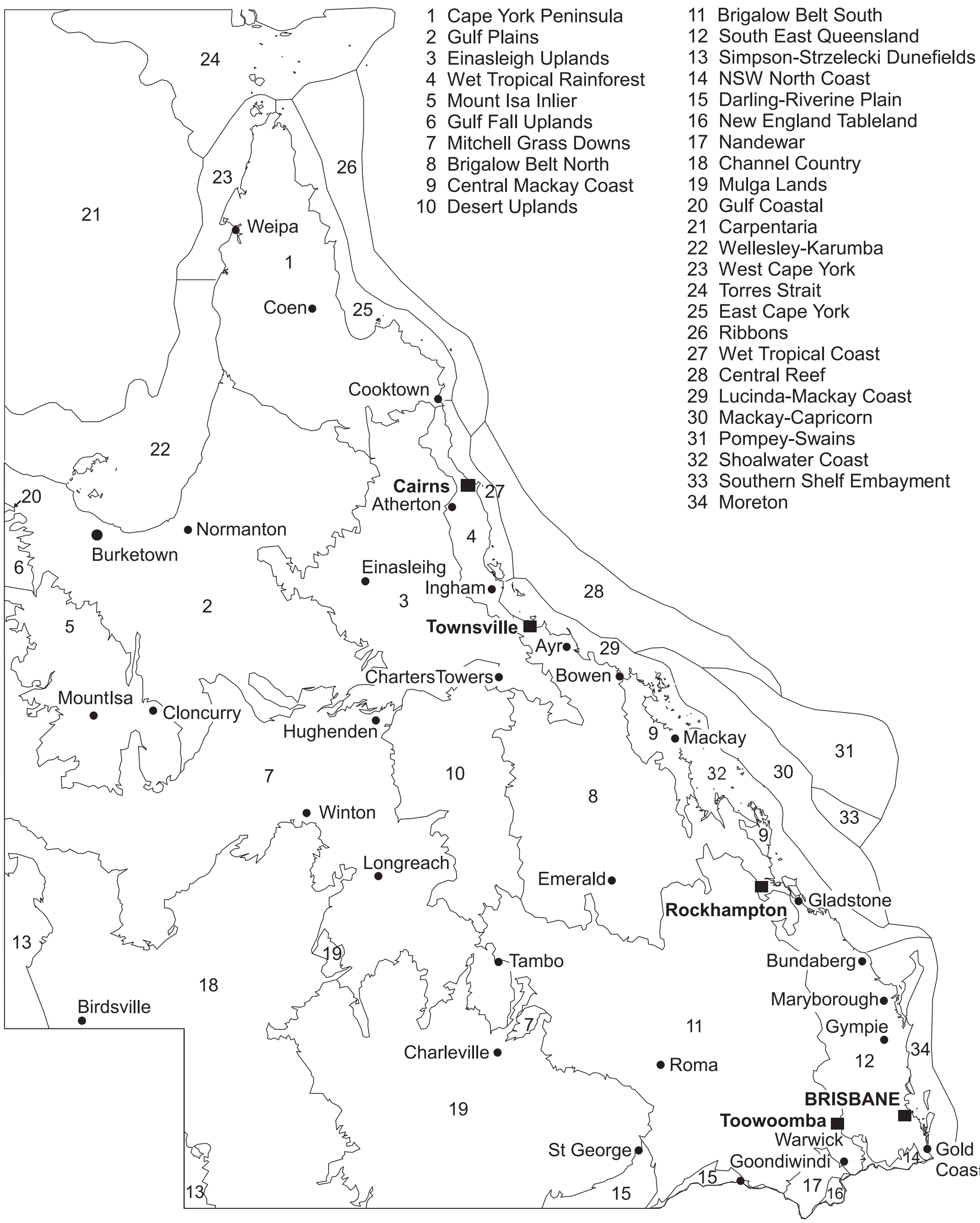
Landscape biodiversity

Planning for protection of biodiversity begins at the regional landscape level. The purpose of the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* is to conserve nature, in the broadest sense of the word, over the whole of Queensland. The Act stresses the need to protect habitats and recognises the essential role that private individuals can make to the conservation of nature.

Biologically, Queensland is the most diverse Australian State. On the basis of vegetation types and landforms, Queensland can be divided into 19 terrestrial and 15 marine biogeographic regions (bioregions), which provide a framework for conservation planning.

Integrated bioregional conservation strategies consider the inherent natural diversity in each biogeographic region and major threats to it. Bioregional strategies should include developing a fully representative reserve system complemented by conservation strategies on private lands.

BIO REGIONS IN QUEENSLAND



Source: Environmental Protection Agency.

Ecosystem biodiversity

Ecosystems are interacting species of animals and plants associated with a particular setting in the physical environment. Identifying and reserving viable samples of ecosystems is a vital part of nature conservation. In Queensland, 1,082 regional ecosystems (based on classifications of vegetation and environmental attributes) are presently recognised. Approximately 69% of all ecosystems are represented in national parks greater than 1,000 hectares, while 10% are recognised as being endangered (i.e. less than 10% of original ecosystem distribution remaining).

Regional nature conservation strategies integrate conservation efforts by State and local governments and private landholders and take into account land management practices and other issues that threaten biodiversity. Strategies could involve closer management of tree clearing; controlling grazing pressure, including that from domestic stock, feral animals and sustainably harvested kangaroos; protecting critical areas for wildlife; fire management plans to maintain species and ecosystems; and control of pests and weeds.

2.9 AREA REPRESENTATION IN NATIONAL PARKS AND RESERVES(a), By Biogeographic Area, Queensland—30 June 1998

	Regional area	Parks/reserves area	Percentage of region in parks/reserves
Biogeographic area	hectares	hectares	%
Cape York Peninsula	12 719 858	1 585 155	12.5
Gulf Plains	22 143 799	546 109	2.5
Gulf Fall Uplands(b)	551 447	194 059	35.2
Wet Tropical Rainforest	2 082 811	339 020	16.2
Einasleigh Uplands	11 944 972	222 819	1.8
Mount Isa Inlier	6 672 408	179 558	2.7
Mitchell Grass Downs	24 058 376	326 743	1.4
Brigalow Belt North	12 560 457	156 450	1.2
Brigalow Belt South	22 985 292	581 234	2.5
Central Mackay Coast	1 835 904	143 186	7.8
Desert Uplands	7 003 509	156 286	2.2
Channel Country	21 599 198	566 101	2.6
Simpson-Strzelecki Dunefields(b)	2 280 799	1 001 796	43.9
South East Queensland	6 337 597	356 919	4.3
Mulga Lands	18 106 092	450 604	2.5
Darling-Riverine Plain(b)	1 251 523	18 761	1.5
Nandewar	628 427	24 617	3.9
New England Tableland	143 053	7 993	5.6
NSW North Coast(b)	230 775	53 027	23.0
Total	**175 136 297**	**6 910 437**	**3.9**

(a) All parks and reserves, including a 3 km strip of inshore waters. Terrestrial protected areas beyond this strip (e.g. some islands) are not included (about 9,162 hectares). (b) Area fully contained inside the Queensland border.

Source: Department of Environment.

Species biodiversity

At 30 June 2000, the Environmental Protection Agency's WildNet database recorded 255 mammal species (including 33 marine mammals and 19 introduced species), 651 birds (including 15 introduced species), 446 reptiles (including 2 introduced species) and 121 frogs (including the introduced cane toad). The number of species is rising as more definitive descriptions, particularly of reptiles, become accepted.

These Queensland figures represent 70% of Australia's mammal species, 80% of its birds and 60% of its frogs. At least half the nation's reptile species are found in Queensland.

Queensland Herbarium data indicate that, at 30 June 1999, Queensland's native flora comprised 7,793 species of flowering plants, 60 species of gymnosperms, 383 species of ferns, 979 species of algae, 1,526 species of lichens and 566 species of mosses. A further 1,227 species of flowering plants, 3 species of gymnosperms and 11 species of ferns introduced from overseas have become naturalised and are classified as weeds. A total of 8 new plant genera and 40 new plant species were described in 1998 and scientists believe thousands more species await discovery.

Table 2.10 details endangered species in Queensland for both plants and animals.

2.10 PROTECTED SPECIES, Queensland—1998

	Extinct	Endangered	Vulnerable	Rare
Animals				
Mammals	5	12	20	31
Birds	1	11	22	31
Butterflies	—	7	10	—
Frogs	—	14	6	25
Reptiles	—	4	15	64
Fish	—	3	2	—
Vascular plants	21	81	242	693

Source: Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulation, 1994.

Genetic biodiversity

Maintaining genetic diversity is important for the survival of all species. It facilitates the ability of a species to persist in the event of a disease epidemic or a natural catastrophic event. It also prevents the appearance of recessive genetic defects that can occur in highly inbred populations.

Whilst spatially separated communities will develop different gene pools, the ability for individuals to migrate between such communities will allow genetic diversity to persist. Initiatives, such as the maintenance of corridors between spatially separated habitats, allow for the flow of individuals between communities and facilitates the flow of genetic material that maintains diversity.

Protected areas

The *Nature Conservation Act 1992* provides for the declaration and management of protected areas to conserve wildlife and the natural environment. The protected area provisions of the Act were fully proclaimed on 19 December 1994. This occurred in conjunction with proclamation of the *Nature Conservation Regulation 1994*, and the fresh declaration of conservation reserves throughout Queensland as protected areas. Some reserves were amalgamated as part of this process.

There are 11 classes of protected areas created by the Act — national park, national park (scientific), national park (Aboriginal land), national park (Torres Strait Islander land), conservation park, resources reserve, nature refuge, coordinated conservation area, wilderness area, World Heritage management area and international agreement area. Some classes, such as national park, have almost total protection, while others, such as coordinated conservation area, can encompass a range of land uses to achieve specific conservation objectives.

National parks are the protected areas most familiar to the public. They are usually large tracts of land set aside for their conservation value, while consideration is also given to their educational, scientific, recreational and landscape values. Large numbers of people visit Queensland's national parks (an estimated 13 million visits each year). The parks are also popular for overnight camping.

Recreation areas

Four areas in Queensland have been declared recreation areas under the *Recreation Areas Management Act 1988*: Moreton Island, Fraser Island, Inskip Peninsula (south of Fraser Island) and Green Island (near Cairns). Recreation area status allows recreational activities to be managed in a consistent and coordinated way across a number of land tenures, such as national park, State forest, beach and foreshore areas. Management of these areas takes into account their conservation, recreation, education and production values and the interests of landholders.

Coastal management

About half of Queensland's 7,400 km of mainland coastline is backed by rock and alluvial sediments. The other half of the coastline is backed by sand dunes or beach ridges. Beaches and estuaries are dynamic natural systems, constantly changing and adapting to the prevailing environmental conditions. With proper planning and management, they remain a natural buffer against extreme weather conditions, providing coastal protection by eroding in storms and then resuming their former condition in calmer weather.

To help meet the challenge of protecting and managing this coastline, the *Coastal Protection and Management Act* was enacted in 1995. This Act is supplemented by the *Beach Protection Act 1968,* particular provisions of the now repealed *Harbours Act 1995,* and the *Canals Act 1958,* which provide the statutory approval processes for coastal assessments.

The coastal zone is described as the coastal waters and all areas to the landward side of coastal water in which there are physical features, ecological or natural processes or human activities that affect, or potentially affect, the coast or coastal resources. The Act provides for the protection, conservation, rehabilitation and management of this zone, including its resources. It encourages ecologically sustainable development of the coast and complements other legislation to provide a framework for maintaining the coastal environment and ecosystems it supports. Important tools for implementing the Act are coastal management plans. These plans will provide an appropriate balance between the protection of coastal features and the use of coastal resources for the long-term benefit of the State.

Around 3 million people, or about 85% of Queensland's population, live in the coastal zone. This figure is projected to continue growing, which places coastal resources under increasing pressure. To help sustain lifestyles and livelihoods, the coastal management plans detail policies to protect the coast by addressing ways to manage issues such as:

- impacts of human use;
- physical coastal processes (the effects of waves, tides, currents and coastal storms);
- public access to the coast;
- water quality;
- cultural heritage;
- coastal landscapes;
- conserving nature;
- coordinated management; and
- research and information.

The State Coastal Management Plan (State Plan), which will provide the overall policy for coastal management in Queensland, must describe how the coastal zone is to be managed. A draft of this plan was released in April 2000, with the final document to be released after a suitable discussion period. To achieve the objects of the *Coastal Protection and Management Act*, the State Plan will work alongside regional coastal management plans. When implemented, these regional coastal management plans will address region-specific policies as well as applying State Plan policies to particular geographic areas.

Offshore islands

Queensland has about 1,000 offshore islands varying in size from isolated rocks to Fraser Island, the world's largest sand island at 184,000 hectares. They range in type from continental (soil, rock and mud) to coral rubble and sands. Tenures include freehold, leasehold, Crown and native title.

The landscape and wildlife of many offshore islands are conserved as national parks. Much of Moreton, Bribie and Fraser Islands, the Capricorn–Bunker and Cumberland–Whitsunday groups and Magnetic, Hinchinbrook, Green and Lizard Islands are protected in this way.

Access to some islands is restricted to conserve their special nature. Scientific research occurs on some Queensland offshore islands including the seabird roosting and green turtle nesting sites on Raine Island. Masthead, Hoskyn, Fairfax, Wreck, Wilson, Eshelby and One Tree Islands and Michaelmas Cay are key conservation sites. Possession, Restoration and Raine Islands off north Queensland and St Helena, Peel and Bribie Islands in Moreton Bay have special European heritage values.

Wetlands

Wetlands are areas that are permanently or intermittently flooded and that generally support plants or animals that need to spend some time in water to complete their lifecycle. Typical wetlands include lakes, swamps, marshes, springs, mangroves, mud flats and shallow seagrass beds.

Wetlands are complex and highly productive ecosystems important to local and migratory wildlife, particularly birds, fish and crustaceans. They play an important part in flood control, bank and shore stabilisation and absorption of sediments and nutrients and are also a source of high quality food and water.

More than 165 major wetland aggregations have been identified in Queensland, including Gulf Country lowlands, Channel Country watercourses, mound springs and internal drainage systems in Central Queensland and extensive intertidal and adjacent freshwater swamp forests on the eastern seaboard. Wetland areas cover approximately 4.1% of Queensland. Seasonally or intermittently flooded areas account for most of this; only 0.7% of Queensland's land area is permanently inundated.

Some significant wetlands have already been included in national parks and other reserves under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*, gazetted as Fish Habitat Areas under the *Fisheries Act 1994*, or listed as World Heritage Areas. Four outstanding wetlands — Moreton Bay near Brisbane, Bowling Green Bay near Townsville, Shoalwater and Corio Bays on Queensland's central coast and Currawinya National Park near Hungerford — have been listed under the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention). The Moreton Bay Ramsar site has also been included in the East Asian–Australasian Shorebird Reserve Network, recognising its significance for migratory shorebirds.

CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT

The *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* provides for the conservation of Queensland's cultural heritage and, for that purpose, established the Queensland Heritage Council. The Council maintains the Heritage Register of places of significance to Queensland's cultural heritage and also regulates the development of registered places.

Heritage register

In June 2000, the Heritage Register contained 1,350 places of cultural heritage significance in Queensland. During the year, 73 places were nominated for consideration for entry in the Heritage Register. The Queensland Heritage Council and its technical sub-committee assessed a total of 183 draft entries for places during the year. Of 183 nominations considered, 106 places were entered in the Heritage Register. The Council processed 300 applications for development and works to listed sites during the year.

The *Cultural Record (Landscapes Queensland and Queensland Estate) Act 1987* provides for the protection of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander heritage places. Information about such places is recorded on a computerised inventory. Such places are protected automatically and penalties apply for interference or disturbance without approval. At 30 June 2000, a total of 10,166 places were recorded in the inventory and nine designated landscape areas were recorded in the Register of Designated Landscape Areas.

DAINTREE NATIONAL PARK

Information contributed by the Environmental Protection Agency

Daintree National Park is located north of Cairns in Far North Queensland. It covers 76,000 hectares and makes up an important part of the Wet Tropics of Queensland World Heritage Area, declared because of its outstanding natural values. Its beauty is complemented by the neighbouring Great Barrier Reef and at points the two virtually connect.

The park comprises three sections. The Cape Tribulation section comprises a narrow strip stretching up the coast. To access the area, travellers must travel 125 km north of Cairns to the Daintree River ferry. High clearance vehicles are required due to the quality of the road. The Mossman Gorge section covers the southern area of the park. It is approximately 75 km north of Cairns and is only a few minutes from Mossman. The Snapper Island section is off-shore and is surrounded by the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park. It is about 20 km north of Port Douglas around the mouth of the Daintree River and can be accessed only by private boat or private charter.

Daintree enjoys good weather for the majority of the year. However, the rainy season between December and April means that visitors should be prepared for sudden downpours. These rains can also lead to the closure of the last section of road leading to Cape Tribulation. There are several types of marine stingers in this area and visitors are warned to wear protective clothing between October and May.

Cultural heritage

The forests of the Daintree region have been the home of the Kuku Yalanji people for thousands of years. The lush rainforest and nearby coastal waters provided for a dense population so tribes needed relatively small territories.

The Kuku Yalanji peoples had exceptional knowledge of the plants and animals of the forest and coastline. They enjoyed a plentiful and reliable source of food as they moved around the coastal regions. They were also able to prepare toxic foods such as the fruits of the Yellow Walnut or the Black Bean in such a way as to make them edible.

Many rainforest animals were hunted for food. Animals such as tree kangaroos, goannas, pythons and possums were caught in the tree tops, accessed with hanging vines and special tools. Fire regimes were also employed to aid in the maintenance of species diversity.

Current tribes of the Kuku Yalanji people still live beside the Mossman Gorge Section of the Daintree, however, their traditional lives are now severely disrupted. They still have a strong feeling of responsibility for the region and their stories, songs and legends continue to give special meaning to the landscape. The people now share their culture with visitors to the gorge.

Scientific and conservation values

The Daintree National Park, especially in the Cape Tribulation region, contains a number of primitive flowering plant species that are unique to the area. Scientists also continue to discover new species of both plants and animals.

The Mossman Gorge has been carved out by the Mossman River over millions of years and the view of crystal clear waters flowing over granite boulders is a magical sight enjoyed by thousands of visitors. The water also attracts brilliant blue Ulysses butterflies, along with species of both upland and lowland birds.

The forests also provide habitat for some rare animals such as the Bennett's and Lumholtz's tree-kangaroos and southern cassowaries. Unfortunately, visitors would be lucky to see these species which are rare even in these protected forest regions.

Plant and animals species

A rich variety of plants and animals as well as rare and threatened species can be found in the park. Birds such as the wompoo fruit-dove and the noisy pitta can be seen in the area. The buff-breasted paradise-kingfisher also breeds in tropical north Queensland during the wet season. In the Mossman Gorge section, the Boyd's forest dragon can sometimes be seen hunting for insects on young saplings.

The green and black male Cairns birdwing butterfly and the handsomely patterned female, which are Australia's largest butterflies, are also found in the park. Visitors will almost certainly see the huge nests of scrub fowl whose nests are up to three metres high and seven metres across and are used to incubate eggs.

Vegetation in the Cape Tribulation section includes coastal mangroves, swamps and rainforests as well as upland rainforests and heathlands. Sweet-scented gardenia species grow in the area along with the primitive species such as *Noahdendron*, *Idiospermum* and *Gymnostoma*.

The Mossman Gorge section contains tall, dense forests in the lowlands, fertile sheltered river valleys, open forest and stunted forests on the exposed mountain tops. This region is notable for the abundance of epiphytes — plants that grow on other plants for shelter and support, but do not rely on them for food or water. Birds-nest ferns and orchids are found in abundance growing where spores settle on tree branches.

The Snapper Island section is composed mostly of tropical rainforest, but does have some grassland, foreshore vegetation, low open scrubland, low woodland and mangrove. The island is also a haven for many species of birds including the grey-tailed tattler, eastern reef heron, osprey, pied imperial pigeons and yellow-bellied sunbird. Unfortunately, the cane toad has been accidentally introduced to the island in recent times.

Facilities and recreation

Camping grounds are available only in the Cape Tribulation and Snapper Island sections of the park. There is one camp site which has toilets, water and shower facilities at Noah Beach in the Cape Tribulation section and four camp sites with toilets and barbecues on Snapper Island. Private accommodation and camping grounds are also located in Mossman itself. The park contains numerous scenic walks that on the whole are clearly signed.

Visitors are encouraged to enjoy the natural beauty of the Mossman Gorge, where saw-shelled turtles and jungle perch can be observed in the river. Fishing is permitted in most areas, although caution should be observed due to the presence of both marine stingers and estuarine crocodiles. In all instances, visitors should adhere to the rules of the national park, both for their own safety and the preservation of the natural beauty of the area.

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POPULATION

Queensland's population has shown steady growth over the past decade, progressively increasing its share of the Australian total. In common with most Western societies, the population is gradually ageing as birth rates decline and life expectancy increases.

There are two sources of population data used in this chapter, the Census of Population and Housing, which is conducted every 5 years and the Estimated Resident Population (ERP), which is updated annually. This chapter uses population data taken from both the census and the ERP, depending on which is the most appropriate source.

POPULATION GROWTH

Queensland's estimated resident population at 30 June 1999 was 3,512,356. On separation from the Colony of New South Wales in 1859, Queensland's population was 23,520. At that time its population was the second smallest of the Australian colonies, exceeding only that of Western Australia. With the exception of 1916 and 1946, which were affected by World Wars I and II respectively, Queensland's population has increased each year.

The first census of Queensland was conducted on 7 April 1861 when the population was 30,059 comprising 18,121 males and 11,938 females.

In 1867, the Queensland population exceeded that of Tasmania and in 1885 it passed South Australia to become the third most populous colony, a position which has since been maintained, initially as a colony and then as an Australian State. According to censuses taken by the several colonies in 1881, Queensland's population was 9.5% of the Australian total. At 30 June 1999, Queensland accounted for 18.5% of Australia's total population.

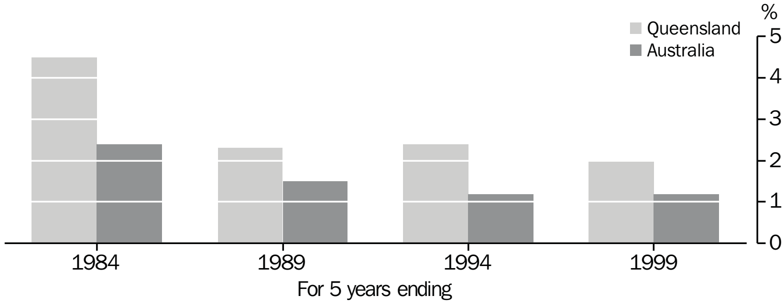
Queensland's population exceeded a quarter of a million in 1883, reached half a million in 1901, 1 million in 1938 and 2 million in 1974. It took only another 18 years for the Queensland population to exceed 3 million, which occurred in March 1992. Growth in the 5 year period to 30 June 1999 averaged 2.0% annually, which was well above the Australian average of 1.2%.

Natural increase (excess of births over deaths) and net migration have each been important factors in the growth of the Queensland population. Net migration was consistently the most important cause of population growth in the State's early development and has been the major component again since the early 1970s.

The early years after separation from New South Wales saw a large influx of migrants attracted by free passage or gifts of land orders. Discoveries of gold in the 1870s and 1880s led to another wave of immigrants, followed by a decline in the 1890s. Depressed economic conditions in the early 1900s were accompanied by a steadying in the number of births as well as in net migration.

The economic collapse in 1929 and the depression during the 1930s brought a decline in the number of births and in net migration. During World War II, net migration fell further, while births rose to 26,713 in 1945.

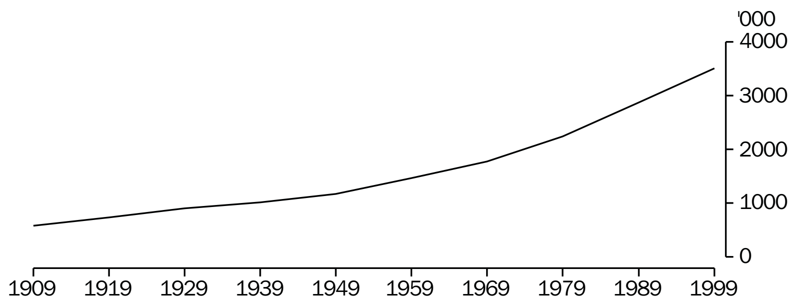
AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE OF THE QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIAN POPULATIONS



Source: Regional Population Growth, Australia (3218.0) and unpublished data, Population Estimates.

At the end of World War II, the Commonwealth Government launched a program to increase Australia's population by 1% annually through immigration. Queensland, although not proportionally receiving as many migrants as the major southern States, still showed considerable gains, with the population increasing to 1,106,415 in 1947. The post World War II period up to the 1960s also exhibited high fertility and was known as the ***baby boom*** era.

POPULATION(a), Queensland



(a) Estimated resident population at 30 June.

Source: Demographic History of Queensland (3104.3) and Regional Population Growth, Australia (3218.0).

A general lowering of the crude birth rate (births per 1,000 mean population), to a level below that of the depression years, occurred during the 1960s and 1970s. While there was a slight increase in the number of births, there was a larger increase in the number of deaths, resulting in a minor reduction in the level of natural increase during these decades. Net migration to Queensland increased considerably over this period, from 2,282 persons in 1960 to 23,858 persons in 1979.

In the last 20 years, Queensland has experienced slightly higher rates of natural increase than the national average, but lower rates of overseas migration gain. Most of Queensland's population growth has come from interstate migration. Net estimated migration gain rose to 34,139 in 1999, slightly higher than in 1998 which recorded the lowest growth in the 5-year period 1994 to 1999. Over the 20 years to 1999, net migration has fluctuated, with peaks in 1981, 1989 and 1993.

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Queensland, in common with the other states of Australia and most other developed nations, has a population that is continuing to age. Median ages are increasing and there is a growing proportion of people in the 65 years and over age group. This trend will accelerate as those born in the post World War II baby boom era reach retirement age in the early part of this century.

3.1 DEMOGRAPHIC SUMMARY OF STATISTICAL DIVISIONS—30 June 1999

	Age group (years)				
	0–14	15–64	65 and over	Sex ratio(a)	Median age(b)
Statistical division	%	%	%		
Brisbane	20.6	68.6	10.8	97.9	33.5
Moreton	19.9	66.2	13.9	98.8	37.0
Wide Bay–Burnett	22.3	63.2	14.5	100.4	37.8
Darling Downs	22.9	64.2	12.9	98.6	34.4
South West	24.5	64.6	10.9	112.1	33.3
Fitzroy	23.9	66.7	9.4	104.9	32.6
Central West	22.5	64.7	12.8	108.4	34.0
Mackay	23.8	68.1	8.2	107.4	32.7
Northern	22.5	67.7	9.8	106.3	31.8
Far Northern	22.9	68.4	8.7	105.9	32.8
North West	26.2	68.1	5.7	118.5	29.1
Queensland	**21.3**	**67.3**	**11.4**	**100.2**	**34.2**

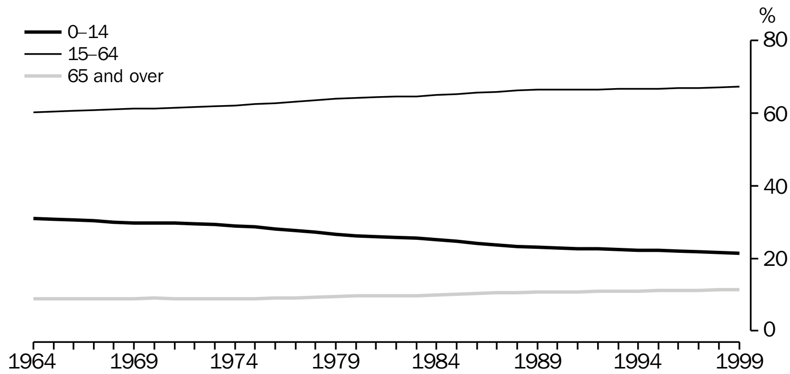
(a) Number of males per 100 females. (b) Age at which half the population is older and half is younger.

Source: Unpublished data, Population Estimates.

Age distribution

In June 1979, the median age of the Queensland population was 28.4 years. Over the 20 years to June 1999, the median age rose progressively to 34.2 years. The median age of males at June 1999 was 33.7 years and for females it was 34.8 years, reflecting the longer life span of females. The steady rise in the median age since the early 1970s is a result of lower birth rates as well as lower mortality rates at most ages.

POPULATION GROUPS CHANGE OVER TIME, Queensland—1964–1999

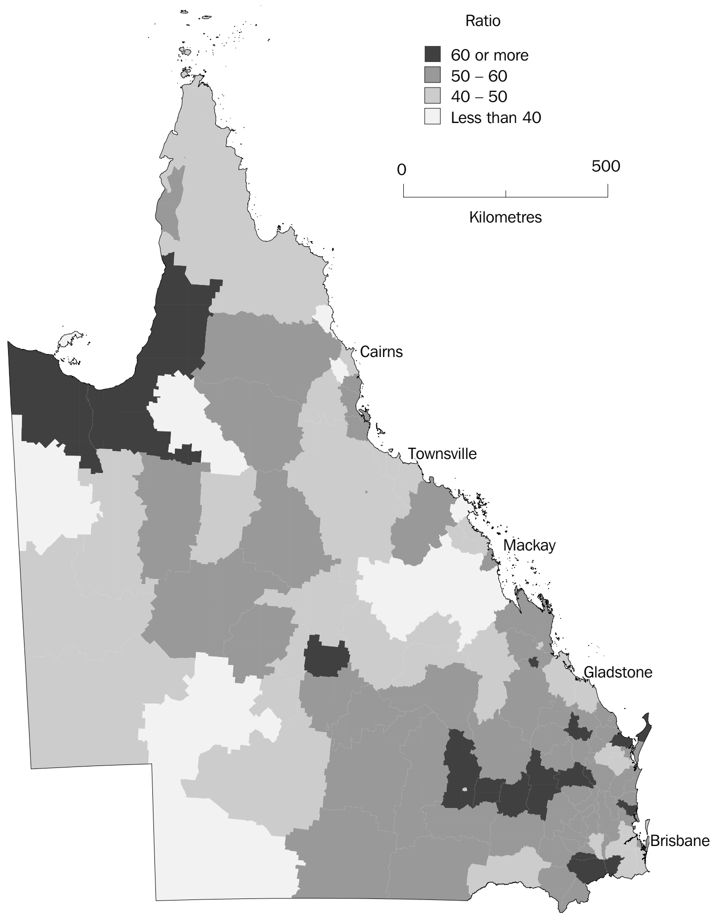


Source: Population Estimates, unpublished data.

The 65 years and over age group has grown as a proportion of the total population over the past 35 years. This is a trend being experienced by many nations, resulting in the work force being required to support an increasing proportion of retired persons. At 30 June 1999, children made up 21.3% of Queensland's population, compared with 22.3% in 1994. While the number of Queensland children (people aged under 15 years) has increased, the proportion of children in the total population has decreased.

The dependency ratio refers to the number of children aged 0–14 years and persons aged 65 years and over per 100 persons aged 15–64 years. At 30 June 1999 Queensland's dependency ratio was 48.6, lower than the dependency ratio of 49.1 for the whole of Australia.

DEPENDENCY RATIOS BY LGA, Queensland, 1999



Based on Legal Local Government Areas, 1999

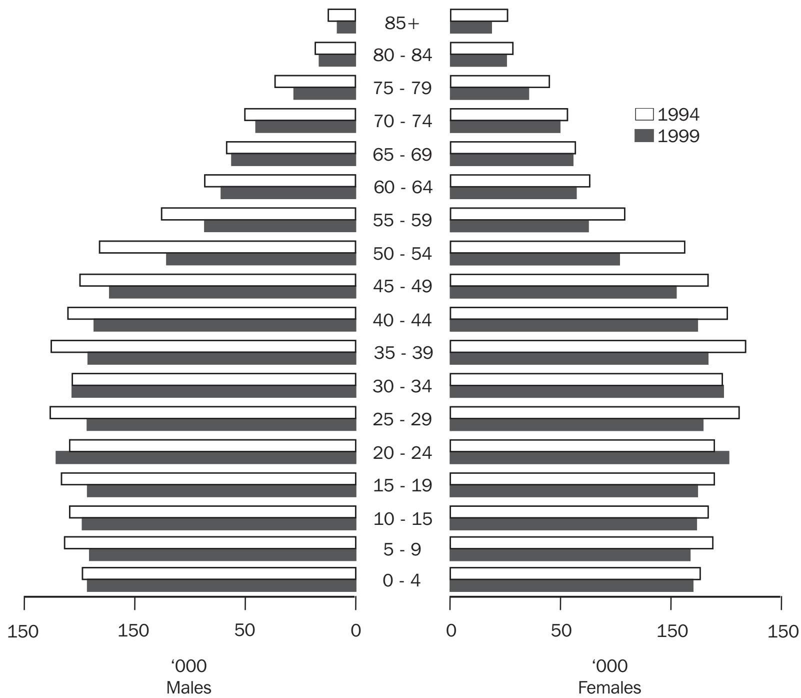
Age/sex profile

The sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) has been declining over time, partly due to migration into Queensland becoming less male dominated. In 1999, the sex ratio for the Queensland population was 100.2 males for every 100 females.

The labour force composition and higher fertility of the North West Statistical Division has resulted in highest sex ratio of all Queensland statistical divisions with 118.5 males per 100 females, which is well above the sex ratio for Queensland of 100.2. North West Statistical Division also had a median age of 29.1 years. This is more than 5 years younger than that for Queensland (34.2 years). These figures reflect the unique characteristics of this region.

The age distribution of the population is shown in the population pyramid below which compares the years 1994 and 1999. The low birth rates of the depression years of the 1930s, the increased death rate during World War II, the prolonged baby boom from the end of World War II to the early 1960s, and the declining birth rate over the last twenty years are all reflected in the profile.

TOTAL QUEENSLAND POPULATION: AGE AND SEX PROFILE, 1994 and 1999



Source: Population By Age and Sex, Queensland, 30 June 1999 (3235.3)

Ethnicity

The proportion of Queenslanders born overseas is increasing. According to the 1996 census, 16.8% of the population counted in Queensland was born overseas, compared with 10.3% in 1947. With the proportion for Australia at 22.0%, the Queensland figure reflects lower levels of immigration when compared with New South Wales and Victoria, which are the major destinations of overseas migrants.

While the percentage of people born overseas has been increasing, there has also been a change in the pattern of the birthplaces of the overseas born, with an increasing proportion of settlers to Queensland arriving from Asian countries and New Zealand.

In the 1996 census, 213,522 Queenslanders spoke a language other than English at home. The most common language was Chinese (13.8%) followed by Italian (11.9%) and German (7.9%). Of those born overseas, over 70% speak English only, while 14.1% used another language and spoke English very well.

3.2 BIRTHPLACE OF THE POPULATION, Queensland

	Census year		
	1966	1991	1996(a)
Birthplace	%	%	%
Australia	88.0	80.7	79.6
New Zealand	0.5	3.1	3.1
U.K. and Ireland	6.3	6.2	5.7
Other Europe	4.1	3.6	3.3
Asia	0.6	2.2	2.6
America	0.3	0.7	0.7
Other	0.3	1.2	1.4
Total overseas born	*12.0*	*17.0*	*16.8*
Not stated	0.0	2.3	3.7
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

(a) Excluding overseas visitors.

Source: Census of Population and Housing.

3.3 ENGLISH PROFICIENCY OF QUEENSLANDERS BORN OVERSEAS

	1991	1996(a)
	%	%
Uses another language and speaks English		
Very well	12.8	14.1
Well	9.5	9.8
Not well	4.5	4.3
Not at all	0.7	0.8
Proficiency not stated	0.2	0.4
Speaks English only	71.4	70.1
Language(s) used not stated	0.9	0.6
Queensland	**100.0**	**100.0**

(a) Excluding overseas visitors.

Source: Censuses of Population and Housing.

Religion

In 1996, 73.9% of Queenslanders were affiliated with Christian denominations, 1.5% with non-Christian groups and 15.3% had no religious affiliation.

The number of Catholics increased by 79,513 between 1991 and 1996 and the number of Anglicans increased by 30,870 during the same period. The number of people who reported themselves as Presbyterians declined while Uniting Church numbers increased slightly.

Persons of non-Christian religious affiliation increased by 18,495 during the 1991 to 1996 intercensal period, and those claiming no religious affiliation rose from 344,174 to 507,145 during the same period. The proportion of people not stating their religious affiliation dropped from 10% in 1991 to 9% at the 1996 census.

3.4 RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION, Queensland

	1991	1996(a)
	%	%
Christian		
Anglican	25.2	23.6
Baptist	1.9	1.9
Catholic	25.4	25.2
Lutheran	2.3	2.2
Presbyterian	5.4	4.7
Uniting Church	10.4	9.5
Other	6.4	6.8
Non-Christian	1.0	1.5
No religion	11.6	15.3
Not stated	10.0	9.0
Total(b)	**100.0**	**100.0**

(a) Excluding overseas visitors. (b) Including inadequately described.

Source: Census of Population and Housing.

ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PEOPLE

At the 1996 census, there were 95,518 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders identified in Queensland. This represented 2.9% of the total Queensland population and 27.1% of all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in Australia.

Aboriginal persons were included in census counts for the first time in 1971. Between the 1991 and 1996 censuses, Queensland's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population increased by 36.3% compared with an increase of 12.5% for the total State population. The relatively large increase in the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population reflects, in part, improvements in indigenous census procedures and a greater propensity for people to identify themselves as indigenous.

3.5 ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PEOPLE, Queensland

	Aboriginal people	TSI people	Total
Census year	no.	no.	no.
1971	24 414	7 508	31 922
1976	31 948	9 396	41 344
1981	33 966	10 732	44 698
1986	48 098	13 170	61 268
1991	55 511	14 559	70 070
1996	74 394	16 346	(a)95 518

(a) Including persons who are of both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin.

Source: Census of Population and Housing.

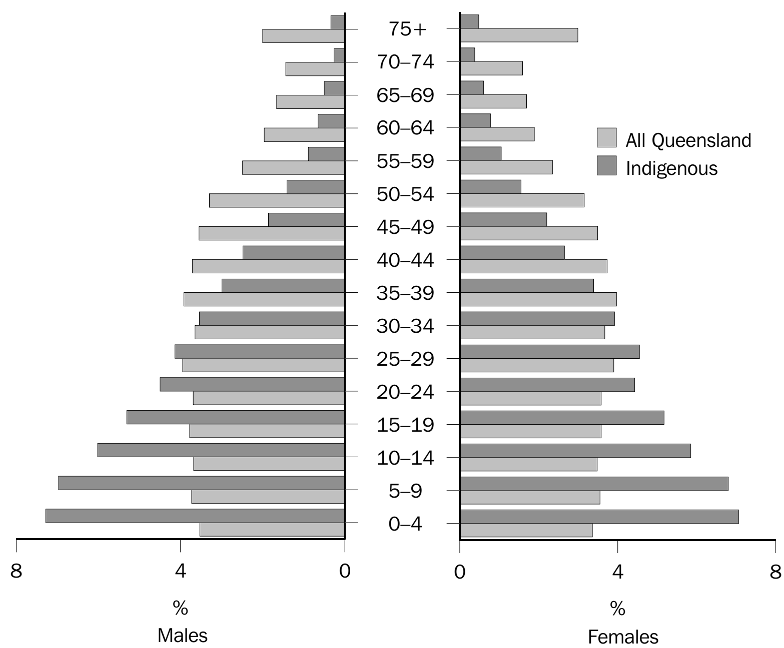
Population distribution

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people were unevenly distributed throughout Queensland. In 1996, almost half (46.3%) were located in the Northern, Far North and North West Statistical Divisions with the majority living in the Far North Division. By contrast, almost half (44.5%) of the total population of Queensland was located in the Brisbane Statistical Division with the next highest proportion located in the Moreton Statistical Division.

Population structure

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in Queensland have a much younger age profile compared with the general Queensland population. In 1999, the indigenous population was projected to have nearly twice the proportion of children (40%) as the total Queensland population (21.3%). This can be attributed to high rates of fertility amongst indigenous women in Queensland, who in 1998 had a total fertility rate of 2.3 babies per woman on average, the highest of any State or Territory. For all women in Queensland, the total fertility rate was 1.8.

QUEENSLAND TOTAL AND INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS BY AGE GROUP, 1999



Source: Population By Age and Sex, Queensland, 30 June 1999 (3235.3)

Mortality

In 1998 there were 593 registered deaths identified as indigenous in Queensland. The leading cause of death for indigenous people in 1998 was heart disease, which accounted for 20.6% of all deaths. Suicide accounted for 7.4% of indigenous deaths, compared with 2.5% of non-indigenous deaths. The life expectancies of Australian indigenous males (57 years) and females (62 years) are nearly 20 years below those recorded for the total Australian population.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

Since World War II, Queensland's urban population has grown strongly. At the 1996 population census, 80.7% of people counted were in urban areas compared with 59.8% of people counted in the 1947 census.

Queensland's population is among the least centralised of the Australian States and Territories, with 45.6% of the population living in Brisbane Statistical Division at 30 June 1999.

The rural population, having dropped to 373,392 in 1971, increased to 647,735 by 1996, with 103,808 persons in small rural localities of between 200 and 999 people.

3.6 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION—At 30 June 1999p

		Capital city(a)	
	Total	Population	Proportion of total
State	'000	'000	%
New South Wales	6 411.7	4 041.4	63.0
Victoria	4 712.2	3 417.2	72.5
Queensland	3 512.4	1 601.4	45.6
South Australia	1 493.1	1 092.9	73.2
Western Australia	1 861.0	1 364.2	73.3
Tasmania	470.3	194.2	41.3
Northern Territory	192.9	88.1	45.7
Australian Capital Territory	310.2	309.9	99.9

(a) The capital city populations shown are those of the respective statistical divisions.

Source: Regional Population Growth, Australia (3218.0).

Population growth

From 1994 to 1999, the population growth rate of the Brisbane City Council area was 1.8%, which was below the Queensland growth rate of 2.0%. However, the metropolitan area of Brisbane extends beyond the local government boundaries of Brisbane City and incorporates neighbouring local government areas. This larger area is the Brisbane Statistical Division and from 1994 to 1999 had a growth rate of 1.9%. Population growth in the Brisbane Statistical Division occurred mainly in the local government areas surrounding Brisbane City. Fastest average annual growth over the 5 year period to 30 June 1999 occurred in the sections of Beaudesert Shire (4.0%) and Caboolture Shire (3.9%). Redcliffe, the section of Ipswich City in Brisbane Statistical Division and Logan City all had average annual growth rates below that of Brisbane City, with 0.2%, 0.7% and 1.2% respectively for the 1994–1999 period.

3.7 POPULATION AND GROWTH IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, Queensland—At 30 June 1999p

	Estimated resident population	Proportion of Queensland	Average annual growth rate 1994–1999
	no.	%	%
Brisbane	1 601 417	45.6	1.9
Moreton	675 925	19.2	3.6
Wide Bay–Burnett	232 987	6.6	1.7
Darling Downs	201 446	5.7	0.3
South West	25 711	0.7	–1.4
Fitzroy	181 202	5.2	0.8
Central West	12 255	0.3	–1.1
Mackay	125 977	3.6	1.8
Northern	197 302	5.6	0.9
Far North	222 451	6.3	2.4
North West	35 683	1.0	–0.6
Queensland(a)	**3 512 356**	**100.0**	**2.0**

(a) Including persons not counted elsewhere, e.g. off-shore areas and migratory.

Source: Regional Population Growth, Australia (3218.0).

At a further radial distance from Brisbane City, surrounding the Brisbane Statistical Division, is the Moreton Statistical Division. Between 1994 and 1999, Moreton Statistical Division experienced the highest average annual growth rate in Queensland. The Gold Coast, Sunshine Coast and the part of Caboolture Shire in Moreton Statistical Division were the major growth areas within this region, with Caboolture achieving an average annual growth rate of 5.3%. Areas near the border of Brisbane Statistical Division have also grown strongly in recent years.

3.8 POPULATION AND GROWTH IN STATISTICAL DISTRICTS, Queensland—At 30 June

	Estimated resident population		
	1994	1999p	Average annual growth rate 1994–1999
Statistical district	no.	no.	%
Gold Coast–Tweed(a)	321 860	391 236	4.0
Sunshine Coast	142 166	172 928	4.0
Bundaberg	51 953	55 781	1.4
Rockhampton	64 343	64 344	—
Gladstone	35 660	39 100	1.9
Mackay	57 972	64 916	2.3
Townsville	119 189	127 174	1.3
Cairns	97 846	113 954	3.1

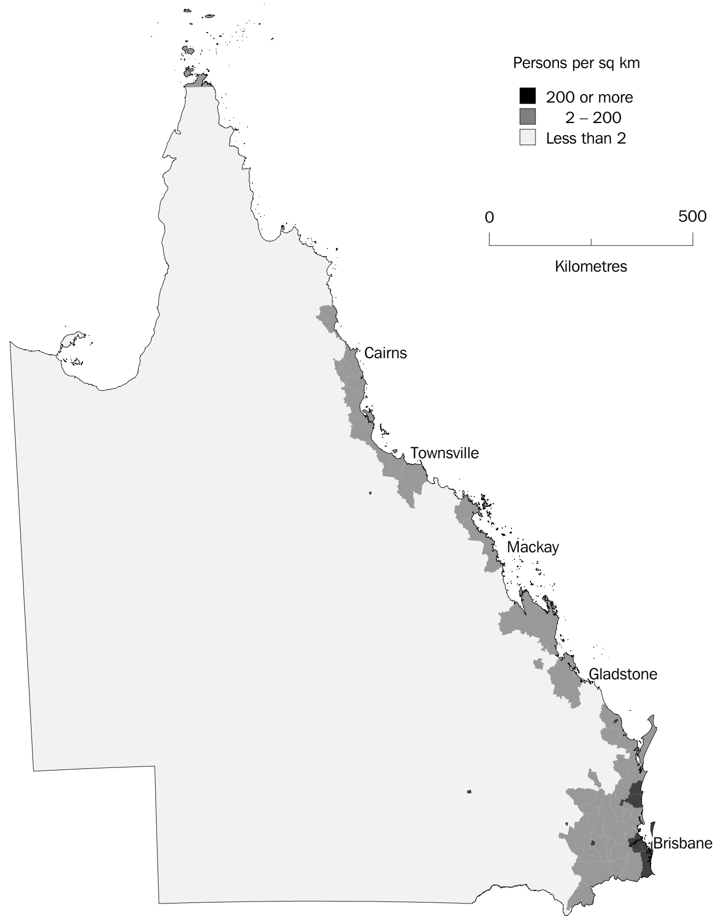
(a) Including that part in New South Wales.

Source: Regional Population Growth, Australia (3218.0).

Population density

At 30 June 1999, the average population density for Queensland was 2.0 persons per square kilometre. Population density for individual shires, however, varied dramatically across the State. For example, the local government areas of Aramac, Winton and Quilpie had densities of less than one person per square kilometre, while the larger centres of Brisbane and Redcliffe had 757.2 and 1,299.1 persons per square kilometre, respectively.

POPULATION DENSITY BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, Queensland 1999



Based on Legal Local Government Areas, 1999
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COMPONENTS OF CHANGE

Changes in the population are caused by increases or decreases in the four components of population change: births, deaths, overseas migration and interstate migration. Although the birth rate has been decreasing over recent years, Queensland continues to maintain a high level of population growth due to the relatively substantial contribution of net migration gain, in particular, interstate migration.

Births

Registration of births is the responsibility of the Queensland State Registrar-General's office and is based on data provided by one of the parents.

3.9 BIRTHS, Queensland

Particulars	1971 to 1980(a)	1981 to 1990(a)	1997	1998
	no.	no.	no.	no.
Males	18 819	21 091	24 024	24 042
Females	17 828	19 882	22 941	23 004
Total	**36 647**	**40 974**	**46 965**	**47 046**

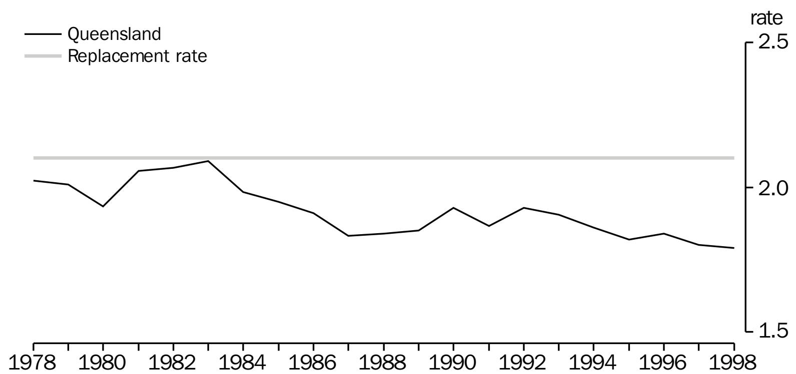
(a) Average of annual numbers.

Source: Births, Australia (3301.0) and Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0).

Crude birth rates for Queensland have declined over the last 25 years, from 19.4 in 1973 to 13.6 in 1998. The number of births registered has seen a slight increase of 0.2%, from 46,965 in 1997 to 47,046 in 1998. The increase in the number of births has not matched the increase in the total Queensland population, resulting in fewer children being born per head of population.

The number of male births to every 100 female births (sex ratio) has varied little from year to year, and was 104.5 in 1998.

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE, Queensland



Source: Demography, Queensland (3311.3).

The total fertility rate, which indicates the number of children a woman be expected to bear in her lifetime, has also decreased over the past 25 years. Queensland's fertility rate has been below the replacement level since the late 1970s, although there is no immediate likelihood of population decline due to the high fertility of previous generations and net migration gain.

3.10 AGE-SPECIFIC BIRTH AND FERTILITY RATES, Queensland

	1978	1983	1988	1993	1998
Sex ratio of births(a)	106.5	106.8	105.5	105.9	104.5
Crude birth rate(b)	15.9	17.0	14.8	15.0	13.6
Age-specific birth rates(c)					
Age group (years)					
15–19	37.0	36.5	24.0	26.2	23.3
20–24	127.1	121.7	90.8	80.2	70.2
25–29	145.4	152.2	137.0	132.8	115.0
30–34	70.0	79.3	86.2	102.0	101.9
35–39	23.6	25.6	26.0	35.2	40.8
40–44	5.0	4.5	4.3	5.4	6.7
45–49	n.a.	n.a.	0.3	0.2	0.3
Total fertility rate	2.019	2.085	1.843	1.910	1.791
Net reproduction rate	0.955	0.990	0.881	0.913	0.865

(a) Number of male births to every 100 female births. (b) Births per 1,000 mean estimated resident population. (c) Births per 1,000 women in each age group.

Source: Demography, Queensland (3311.3) and Births, Australia (3301.0).

The decline in fertility is due to a number of factors. These include an increase in the proportion of women who have one or no children and a decline in the proportion of women who have large families (three or more children), leading to a convergence on the two child family. Important to these trends has been the availability of more efficient birth control methods, which have allowed greater control over the number and timing of children born.

In 1998, approximately 14.6 in every 1,000 confinements resulted in live-born multiple births.

Deaths

There were 22,321 deaths registered in Queensland during 1998. This was 1.7% higher than the total for 1997. While total death rates have fallen gradually over many years, the greatest reductions have been at the very youngest ages. The infant mortality rate for 1998 was 6.4 infant deaths per 1,000 live births registered, less than half the figure it was 20 years ago.

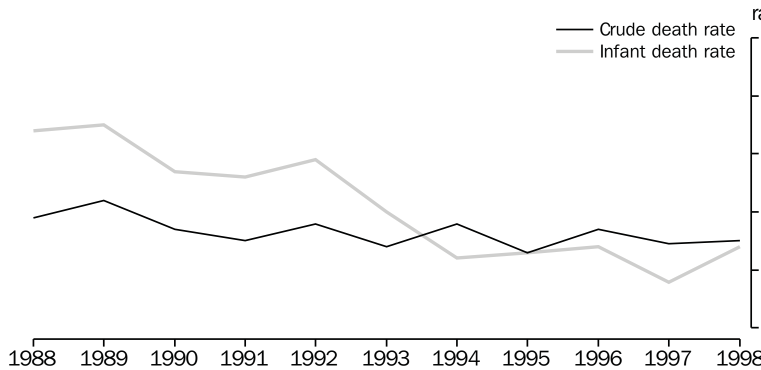
3.11 DEATHS, Queensland

	Males	Females	Persons	Crude death rate(a)
Year	no.	no.	no.	
1978	9 530	7 089	16 619	7.7
1988	10 597	8 206	18 803	6.9
1992	11 174	9 322	20 496	6.8
1993	11 058	8 914	19 972	6.4
1994	11 896	9 759	21 655	6.8
1995	11 112	9 551	20 663	6.3
1996	12 151	10 130	22 281	6.7
1997	11 915	10 030	21 945	6.5
1998	12 235	10 086	22 321	6.5

(a) Deaths per 1,000 mean population.

Source: Deaths, Australia (3302.0) and Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0).

CRUDE DEATH RATE AND INFANT DEATH RATE, Queensland



Source: Demography, Queensland (3311.3).

A measure often used to indicate changes in the health status of a community or to make comparisons between communities, is life expectancy. This is the number of years that a person can, on average, expect to live past his/her present age and is based on death rates of the population.

3.12 EXPECTATION OF LIFE (YEARS), Queensland—1995 to 1997

At age (years)	Males	Females
0	75.40	81.26
5	71.05	76.80
10	66.11	71.86
20	56.45	62.06
30	47.16	52.32
40	37.82	42.64
50	28.63	33.17
60	20.11	24.19
65	16.32	19.97
70	12.94	15.99
80	7.45	9.14

Source: Unpublished Life Table, 1995 to 1997.

Because of the relatively lower mortality rates for females, life expectancy is greater for females than for males at each age. Girls born in Queensland in 1997 have a life expectancy of nearly six years more than boys born in the same year.

3.13 MEDIAN AGE AT DEATH, Queensland

Year	Males	Females
1976	68.4	75.2
1981	69.6	76.4
1986	70.6	76.9
1991	71.9	78.4
1996	73.2	80.1
1997	73.3	80.4
1998	74.0	80.3

Source: Demography, Queensland (3311.3) and Deaths, Australia (3302.0).

Overseas migration

The number of people coming to Australia to settle is subject to government control and varies from year to year according to economic conditions and government policy. New Zealand was the most common birthplace of people settling in Queensland from overseas; 45.3% of all settlers in 1999. Another 11.8% of settlers in 1999 were born in the United Kingdom. Asian countries provided a further 18.5% of all settlers in 1999, with Taiwan the largest contributor of the group.

3.14 OVERSEAS MIGRATION 1999, Queensland(a)

	Arrivals	Departures	Net gain(b)
Country of birth	no.	no.	no.
1979	20 347	13 481	6 489
1983	24 017	15 142	8 621
1987	24 930	13 776	13 171
1991	32 160	21 309	9 743
1995	35 513	23 192	10 580
1999	41 815	28 105	16 906

(a) Up to and including the September quarter 1997. Other Territories and State/Territory not stated were pro–rated to each State and Territory. From the December quarter 1997 onwards, Other Territories and State/Territory not stated were included only in the total Australian figure.

(b) Including an adjustment for 'category jumping'.

Source: Migration, Australia, 1998–99 (3412.0).

Table 3.14 refers to permanent and long-term overseas migration and excludes short-term migrants i.e. under 12 months duration of stay. Over the 20 years between 1979 and 1999, the number of overseas arrivals to Queensland has varied between a low of 17,859 in 1984 and a record high of 41,815 in 1999. The number of overseas departures from Queensland has fluctuated from a low of 11,763 in 1981 to a high in 1999 of 28,105.

3.15 SETTLER ARRIVALS BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH, Queensland

	1998	1999
Country of birth	no.	no.
Oceania and Antarctica	7 234	8 216
Europe and former USSR	3 201	3 223
Middle East and North Africa	225	189
South-East Asia	1 073	1 062
North-East Asia	1 850	1 626
Southern Asia	307	278
The Americas	424	417
Africa (excluding North Africa)	779	1 013
Total(a)	**15 095**	**16 028**

(a) Including not stated.

Source: Unpublished data, Overseas Arrivals and Departures.

3.16 OVERSEAS-BORN PERSONS IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, Queensland—At 6 August 1996

	Total overseas born	
	no.	%(a)
Brisbane	302 805	20.5
Moreton	125 083	19.9
Wide Bay–Burnett	22 790	10.1
Darling Downs	14 402	7.5
South West	1 099	4.1
Fitzroy	15 314	8.6
Central West	666	5.0
Mackay	12 464	10.1
Northern	22 214	11.6
Far North	35 355	16.0
North West	3 994	10.5
Queensland(b)	**556 801**	**16.8**

(a) Percentage of all persons excluding overseas visitors. (b) Including persons not counted elsewhere, e.g. off-shore areas and migratory.

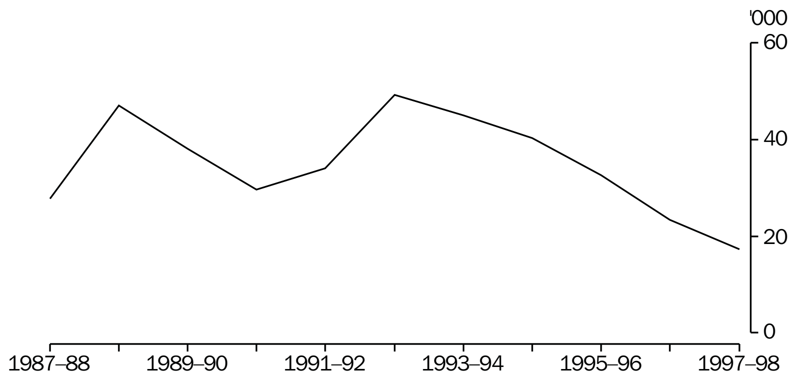
Source: Census of Population and Housing.

In 1996, the south-east corner of the State had the highest proportion of overseas-born persons at 20.3%. The Far North and Northern Statistical Divisions also had relatively high proportions of overseas-born persons compared with the inland Statistical Divisions of South West and Central West.

Internal migration

In postwar years, Queensland has tended to gain population from the other States and Territories, experiencing a net interstate migration inflow of 17,200 persons in 1998–99. Compared with the previous year, Queensland's gain fell by 4%, continuing a downward trend that began after the record net inflow of 49,200 during 1992–93. In 1998–99, New South Wales was the largest source of interstate migrants to Queensland with 48,200 persons making their way north. This made up 51% of people moving to Queensland. At the same time, the highest outflow of Queensland migrants, some 36,700 persons, went to New South Wales.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION GAIN, Queensland



Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0).

MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES

Since 1991, the Queensland marriage rate has fallen slightly and the divorce rate has risen slightly. The trend towards marrying at an older age has continued.

Marriages

There were 21,257 marriages registered in Queensland during 1998. This is the highest number ever recorded and represents an increase of 389 from the 1997 figure.

Against a gradual decline in recent years, the 1998 crude marriage rate, at 6.2 per 1,000 mean population, recorded a slight increase over the 1997 rate of 6.1. Queensland had a higher crude marriage rate than that for the whole of Australia (5.9), which has seen a faster decline of the crude rate over the past 10 years. The proportion of Queenslanders marrying remains much lower compared with 10 years ago.

3.17 MARRIAGES, Queensland

	Number		Crude rate(a)	
Period	Queensland	Australia	Queensland	Australia
1988	18 850	116 816	6.9	7.1
1994	20 798	111 174	6.5	6.2
1995	20 610	109 386	6.3	6.1
1996	20 913	106 103	6.3	5.8
1997	20 868	106 735	6.1	5.8
1998	21 257	110 598	6.2	5.9

(a) Marriages per 1,000 mean population.

Source: Marriages and Divorces, Queensland (3310.3).

3.18 AGE-SPECIFIC FIRST MARRIAGE RATES(a), Queensland

	1981	1986	1991	1996
Males				
15–19	7.7	3.1	2.2	1.4
20–24	99.0	67.9	54.7	37.6
25–29	127.2	101.9	97.9	82.5
Females				
15–19	40.2	17.7	11.1	6.2
20–24	154.9	115.3	88.2	64.6
25–29	127.6	115.2	113.0	97.6

(a) Per 1,000 of the population previously never married.

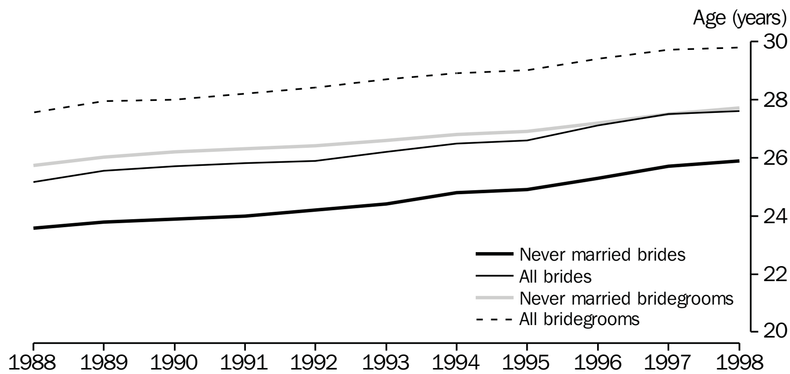
Source: Demography, Queensland (3311.3) and Census of Population and Housing.

3.19 PROPORTIONS OF PEOPLE MARRYING, Queensland

Year	Never married %	Widowed %	Divorced %
1971	90.9	3.5	5.6
1976	80.0	3.7	16.3
1981	76.8	3.1	20.1
1986	74.5	3.1	22.4
1991	75.1	2.6	22.3
1996	73.9	2.5	23.6
1998	73.9	2.4	23.7

Source: Demography, Queensland (3311.3) and Marriages and Divorces, Australia (3310.0).

MEDIAN AGE AT MARRIAGE, Queensland



Source: Demography, Queensland (3311.3).

The overall increase in age for brides and bridegrooms since 1966, is partly due to the postponement of first marriages. Many people are preferring to further their education, establish careers and to pursue a more independent lifestyle before taking on the responsibility of marriage. The increase in the number of people remarrying has also contributed to the rise in the median age at marriage.

The greatest increase over the past 26 years is in the remarriage of divorcees. In 1971, 5.6% of persons marrying had been previously divorced, compared with 23.7% in 1998. One of the main factors influencing this rise was the introduction, in 1976, of the *Family Law Act* which reduced the grounds for divorce to one — irretrievable breakdown of marriage. This resulted in an increase in the numbers of people divorcing and hence a greater number of divorcees available to remarry.

Over the last 10 years, males have shown a slightly higher tendency to remarry than females. Between 1988 and 1998, more divorced males remarried than divorced females.

Divorces

The *Family Law Act 1975*, which instituted the Family Court of Australia, came into operation on 5 January 1976, replacing the *Australian Matrimonial Causes Act 1959*.

A large peak in the crude divorce rate occurred in 1976, indicating the large number of divorces granted during the first year of operation of the *Family Law Act*. Rates have decreased since then but remained significantly higher than in years prior to 1976.

The median age at divorce has decreased slightly since 1997. The median age of husbands who divorced in 1998 was 40.9 years at the time of their divorce compared with 38.0 years for wives. While these median ages are slightly lower than those recorded for men and women in 1997, they are 8% and 9% higher, respectively, than those recorded in 1988.

3.20 DIVORCES(a), Queensland

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Divorces granted	9 762	10 192	10 996	11 744	11 349
Median duration of marriage (years)	11.3	11.4	11.7	11.7	11.7
Divorces involving children	5 557	n.a.	6 262	6 539	6 415
Crude divorce rate(b)	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.3

(a) Including cases heard at Lismore (New South Wales). (b) Per 1,000 of estimated resident population.

Source: Demography, Queensland (3311.3) and Marriages and Divorces, Australia (3310.0).

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Queensland's population is projected to increase from approximately 3.5 million in 1999 to between 4.5 and 5.2 million by the year 2021 and between 5.4 and 7.2 million by 2051. The population is expected to grow at a declining rate in the future. The population increased by 1.7% from 1998 to 1999, but this is projected to decline to an average annual growth rate of between 0.3% and 0.8% in the period 1999 to 2051.

Population projections illustrate the change in the population which would occur if various assumptions about future demographic trends prevail over the projection period. Alternative projections are prepared in recognition of the uncertainty of these assumptions.

Distribution of the population between the States and Territories of Australia is projected to change, with Queensland, Western Australia and the Northern Territory each expected to increase their share of the Australian population.

3.21 PROJECTED POPULATION DISTRIBUTION, State and Territories—At 30 June

	1999	2021	2051
State or Territory	%	%	%
New South Wales	33.8	32.9–33.3	31.9–32.9
Victoria	24.8	22.8–24.7	20.0–24.4
Queensland	18.5	20.2–21.8	22.3–25.6
South Australia	7.9	6.6–7.1	5.0–6.1
Western Australia	9.8	10.4–11.0	11.1–12.3
Tasmania	2.5	1.8–2.0	1.0–1.5
Northern Territory	1.0	1.0–1.3	1.1–1.8
Australian Capital Territory	1.6	1.4–1.7	1.0–1.7

Source: Population Projections, 1997 to 2051 (3222.0).

Although Queensland's population is projected to continue to grow, there will be an increasing reliance on migration to maintain this growth. With decreasing birth rates and increases in the elderly population, Queensland's natural increase (births minus deaths) is projected to decrease from 24,500 in 1999 to between 5,700 and –11,100 in 2051.

The average number of additional years a person might expect to live is projected to increase. As an example, a 65 year old man retiring in the year 2021 is projected to have 17.8% more time left to live than his present-day counterpart. As a consequence of people's longer life expectancies and the declining birth rates, the median age of the population of all States and Territories is projected to increase significantly.

3.22 PROJECTED EXPECTATION OF LIFE, Queensland

	Expectation of life at age (years)			
	0	20	65	85
Males				
1996–1998	75.9	56.8	16.3	5.4
2021	80.4	60.9	19.2	6.2
2051	82.9	63.3	21.0	7.2
Females				
1996–1998	81.5	62.2	20.0	6.5
2021	84.8	65.2	22.2	7.2
2051	86.6	66.8	23.5	8.0

Source: Unpublished data, Population Projections.

Associated with the projected ageing of the population are changes to the proportion of the population in the various age groups, such as the 0 to 14 years and 65 years and over.

Of particular interest is the projected fluctuation in the dependency ratio, which measures the number of children (0 to 14 years) and elderly (65 years and over) per 100 persons of working age (15 to 64 years). The dependency ratio is projected to decline gradually from 48.6 in 1999 to between 45.9 and 47.0 in 2011. This decline will be due to the decrease in the proportion of children in the population outweighing the increase in the proportion of the elderly. However, once the baby boom generation begins to turn 65 years of age, their effect will outweigh the decreasing proportion of children, resulting in a rise of the dependency ratio. By the year 2051, the ratio is projected to reach between 64.7 and 66.9.

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4 Labour

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LABOUR

Queensland has experienced continued employment growth in recent years. Since 1997 unemployment levels have fallen to 8.0% and the participation rate has risen to 65.2%. These labour force characteristics combined with the increased adult population in Queensland has resulted in a significant increase in the number of persons employed in Queensland, from 1,540,400 persons in May 1997 to 1,678,300 persons in May 2000.

Youth unemployment in Queensland in May 2000 continued to remain high with the unemployment rate for 15–19 year olds at 15.8%. In this age group, the female unemployment rate was 1.4 percentage points higher than the male equivalent.

THE LABOUR FORCE

Characteristics of the labour force

The labour force consists of persons aged 15 years or over who are employed or unemployed. Unemployed persons include those actively looking for work and available to start work. Labour force statistics are collected in a monthly survey and provide timely estimates of the labour force status, together with various other characteristics.

4.1 LABOUR FORCE: TREND SERIES, Queensland

At May	Persons '000	Participation rate %
1994	1 569.8	63.7
1995	1 658.0	65.4
1996	1 675.4	64.8
1997	1 703.4	64.5
1998	1 750.7	65.0
1999	1 784.8	65.0
2000	1 823.6	65.2

Source: Labour Force (6202.0).

4.2 LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF THE POPULATION(a): TREND SERIES, Queensland

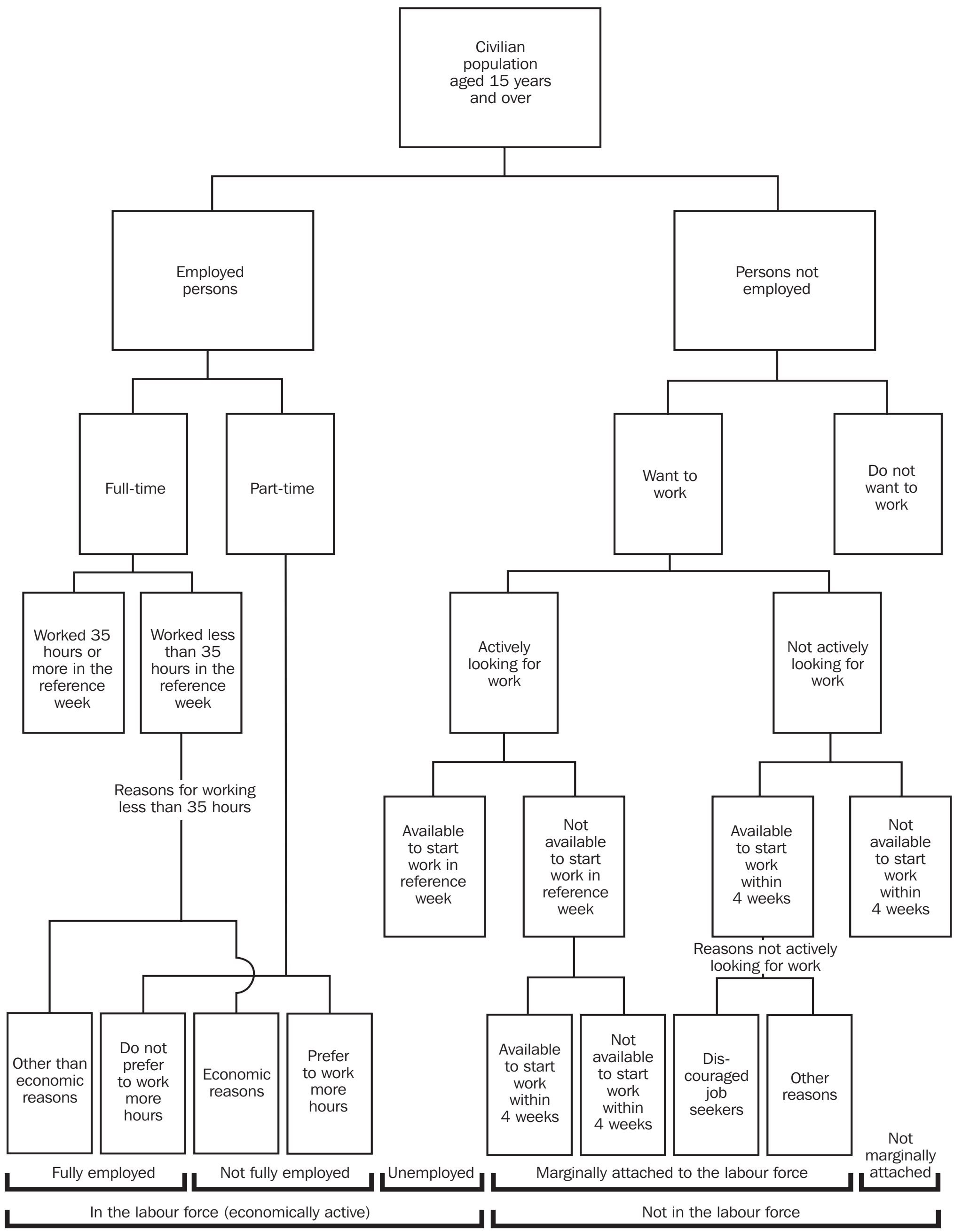
At May	Employed '000	Unemployed '000	Unemployment rate %
1994	1 421.1	149.2	9.5
1995	1 510.5	148.1	8.9
1996	1 518.8	156.6	9.3
1997	1 540.4	163.0	9.6
1998	1 598.9	151.8	8.7
1999	1 642.2	142.6	8.0
2000	1 678.3	145.3	8.0

(a) Civilians aged 15 years and over.

Source: Labour Force (6202.0).

Over the 12 months to May 2000, the Queensland labour force has experienced mild growth with an increase of 38,800 to 1,823,600 persons. In trend terms, employment increased by 36,100 to 1,678,300 in the same period, while the number of unemployed persons increased by 2,700 to 145,300 persons. This resulted in a trend estimate unemployment rate of 8.0% in May 2000, the same as in May 1999.

THE AUSTRALIAN LABOUR FORCE FRAMEWORK



Participation rate

The participation rate measures the proportion of people who are participating in the labour force either by working or looking for work, compared with the civilian population aged 15 years and over. The participation rate for Queensland in May 2000 increased slightly to 65.2%.

In May 2000, the male participation rate in trend terms was 73.9%, compared with the female participation rate of 56.6%. The female participation rate increased from 56.0% in May 1999, while the male participation rate decreased from 74.1% over the same period.

Employment

In trend terms in Queensland, the total number of employed persons in May 2000 was 1,678,300, an increase of 36,100 compared with the figure recorded for May 1999. The number of employed males increased by 16,200 over the 12 months to May 2000, while the number of employed females increased by 19,900.

4.3 EMPLOYED PERSONS(a) BY INDUSTRY, Queensland—May 2000

	Males		Females	
Industry	'000	%	'000	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	71.5	7.6	32.5	4.4
Mining	16.8	1.8	2.5	0.3
Manufacturing	148.4	15.7	43.2	5.9
Electricity, gas and water	9.4	1.0	2.0	0.3
Construction	123.2	13.0	21.2	2.9
Wholesale trade	54.1	5.7	25.9	3.5
Retail trade	121.7	12.9	141.7	19.3
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	38.2	4.0	57.2	7.8
Transport and storage	65.5	6.9	19.6	2.7
Communication services	21.9	2.3	12.0	1.6
Finance and insurance	14.4	1.5	24.0	3.3
Property and business services	99.1	10.5	77.7	10.6
Government administration and defence	39.9	4.2	23.7	3.2
Education	39.2	4.2	72.8	9.9
Health and community services	35.8	3.8	130.3	17.7
Cultural and recreational services	18.0	1.9	15.4	2.1
Personal and other services	27.4	2.9	34.3	4.7
Total	**944.5**	**100.0**	**736.0**	**100.0**

(a) Civilians aged 15 years and over.

Source: Unpublished data, Labour Force Survey.

In May 2000, in original terms, 46.5% of employed females worked part-time compared with 13.1% of males. The number of males working part-time increased by 1,200 over the 12 months to May 2000, to reach 123,800 while the number of females working part-time rose by 13,300 to 342,100.

The retail trade industry division provided the highest number of jobs in May 2000. This industry division was the largest employer of females with 141,700 or 19.3% and the third largest employer of males with 121,700 or 12.9%.

In May 2000, the highest number of males, totalling 148,400 or 15.7% of all industry divisions, were employed in the manufacturing industry division. Construction was the second highest employer of males, employing 123,200 or 3.0%. The health and community services division was the second highest employer of females with 130,300 or 17.7%.

4.4 EMPLOYED PERSONS(a) BY OCCUPATION, Queensland—May 2000

	Males		Females	
Occupation group	'000	%	'000	%
Managers and administrators	82.9	8.8	24.3	3.3
Professionals	134.0	14.2	122.6	16.7
Associate professionals	108.9	11.5	69.2	9.4
Tradespersons and related workers	210.4	22.3	20.2	2.7
Advanced clerical and service workers	6.4	0.7	63.8	8.7
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	88.3	9.3	231.7	31.5
Intermediate production and transport workers	132.9	14.1	18.0	2.4
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	57.1	6.0	115.5	15.7
Labourers and related workers	123.8	13.1	70.8	9.6
Total	**944.7**	**100.0**	**736.1**	**100.0**

(a) Civilians aged 15 years and over.

Source: Unpublished data, Labour Force Survey.

In May 2000, the highest number of employed males was 210,400 and they were working as tradespersons and related workers. This represented 22.3% of total employed males. Professionals made up the next highest occupation category for employed males with 134,000, followed by intermediate production and transport workers with 132,900. Females worked predominantly as intermediate clerical, sales and service workers totalling 231,700. There were 112,600 females in professional services and 115,500 elementary clerical, sales and service workers. The proportion of employed females working as professionals was 16.7%, compared with 14.2% of employed males. The proportion of females who were managers or administrators was 3.3%, compared with 8.8% of males.

Unemployment

Broadly, persons are considered to be unemployed if they satisfy three criteria —- not employed, available for work and taking active steps to find work. The two most important unemployment measures are the number of persons unemployed and the unemployment rate.

The number of unemployed persons in Queensland, in trend terms, has increased from 142,600 in May 1999 to 145,300 in May 2000. The number of males unemployed increased from the May 1999 level of 80,500 to 80,700 in May 2000. At the same time, the number of unemployed females increased from 62,000 in May 1999 to 64,600 in May 2000. In original terms, 88.4% of unemployed males and 65.4% of unemployed females were looking for full-time work in May 2000.

Unemployment rate

The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force. Over the 12 months to May 2000, the unemployment rate remained relatively stable around 8.0%. The unemployment rate for males in May 2000 was 7.9% compared with 8.1% for females.

Under-employment

Visible underemployment exists if a person works part-time but would prefer to work more hours, or normally works full-time but due to economic reasons worked less than 35 hours in the survey reference week.

4.5 EMPLOYED PERSONS WHO WORKED PART-TIME, Queensland—May 1995 to May 2000

		Preferred to work more hours	
	Preferred not to work more hours	Actively looking for full-time work	Not actively looking for full-time work
At May	no.	no.	no.
1995	264 500	45 100	57 400
1996	270 000	48 400	55 400
1997	276 900	61 800	61 100
1998	306 700	52 800	75 400
1999	330 100	49 800	71 500
2000	344 400	51 900	69 500

Source: Unpublished data, Labour Force Survey.

In Queensland in May 2000, 344,400 persons worked part-time and did not want to work any more hours. Another 121,400 persons, or 26.1% of part-time workers, were employed part-time but would have preferred to work more hours. The number of persons in Queensland who were employed part-time and would have preferred not to work more hours increased 24.8% from May 1995 to May 1999 and 4.3% from May 1999 to May 2000.

Youth unemployment

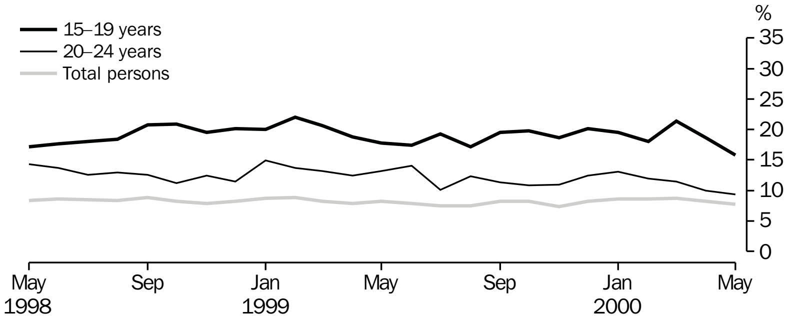
Youth unemployment in Queensland in May 2000 continued to remain high, with the unemployment rate for 15–19 year olds at 15.8%. The 20–24 years age group had an unemployment rate of 9.4%. The female unemployment rate was 1.4 percentage points higher than the male equivalent for the 15–19 years age group and 1.1 percentage points higher for the 20–24 years age group. The median duration of unemployment for the 15–19 years age group was 14 weeks. For the 20–24 years age group, the median unemployment duration was 13 weeks.

4.6 UNEMPLOYMENT, Queensland—May 2000

Age group	Males	Females	Persons
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)			
15–19 years	15.1	16.5	15.8
20–24 years	8.8	9.9	9.4
All persons	7.4	8.1	7.7
MEDIAN DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT (weeks)			
15–19 years	19	12	14
20–24 years	11	18	13
All persons	22	14	17

Source: Unpublished data, Labour Force Survey.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES(a), Queensland—May 1998 to May 2000



(a) The unemployed in each group as a percentage of the civilian labour force in the same group.
Source: Unpublished data, Labour Force Survey.

Long-term unemployment

Long-term unemployed persons are those unemployed for 52 weeks or more. In Queensland, 23,800 males and 12,900 females were long-term unemployed in May 2000. The number of long-term unemployed decreased by 5.2% for males from May 1999 to May 2000. Similarly, long-term unemployment for females decreased by 9.8% from May 1999 to May 2000.

The median duration of unemployment for males increased from 19 weeks in May 1999 to 22 weeks in May 2000. During the same period, the median duration of unemployment for females decreased from 15 weeks to 14 weeks.

4.7 DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT, Queensland

	May 1999		May 2000	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Duration of unemployment (weeks)	'000	'000	'000	'000
Under 4	13.7	11.4	12.3	12.8
4 and under 8	8.3	8.3	8.0	8.7
8 and under 13	8.5	5.9	7.4	8.2
13 and under 26	16.6	16.8	14.1	13.9
26 and under 52	10.5	6.6	10.4	8.0
52 and over	25.1	14.3	23.8	12.9
Total	**82.7**	**63.4**	**75.9**	**64.5**
	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks
Median duration of unemployment	19	15	22	14

Source: Unpublished data, Labour Force Survey.

Regional labour force characteristics

In May 2000, the Brisbane Major Statistical Region had a healthier labour market than the Balance of Queensland with a higher participation rate of 65.8% and a lower unemployment rate of 6.7%.

Brisbane Major Statistical Region contributed 849,400 persons to the Queensland labour force in May 2000, whereas the Balance of Queensland contributed 971,800 persons. The participation rate of 65.8% for the Brisbane Major Statistical Region was 1.3 percentage points higher than for the Balance of Queensland. Mackay–Fitzroy–Central West statistical region had the highest participation rate of 70.6% and Wide Bay–Burnett had the lowest participation rate of 57.9%.

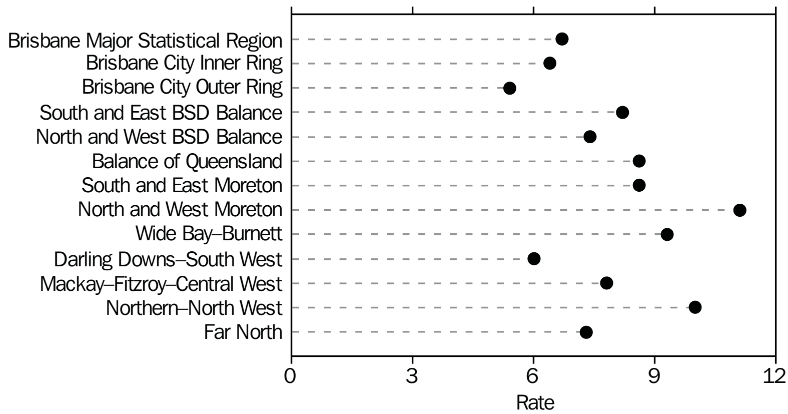
4.8 LABOUR FORCE STATUS BY STATISTICAL REGIONS, Queensland—May 2000

Region	Employed '000	Unemployed '000	Labour force '000	Unemployment rate(a) %	Participation rate(b) %
Brisbane Major Statistical Region	*792.9*	*56.5*	*849.4*	*6.7*	*65.8*
Brisbane City Inner Ring	189.7	12.9	202.6	6.4	66.8
Brisbane City Outer Ring	261.4	15.0	276.4	5.4	65.8
South and East BSD Balance	161.9	14.4	176.3	8.2	66.6
North and West BSD Balance	179.8	14.3	194.1	7.4	64.0
Balance of Queensland	*887.8*	*84.0*	*971.8*	*8.6*	*64.5*
South and East Moreton	173.0	16.3	189.3	8.6	62.8
North and West Moreton	134.4	16.7	151.1	11.1	61.1
Wide Bay–Burnett	95.3	9.8	105.1	9.3	57.9
Darling Downs and South West	116.6	7.5	124.1	6.0	63.9
Mackay, Fitzroy and Central West	161.3	13.7	175.0	7.8	70.6
Northern and North West	105.3	11.7	117.0	10.0	69.4
Far North	101.7	8.0	109.7	7.3	66.4
Queensland	**1 680.6**	**140.5**	**1 821.1**	**7.7**	**65.1**

(a) The number of unemployed in each group as a percentage of the labour force in the same group. (b) The labour force in each group as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group.

Source: Unpublished data, Labour Force Survey.

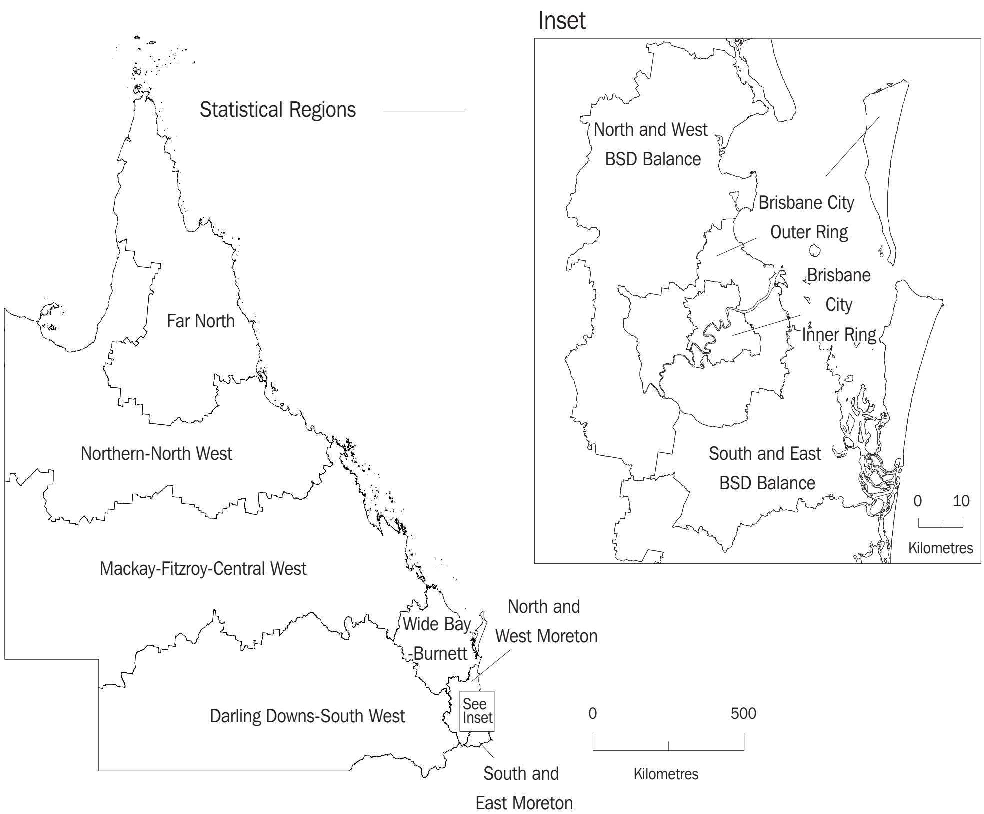
REGIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATES, Queensland—May 2000



Source: Unpublished data, Labour Force Survey.

In May 2000, the Brisbane Major Statistical Region accounted for 792,900 or 47.2%, of the 1,680,600 employed persons in Queensland. The unemployment rate in the Brisbane Major Statistical Region in May 2000 was 6.7% compared with 8.6% for the Balance of Queensland. The lowest unemployment rate was in Darling Downs–South West statistical region with 6.0% and the highest was in North and West Moreton with 11.0%.

LABOUR FORCE STATISTICAL REGIONS, Queensland



WAGES, COSTS AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Average weekly earnings

Average weekly earnings for full-time adult employees in Queensland for February 2000 was $753.80 compared with the Australian average weekly earnings of $811.20.

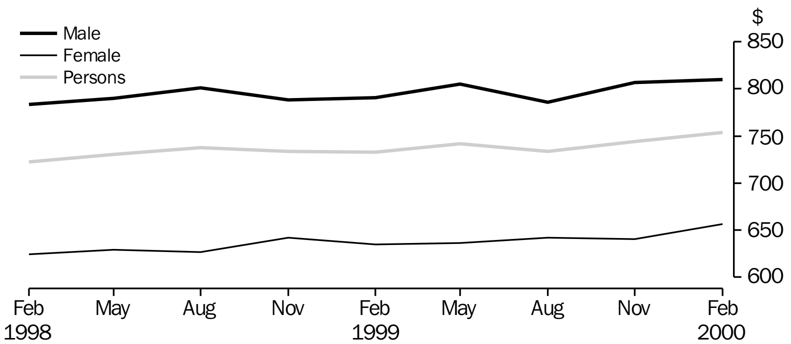
During the 12 months to February 2000, average weekly earnings for full-time adult employees in Queensland increased 2.9% in comparison with a national increase of 3.5%.

4.9 AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF FULL-TIME ADULT EMPLOYEES, States and Territories

	February		
	1999	2000	Percentage change, 1999 to 2000
State or Territory	$	$	%
New South Wales	825.60	855.30	3.6
Victoria	769.20	795.40	3.4
Queensland	732.70	753.80	2.9
South Australia	742.30	760.30	2.4
Western Australia	783.70	824.90	5.3
Tasmania	746.40	750.60	0.6
Northern Territory	784.80	812.90	3.6
Australian Capital Territory	867.50	909.90	4.9
Australia	**783.70**	**811.20**	**3.5**

Source: Average Weekly Earnings, States and Australia (6302.0).

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS(a), Queensland



(a) Full-time adult total earnings.

Source: Average Weekly Earnings, States and Australia (6302.0).

4.10 AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF FULL-TIME ADULT EMPLOYEES

	Queensland	Australia
	$	$
1995		
February	633.10	680.00
May	645.80	687.80
August	642.40	691.20
November	650.20	702.90
1996		
February	646.30	707.10
May	654.80	715.20
August	666.70	717.20
November	680.30	730.20
1997		
February	691.40	732.90
May	699.60	736.80
August	700.90	746.10
November	718.80	753.20
1998		
February	722.20	762.10
May	730.50	767.80
August	737.40	776.00
November	733.70	784.90
1999		
February	732.70	783.70
May	741.50	790.60
August	733.70	789.50
November	743.70	805.00
2000		
February	753.80	811.20

Source: Average Weekly Earnings (6302.0).

Full-time adult male employees in Queensland earned an average of $810.30 a week in February 2000, compared with the Australian average of $874.50 a week. For full-time adult female employees, the Queensland average of $656.10 a week was $48.00 less than the Australian figure of $704.10. Average weekly earnings of all employees for Queensland in February 2000 was $592.20 which was $33.30 below the Australian average.

The average ordinary time earnings for full-time adult employees in Queensland in February 2000 was $721.00 a week which was 2.8% above the February 1999 figure. Over the same period, the Australian average rose 4.1%.

Labour costs

In 1996–97, for each dollar Queensland private sector employers paid to earnings, an additional 2.2 cents was paid in workers' compensation costs, 2.7 cents in payroll tax, 6.7 cents in employer contributions to superannuation schemes and 1.0 cents in fringe benefits tax. Together, these costs added 12.6 cents to each dollar of earnings and represented an annual cost of $3,163 per employee.

In 1996–97, the Queensland private sector had total labour costs per employee of $28,311, compared with an average cost of $33,078 for Australia.

4.11 MAJOR LABOUR COSTS IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR, States and Territories—1996–97

	Cost per employee		
	Earnings(a)	Other labour costs	Total labour costs
State or Territory	$	$	$
New South Wales	30 974	4 860	35 834
Victoria	29 713	4 298	34 011
Queensland	25 148	3 163	28 311
South Australia	26 526	3 587	30 113
Western Australia	29 816	3 989	33 806
Tasmania	24 273	3 371	27 644
Northern Territory	27 940	3 562	31 502
Australian Capital Territory	26 998	3 825	30 823
Australia	**28 910**	**4 168**	**33 078**

(a) Gross wages and salaries and severance, termination and redundancy payments.

Source: Labour Costs (6348.0).

Industrial disputes

Industrial disputes are defined as a withdrawal from work by a group of employees, or a refusal by an employer or a number of employees to permit some or all of their employees to work. Each withdrawal or refusal is made to enforce a demand, to resist a demand or to express a grievance.

There were 93 industrial disputes in Queensland during 1999. This represented a significant increase of 47.6% from the number of industrial disputes which occurred in 1998. The greatest number of industrial disputes were recorded in the construction industry with 32; 17 in transport and storage, 17 in mining and 15 in manufacturing.

In Australia, the number of working days lost through industrial disputes was 87 per 1,000 employees for the 12 months ended December 1999. New South Wales lost more working days, 126 per 1,000 employees, than any other State. Victoria was next with 116, followed by Western Australia with 57. Queensland, Australian Capital Territory and South Australia followed with 38, 30 and 27, respectively. Northern Territory lost 3 days and Tasmania lost the least working days with 2 per 1,000 employees.

4.12 WORKING DAYS LOST(a) THROUGH INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, States and Territories

State or Territory	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
New South Wales	48	158	64	78	126
Victoria	72	122	118	108	116
Queensland	148	162	71	38	38
South Australia	28	77	15	30	27
Western Australia	150	68	85	83	57
Tasmania	22	78	35	19	2
Northern Territory	48	59	7	8	3
Australian Capital Territory	9	148	15	36	30
Australia	**79**	**131**	**75**	**72**	**87**

(a) Per 1,000 employees.

Source: Industrial Disputes (6322.0).

The number of employees involved in industrial disputes in Queensland fell 16.5%, from 29,000 in 1998 to 24,900 in 1999. The number of working days lost increased from 51,600 to 52,200 over the same period.

4.13 EMPLOYEES INVOLVED AND WORKING DAYS LOST THROUGH INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, Queensland—1999

	Employees involved		Working days lost	
Industry	'000	%	'000	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	—	0.0	—	0.0
Mining	4.6	18.5	5.0	9.6
Manufacturing	4.9	19.7	7.5	14.4
Electricity, gas and water supply	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.4
Construction	8.4	33.7	34.0	65.1
Wholesale trade; Retail trade; Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.8
Transport and storage	2.2	8.8	1.7	3.3
Communication services	—	0.0	—	0.0
Finance and insurance; Property and business services	0.4	1.6	0.6	1.1
Government administration and defence	0.4	1.6	0.1	0.2
Education; Health and community services	1.7	6.8	1.5	2.9
Cultural, recreational, personal and other services	1.9	7.6	1.3	2.5
Total	**24.9**	**100.0**	**52.2**	**100.0**

Source: Industrial Disputes (6322.0).

During 1999, the construction, mining and manufacturing industries combined represented 71.9% of employees involved in disputes and 89.1% of working days lost. The transport and storage industry was the next most represented industry in employees involved in disputes and working days lost, at 8.8% and 3.3%, respectively.

In absolute terms, the greatest increase in number of employees involved in disputes was in the manufacturing, education, health and community services and cultural and recreational services industries combined which rose from 1,700 in 1998 to 8,500 in 1999. In contrast, the number of employees involved in disputes in the communication services industry fell from 6,000 in 1998 to nil in 1999.

The greatest increase in the number of working days lost was in the manufacturing, construction, education, health and community services industries combined which rose from 31,100 in 1998 to 43,000 in 1999. In absolute terms, the greatest decrease in working days lost over the same period was recorded for the communication services industry, from 7,400 in 1998 to nil in 1999. Decreases in the number of working days lost were also experienced in the mining, transport and storage and government administration and defence industries.

Trade union membership

In August 1999, the number of Queensland employees with trade union membership stood at 332,373 persons, which was 25.0% of total employment in Queensland, a decrease of 61,700 persons (15.6%) when compared with August 1997. During the period August 1995 to August 1999, the proportion of Queensland employees with union membership decreased 8.1 percentage points.

In August 1999, the education industry had the highest rate of union membership at 49.9%, followed by communication services with 46.0%. Overall, the downward trend of union membership rates continued, with large falls recorded between August 1995 and August 1999 in the electricity, gas and water supply; communication services; and government services industries. The largest decline in the rate of union membership was in the electricity, gas and water supply industry, from 69.4% in August 1995 to 39.2% in August 1999. The only industry to record an increase in the rate of union membership over the same period was personal and other services.

4.14 EMPLOYEES WITH TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP: INDUSTRIES, Queensland

	August 1995		August 1997		August 1999	
	Number	Proportion of total employment	Number	Proportion of total employment	Number	Proportion of total employment
Industry	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	*3 152	*9.5	*1 974	*4.5	*1 897	*4.3
Mining	9 335	46.9	4 983	43.6	5 950	36.9
Manufacturing	59 127	35.3	56 594	35.3	50 212	30.8
Electricity, gas and water supply	11 490	69.4	13 194	77.6	4 672	39.2
Construction	23 255	31.1	23 437	32.9	22 137	24.4
Wholesale trade	11 372	15.3	8 057	11.6	7 994	10.2
Retail trade	40 449	22.0	43 712	21.1	36 890	17.0
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	9 535	13.9	10 356	14.3	8 781	10.8
Transport and storage	34 046	49.0	32 186	48.0	27 180	41.4
Communication services	13 826	68.8	14 752	70.1	8 469	46.0
Finance and insurance	14 895	39.2	16 840	40.4	11 366	31.3
Property and business services	17 072	16.3	9 215	8.1	8 653	7.8
Government administration and defence	39 510	55.5	26 281	45.5	24 755	38.1
Education	59 962	54.7	67 455	59.9	55 565	49.9
Health and community services	41 060	36.8	48 438	36.7	36 604	27.5
Cultural and recreational services	6 719	26.5	6 605	21.6	5 434	14.7
Personal and other services	11 456	29.8	9 993	22.5	15 813	32.6
Total	**406 261**	**33.1**	**394 073**	**30.9**	**332 373**	**25.0**

Source: Unpublished data, Labour Force Survey; Trade Union Members (6325.0).

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Industrial Disputes (6322.0), annual.

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Labour Force (6203.0), monthly.

5 Health

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HEALTH

Sickness and death are of concern to any community and in Queensland many varied health services are provided by government, non-profit organisations and private enterprise to help safeguard the health of Queenslanders and to assist those who are sick, frail or intellectually disabled.

Annual death statistics show that heart disease and cancer continue to be the main causes of death of Queenslanders. Other leading causes of death include cerebrovascular disease, respiratory system diseases and accidents, poisonings and violence. These five categories accounted for 81.0% of deaths of Queenslanders in 1998.

During 1998–99, there were 1,119,122 inpatient separations from Queensland hospitals. The average length of stay was 3.5 days. The number of people being treated in hospitals continues to increase but the average length of stay is decreasing.

A variety of treatments are provided by a range of non-residential health establishments. These include separate Outpatient Centres, Day Centres, Domiciliary Nursing Services and Ambulance Services. As well, over 35 million professional services are provided annually by medical practitioners and specialists.

Monitoring and controlling infectious diseases is made possible by compulsory notification. Gastrointestinal diseases, venereal diseases and hepatitis were the most common types of notifiable infectious diseases in 1999.

INDICATORS OF HEALTH STATUS

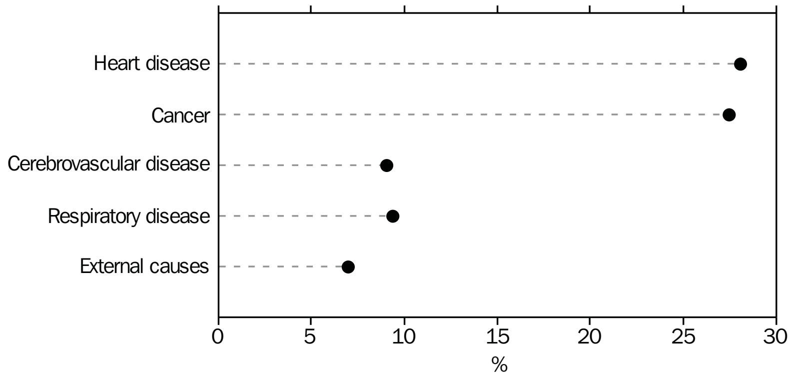
Indicators are signs that allow monitoring, comparison and appraisal and this can lead to corrective action if required. For example, the compulsory notification of communicable diseases provides authorities with information that can enable quick and effective action to be taken to contain an outbreak of an infectious disease.

Causes of death, numbers of inpatients in hospitals, psychiatric units and nursing homes, details of conditions treated and operations performed in hospitals and figures on services provided, are other useful indicators that help in the analysis of the health status of the Queensland population.

Causes of death

Heart disease and cancer killed more than half of the 22,321 Queenslanders who died in 1998. Almost one-third of all deaths were caused by heart disease and over one-quarter were from cancer. Other leading causes were cerebrovascular disease, mainly stroke, diseases of the respiratory system and external causes such as accidents, poisonings and violence.

MAJOR CAUSES OF DEATH, Queensland—1998



Source: Causes of Death, Australia (3303.0).

The death rate for heart disease has fallen from an average rate of 272 deaths per 100,000 population for the period 1976 to 1978 to 187 per 100,000 population for the period 1996 to 1998, a decrease of 31.1%. For cerebrovascular disease the rate has dropped even more markedly, by 43.0%, from 107 to 61. The decline in the incidence of death from these two circulatory diseases has had a substantial effect on the overall death rate which fell by 16.1% between the same periods (from a rate of 779 deaths per 100,000 population to a rate of 653). In contrast, the death rate for cancer in this period has risen from 144 to 177, an increase of 23.3%.

The importance of the various causes of death differs greatly according to sex. For example, 11.6% of deaths of females in 1998 were caused by cerebrovascular disease compared with only 6.9% for males. In contrast, deaths from external causes are much more significant for males than for females. In 1998, 8.9% of deaths of males were from these causes while the corresponding proportion for females was 4.7%. The proportions of deaths from heart disease and from cancer were similar for both males and females.

5.1 PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH, Queensland—1998

		Percentage of total deaths	
Underlying cause	Persons	Males	Females
Heart disease	6 272	27.5	28.9
Cancer	6 132	29.5	25
Cerebrovascular disease	2 019	6.9	11.6
Respiratory system disease	2 096	9.9	8.8
External causes	1 560	8.9	4.7

Source: Causes of Death, Australia (3303.0).

The ratio of male to female deaths from the major causes differs markedly for the various age groups. In 1998, the death rate for males aged 45 to 54 years from heart disease was four times that for females in the same age group, but at ages 75 years and over the rates were much closer. A similar pattern applies to deaths from external causes, with the death rate for males in the 25 to 44 years age group being more than four times that for females in that age group.

Causes of death and age

Cause of death is age related, with different causes assuming greater or lesser importance in the various age groups. For infants aged under 1 year, certain conditions originating in the perinatal period such as prematurity, birth injury and respiratory conditions were responsible for 46% of the deaths in 1998. Other significant causes of death were congenital anomalies and cot death. The risk of death diminishes considerably after the first year of life. In 1998, there were nearly twice as many deaths at ages under 1 year compared with deaths at ages 1 to 14 years. Over a third of deaths at ages 1 to 14 years were due to external causes, mainly road vehicle traffic accidents and drownings.

5.2 MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH, BY AGE, Queensland—1998

Cause	Males	Females	Rate(a)
UNDER 1 YEAR			
Conditions originating in the perinatal period	76	62	3
Congenital anomalies	56	30	2
Sudden Infant Death	22	10	1
Other	21	22	1
All causes	**175**	**124**	**6**
1–14 YEARS			
Accidents and violence	36	21	8
Cancer	20	12	5
Other	42	33	11
All causes	**98**	**66**	**24**
15–24 YEARS			
Road traffic accidents	73	25	19
Suicide	72	21	18
Other	96	64	31
All causes	**241**	**110**	**69**
25–44 YEARS			
Accidents and violence	456	108	53
Cancer	110	124	22
Circulatory system diseases	113	52	16
Other	158	85	23
All causes	**837**	**369**	**114**
45–64 YEARS			
Cancer	909	677	211
Circulatory system diseases	650	233	118
Accidents and violence	226	79	41
Other	435	249	91
All causes	**2 220**	**1 238**	**461**
65 YEARS AND OVER			
Circulatory system diseases	3 755	4 107	2 013
Cancer	2 558	1 700	1 090
Respiratory system diseases	1 058	781	471
Other	1 293	1 591	738
All causes	**8 664**	**8 179**	**4 313**

(a) Deaths per 100,000 population for each age group other than under 1 year; deaths per 1,000 live births for under 1 year.

Source: Causes of Death (3303.0).

In the 15 to 24 years age group, there were over twice as many deaths of males as there were of females. Much of this disparity is caused by the relatively greater numbers of males who die in road traffic accidents and by suicide. In 1998, accidents, poisonings and violence accounted for three quarters of all deaths in this age group (males and females).

Accidents, poisonings and violence continue to be the leading causes of death for males aged 25 to 44 years. For females in this age group, cancer emerges as the leading cause and remains so until the age group 65 to 74 years. Cancer is the leading cause of death for males in the 45 to 64 years age group. For males and females 75 years and over, circulatory system diseases were the leading cause of death.

Inpatients of residential health establishments

Residential health establishments comprise acute hospitals, psychiatric units and nursing care homes.

The level of nursing care given to patients in these establishments ranges from round-the-clock, comprehensive nursing (for hospital patients and a small number of psychiatric hospital patients), through regular basic nursing care (for the majority of patients in psychiatric hospitals and nursing care homes), to minimal nursing care (for a minority of patients at nursing care homes).

Hospital inpatients

The State Government bears prime responsibility for the administration of facilities for the maintenance of community health and prevention of disease. Free treatment for patients at public hospitals was introduced in 1945. Private hospitals supplement this service.

There were 1,119,122 inpatient separations from Queensland hospitals (excluding psychiatric hospitals) during 1998–99, an increase of 4.4% over the number separated during 1997–98.

Inpatient separations of females are considerably higher than for males each year mainly because of the large numbers of females treated for pregnancy, childbirth and complications of these conditions.

Although approximately 53% of all inpatient separations in 1998–99 were of females, this proportion reduces to around 46% when pregnancy and childbirth cases are excluded.

5.3 PATIENT SEPARATIONS(a) FROM HOSPITALS, Queensland

	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99
Patient separations	no.	no.	no.
Males	472 336	504 169	526 836
Females	536 389	567 795	592 286
Persons	**1 008 725**	**1 071 964**	**1 119 122**
From public hospitals	646 426	683 898	707 820
From private hospitals	362 299	388 066	411 302
Rate(b)			
Males	2 772	2 913	2 975
Females	3 161	3 290	3 349
Persons	2 966	3 101	3 162

(a) Patients counted once each time they were separated during the year. (b) Patient separations per 10,000 population.

Source: Unpublished data, Queensland Health.

Between 1988–89 and 1998–99, hospital separations increased by 78.5%. Over this period there was strong growth in the private hospital sector, with private hospital separations increasing by 124%.

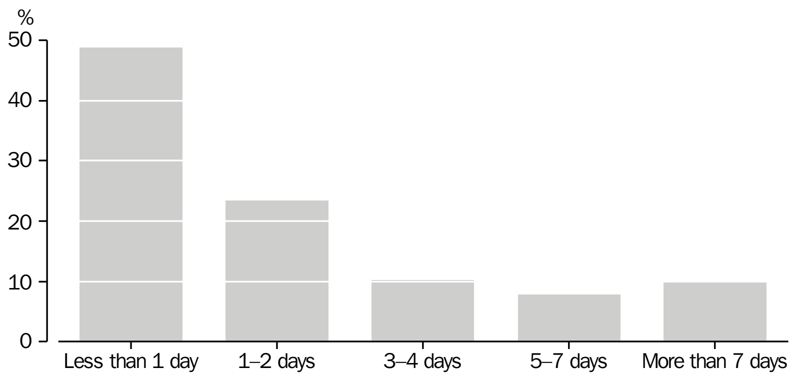
Hospitalisation rates have been increasing over the last several years. During 1988–89, there were 2,212 patient separations for every 10,000 Queenslanders while in 1998–99 this rate had grown to 3,162.

Period of hospitalisation

Patients who were separated from hospital during 1998–99 spent just under 4 million days in hospital. The average length of stay was 3.5 days. The average stay for public hospital patients was 3.6 days compared with 3.4 days for private hospital patients.

Of all patients who were separated from hospital during 1998–99, over two-thirds (72.2%) had been hospitalised for periods of up to and including 2 days, while 9.8% had been hospitalised for periods in excess of 7 days.

PERIOD OF HOSPITALISATION, Queensland—1998–99



Source: Unpublished data, Queensland Health.

Age distribution

Almost 34% of patients separated from Queensland hospitals in 1998–99 were aged 15 to 44 years. In this age group, which is the child-bearing age range, female patients outnumbered male patients by almost 2 to 1.

5.4 PATIENT SEPARATIONS BY AGE GROUP, Queensland

	1988–89		1998–99	
Age group (years)	no.	%	no.	%
0–14	84 622	13.5	108 043	9.6
15–44	257 103	41.0	376 730	33.7
45–64	133 595	21.3	296 445	26.5
65 and over	151 634	24.2	337 904	30.2
Total	**626 954**	**100.0**	**1 119 122**	**100.0**

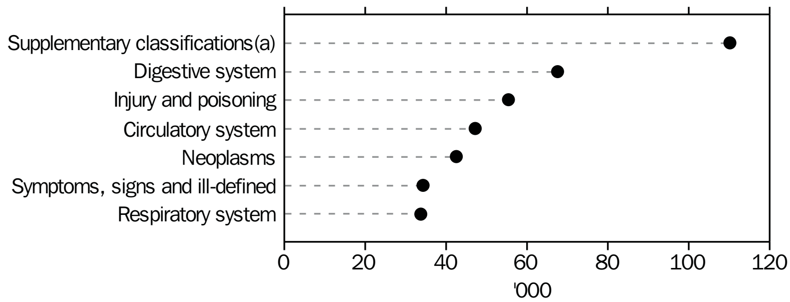
Source: Unpublished data, Queensland Health.

Comparison of the age distributions of patient separations in 1988–89 and 1998–99 shows that the proportion of patients aged 65 years and over increased from 24.2% in 1988–89 to 30.2% in 1998–99, while the 1988–89 proportions for the 0 to 14 and 15 to 44 years age groups declined. These movements reflect the ageing of the Queensland population.

Principal condition treated

On separation from hospital, patients are classified according to the principal condition treated during the period of hospitalisation. For males separated in 1988–89, diseases of the digestive system, injuries and poisonings were the leading principal conditions treated. These accounted for 12.8% and 10.5% of separations, respectively. The leading conditions treated for females were pregnancy, childbirth and related complications, which accounted for 14.3% of separations. Childbirth without complications comprised a significant proportion of this group of conditions.

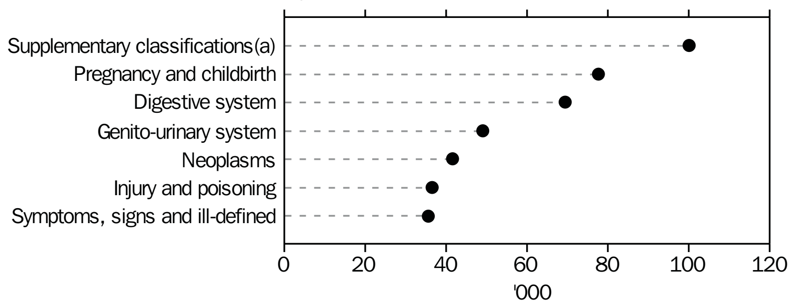
MALE PATIENTS SEPARATED BY PRINCIPAL CONDITIONS TREATED, Queensland—1998–99



(a) Examinations, investigations, etc., without reported diagnosis and special cases without current complaint or illness. Including renal dialysis episodes.

Source: Unpublished data, Queensland Health.

FEMALE PATIENTS SEPARATED BY PRINCIPAL CONDITIONS TREATED, Queensland—1998–99



(a) Examinations, investigations, etc., without reported diagnosis and special cases without current complaint or illness. Including renal dialysis episodes.

Source: Unpublished data, Queensland Health.

Amongst males, the treatment of circulatory system diseases accounted for the greatest amount of hospitalisation with 13.9% of total patient days. This was followed by treatment of injury and poisoning comprising 10.1% and treatment of mental disorders at 9.8%. For females, circulatory system diseases accounted for 10.0% of total hospitalisation while pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium accounted for 11.7%. Treatment of mental disorders accounted for another 9.8% of total hospitalisation of females, while injury and poisoning resulted in 8.1%.

5.5 PERIOD OF TREATMENT IN HOSPITAL, Queensland—1998–99

Principal condition treated (International Classification, 1975 Revision)	Males		Females	
	Total in-patient days	Average period	Total in-patient days	Average period
	%	days	%	days
Infectious and parasitic	1.7	3.8	1.3	3.7
Cancer (malignant)	8.8	4.7	6.1	4.8
Non-malignant neoplasms	0.9	1.9	1.6	2.3
Endocrine, nutrition and metabolic	2.0	5.8	2.0	5.5
Blood and blood-forming organs	0.8	2.3	0.7	2.5
Mental disorders	9.8	8.7	9.8	8.9
Nervous system and sense organs	3.9	2.5	3.0	2.1
Circulatory system	13.9	5.3	10.0	6.1
Respiratory system	8.3	4.5	6.1	4.5
Digestive system	8.2	2.2	7.5	2.3
Genito-urinary system(a)	3.3	3.1	5.3	2.3
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	—	—	11.7	3.2
Skin and subcutaneous system	2.6	4.1	1.8	4.1
Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	5.4	3.6	5.6	4.7
Congenital anomalies	0.6	3.3	0.5	3.6
Certain perinatal conditions	2.6	10.3	1.8	10.4
Symptoms, signs and ill-defined	4.2	2.2	4.0	2.4
Injury and poisoning	10.1	3.3	8.1	4.7
Supplementary classifications(b)	13.0	2.1	12.9	2.8
All causes	**100.0**	**3.4**	**100.0**	**3.6**

(a) Renal dialysis episodes are included in ‘supplementary classifications’. (b) Examinations, investigations, etc., without reported diagnosis and special cases without current complaint or illness.

Source: Unpublished data, Queensland Health.

Excluding hospitalisation for certain perinatal conditions, the average period of hospitalisation is highest for patients treated for mental disorders, for both males and females. In 1998–99, the average length of stay for these patients was 8.7 days for males and 8.9 days for females. The highest average length of stay for all perinatal conditions (10.3 days for males and 10.4 days for females), is mainly because of the lengthy treatment of premature babies.

Principal operation or procedure performed

Surgical or other medical procedures were performed on three quarters or 75.6% of the patients separated during 1998–99. These procedures ranged from major surgical operations and diagnostic procedures using the latest medical technology and highly skilled staff, to simple procedures requiring only small resources (e.g., incision of skin, enema, etc.).

Of the total separations from hospital in 1998–99 for patients requiring surgery as the principal procedure, 53.0% were females. Surgery on the female genital organs and obstetric operations accounted for much of this disparity. Surgery on the genital organs accounted for 11% of cases where surgery was reported as the principal operation for females. Dilation and curettage of the uterus comprised 36.8% of these operations. Similarly, obstetric operations accounted for 10% of surgical operations for females. Caesarean sections accounted for 24.6% of all deliveries.

For males separated from hospital in 1998–99, surgical operations on the digestive system accounted for 18.9% of all surgical cases. Operations performed on the cardiovascular system and the musculoskeletal system accounted for 15.9% and 9.5% of cases, respectively.

Inpatients of government psychiatric hospitals

Most psychiatric treatment is provided at specialist psychiatric units attached to general hospitals. In the majority of cases, initial referral is to these hospitals.

Where appropriate, persons with chronic mental illnesses are admitted to one of the State's psychiatric hospitals: Wolston Park Complex in Brisbane with 280 beds, Baillie Henderson in Toowoomba with 314 beds, Mosman Hall in Charters Towers with 85 beds, John Oxley Memorial (a forensic facility) with 73 beds.

Patients receiving professional medical services

In addition to professional services provided by medical practitioners and specialists at hospitals, outpatient centres, day hospitals, etc., a large proportion of medical services and diagnostic tests are carried out at private doctors' clinics.

5.6 MEDICARE SERVICES, Queensland—1998–99

Type of service	Number '000	%	Average(a)
General practitioner	18 664	49.4	5.4
Pathology	10 884	28.8	3.1
Medical specialist	2 793	7.4	0.8
Diagnostic imaging	1 993	5.3	0.6
Operations	1 251	3.3	0.4
Anaesthetics	365	1.0	0.1
Optometry	754	2.0	0.2
Obstetrics	252	0.7	0.1
Radio and nuclear therapy	64	0.2	—
Other	747	2.0	0.2
Total	**37 767**	**100.0**	**10.8**

(a) Number of services per head of population.

Source: Health Insurance Commission.

General practitioner attendances comprised 49.4% of these services and pathology tests accounted for 28.8%. The average number of services provided per head of population increased from 10.6 in 1996–97 to 10.8 in 1998–99.

Medical and hospital benefits

The average Medicare payments for all services, per head of population in Queensland, increased from $323.08 in 1996–97 to $345.08 in 1998–99.

5.7 MEDICARE BENEFITS PAYMENTS(a), Queensland—1998–99

Type of service	Payment $'000	Proportion %	Average payment(b) $
General practitioner	434 591	36.2	124.80
Specialist	140 355	11.7	40.30
Pathology	206 753	17.2	59.40
Operations	135 415	11.3	38.90
Diagnostic imaging	176 307	14.7	50.60
Anaesthetics	27 017	2.3	7.80
Optometry	28 001	2.3	8.00
Obstetrics	10 078	0.8	2.90
Radio and nuclear therapy	5 365	0.5	1.50
Other	37 807	3.2	10.90
Total	**1 201 689**	**100.0**	**345.10**

(a) Not applicable to services for treatment as a public hospital patient as such services are provided free of charge to the patient. (b) Per head of population.

Source: Health Insurance Commission.

Communicable and other infectious diseases

One of the most important notifiable infectious diseases is acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) and its precursor, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection. A patient is diagnosed as having AIDS when one or more indicator diseases develop as a result of damage to the immune system following the infection of specific immunity cells by HIV. As the latency period for HIV infection is long and varied, HIV notifications do not usually represent recent infections.

There were 104 new cases of typical tuberculosis among Queensland residents in 1999. Atypical cases and those persons who moved into Queensland were excluded. Most of the typical cases of tuberculosis were tuberculosis of the lungs. The rate per head of population was highest amongst recent South-East Asian migrants, followed by indigenous Australians, other migrants and then non-indigenous Australian born persons.

The management of all cases of tuberculosis is monitored and coordinated by Specialised Health Services at the Brisbane Chest Clinic. This has resulted in prompt diagnosis, efficient treatment and a high degree of tuberculosis control in Queensland.

There were low numbers of measles notifications in both 1998 and 1999, although elimination strategies will be an ongoing priority. Although pertussis (whooping cough) rates are lower than previously, the disease is cyclical and still requires further control measure.

The number of notifications of gastrointestinal disease was higher in 1998. Campylobacter notifications showed a slight decrease in 1999 against a general background of high prevalence. Surveillance reporting of food and water borne illness commenced in 1999. Two campylobacter and seven salmonella outbreaks were identified in 1999. The salmonella rates fluctuate from year to year and were lower in 1999. For cryptosporidium, the notifications were almost three times higher in 1998 than in 1999. The high number of cases in 1998 was influenced by an outbreak associated with swimming pools in the Brisbane area. Hepatitis A notifications continued at high levels in 1998 following the outbreak which occurred in 1997. The number of notifications dropped in 1999, to only one third of the number received in 1998.

Notifications for chlamydia and gonococcal infection have been increasing due to increased screening and testing. The notifiable bloodborne viral illnesses (Hepatitis B & C) also continue at a relatively constant level.

For mosquito-borne diseases, dengue notifications were higher in 1998 due to a large outbreak in Far North Queensland. In the group of other communicable diseases, the number of leptospirosis notifications in 1999 was almost twice that of the previous year. This was probably related to factors associated with increased rainfall in North Queensland.

5.8 NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, Queensland

	1998		1999	
Selected notifiable disease	no.	Rate(a)	no.	Rate(a)
AIDS(b)	36	1.0	30	0.9
Atypical mycobacterial infection	146	4.2	184	5.3
Barmah Forest virus	343	9.9	311	9.0
Campylobacter enteritis	4 382	126.8	3 196	92.5
Chlamydia infection	4 072	117.8	4 472	129.4
Cryptosporidiosis	960	27.8	332	9.6
Dengue fever	475	13.7	63	1.8
Epidemic polyarthiritis (Ross River virus)	1 964	56.8	2 312	66.9
Gonorrhoea	1 121	32.4	1 186	34.3
Haemophilus influenzae B infection	12	0.3	12	0.3
Hepatitis A	1 050	30.4	360	10.4
Hepatitis B (acute)	47	1.4	55	1.6
Hepatitis B (chronic)	754	21.8	738	21.4
Hepatitis B (unspecified)	165	4.8	101	2.9
Hepatitis C	2 886	83.5	3 124	90.4
HIV(b)	88	2.5	104	3.0
Leptospirosis	117	3.4	218	6.3
Malaria	297	8.6	304	8.8
Measles	35	1.0	33	1.0
Meningococcal disease	108	3.1	93	2.7
Pertussis	1 393	40.3	963	27.9
Pneumococcal disease	259	7.5	270	7.8
Q-fever	250	7.2	297	8.6
Rubella	372	10.8	157	4.5
Salmonellosis	2 837	82.1	2 234	64.6
Shigellosis	152	4.4	129	3.7
Syphilis	580	16.8	831	24.0
Tuberculosis(c)	99	2.9	86	2.5
Vaccination — adverse event	213	6.2	54	1.6
Yersiniosis	133	3.8	103	3.0

(a) Notifications per 100,000 population. (b) Data definition differs from previous reports. Using first diagnosis in Queensland and new diagnoses only. (c) Not including atypical tuberculosis or relapsed cases.

Source: Queensland Health.

PRIMARY HEALTH CARE PROVISION

Primary health care, involving the direct treatment of ill-health of individuals, is provided by public and private acute and psychiatric hospitals, nursing homes, day centres and domiciliary nursing services. Medical practitioners and specialists, nurses and other health professionals are engaged at these establishments and in private practice throughout the State. Some 66,800 of these persons were registered to practise in Queensland at the end of June 1998, compared with 68,200 at the end of June 1999.

Public psychiatric hospitals

The four public psychiatric hospitals in Queensland provided 236,200 days of care to inpatients during 1998–99. The average length of stay in public psychiatric hospitals was 110.7 days compared with 3.5 days in public acute hospitals.

5.9 PUBLIC PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS, Queensland

	Unit	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99
Hospitals	no.	4	4	4
Beds	no.	976	870	807
Admissions	no.	1 434	1 425	1 365
Occupied bed days	'000	295.0	272.7	236.2
Average length of stay	days	127.8	122.3	110.7
Average annual occupancy rate	%	81.7	81.9	78.0

Source: Finance and Activity Statistics for Public Hospitals, Residential and Related Facilities, Queensland Health.

Public acute hospitals and outpatient clinics

In 1998–99, there were 151 public acute hospitals in Queensland providing 2.5 million days of care to inpatients. These acute public hospitals had over 9,800 beds available for patient care, on average, during 1998–99. In addition, there were 32 separate public outpatient clinics. The acute hospitals and outpatient clinics provided 7.4 million occasions of service to non-inpatients in 1998–99.

5.10 PUBLIC ACUTE HOSPITALS, Queensland

	Unit	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99
Hospitals (including outpatient clinics)	no.	183	183	183
Beds	no.	9 719	9 714	9 459
Admissions	'000	648.7	683.4	700.5
Occupied bed days	'000	2 557.6	2 544.1	2 473.6
Average length of stay	days	3.9	3.7	3.5
Average annual occupancy rate	%	72.1	70.4	68.9

Source: Finance and Activity Statistics for Public Hospitals, Residential and Related Facilities, Queensland Health.

The 183 acute hospitals and outpatient clinics employed the equivalent of 28,860 full-time staff, on average, in 1998–99. Of these, 45.8% were nursing staff, 20.7% were domestic and other staff, 14.3% were administrative and clerical staff and 9.7% were medical officers. Labour related costs accounted for 72.0% of the total costs of $2,110m for these establishments in 1998–99. Other expenses included clinical supplies and services, accounting for 9.8%, administration expenses, 4.8% and drug supplies 5.8% of the total costs.

5.11 PUBLIC ACUTE HOSPITALS, Average number of salaried staff employed, Queensland

	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99
	no.	no.	no.
Nursing staff	13 022.9	13 308.4	13 214.3
Salaried medical officers	2 389.4	2 729.0	2 807.5
Diagnostic health professionals	3 198.1	3 332.5	2 725.6
Administrative and clerical	3 831.8	4 088.7	4 125.6
Domestic and other staff	6 639.9	6 296.1	5 987.3
Total	**29 082.0**	**29 754.7**	**28 860.3**

Source: Finance and Activity Statistics for Public Hospitals, Residential and Related Facilities, Queensland Health.

5.12 PUBLIC ACUTE HOSPITALS FINANCES, Queensland

	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99
	$'000	$'000	$'000
Operating revenue	*85 771.3*	*99 596.4*	*90 231.6*
Patient payments	69 805.8	63 011.7	59 281.9
Other	15 965.5	36 584.7	30 949.7
Operating expenditure	*1 906 569.9*	*2 043 411.2*	*2 110 057.5*
Wages and salaries (including on-costs)	1 396 894.9	1 485 902.4	1 518 924.0
Drug supplies	105 243.8	113 511.6	122 564.6
Food supplies	19 446.8	20 110.3	20 054.5
Surgical/clinical supplies and services	145 434.7	166 771.6	207 054.5
Administrative expenses	107 045.2	105 448.6	101 560.1
Other expenses	132 504.5	154 666.8	139 899.8

Source: Finance and Activity Statistics for Public Hospitals, Residential and Related Facilities, Queensland Health.

Private acute and psychiatric hospitals

Information on private hospitals is collected by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Private Health Establishments Collection which commenced for the 1991–92 year.

In 1998–99, there were 47 private acute and five private psychiatric hospitals in Queensland with approximately 4,990 beds available for inpatient care.

5.13 PRIVATE ACUTE AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS, Queensland

	Unit	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99
Hospitals	*no.*	*50*	*51*	*52*
Acute	no.	47	48	47
Psychiatric	no.	3	3	5
Available beds	*no.*	*5 021*	*5 008*	*4 990*
Acute beds	no.	4 797	4 783	4 657
Psychiatric beds	no.	224	225	333
Separations	'000	340.9	339.0	340.8
Occupied bed days	'000	1 345.0	1 338.3	1 336.9
Average length of stay	days	3.9	4.0	3.9
Occupancy rate	%	73.4	73.2	73.4

Source: Private Hospitals, Australia (4390.0).

Queensland Health collects similar information for public hospitals. Comparisons between private and public hospital data should be undertaken with care. Details of problems, issues, etc., raised in making comparisons are included in the publication *Private Hospitals, Australia* (4390.0).

5.14 PRIVATE ACUTE AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS, Number of Staff Employed(a), Queensland

	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99
	no.	no.	no.
Nursing staff	*5 633*	*5 434*	*5 421*
Registered	4 667	4 601	4 612
Other	967	833	809
Salaried medical officers and other diagnostic health professionals	233	246	265
Administrative and clerical	1 056	1 257	1 220
Domestic and other staff	2 113	2 143	2 094
Total	**9 035**	**9 080**	**9 000**

(a) Full-time equivalent.

Source: Private Hospitals, Australia (4390.0).

5.15 PRIVATE ACUTE AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FINANCES, Queensland

	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99
	$'000	$'000	$'000
Operating revenue	*690 046*	*728 467*	*755 131*
Patient revenue	654 906	683 814	688 923
Recoveries	16 553	24 227	41 980
Other	18 588	20 427	24 228
Operating expenditure	*628 875*	*652 887*	*697 601*
Wages and salaries (including on-costs)	398 102	403 034	423 569
Drug, medical and surgical supplies	70 016	77 777	94 848
Administrative expenses	46 113	52 021	50 308
Other expenses	114 644	120 055	128 876

Source: Private Hospitals, Australia (4390.0).

Health professionals and paraprofessionals

5.16 REGISTERED HEALTH PROFESSIONALS AND PARAPROFESSIONALS, Queensland

	Number on register at 30 June		
	1997	1998	1999
Profession	no.	no.	no.
Medical practitioners	6 390	7 366	7 571
Medical specialists	3 147	3 418	3 614
Dentists and dental specialists	2 062	1 930	1 953
Dental technicians and dental prosthetists	791	796	780
Optometrists	613	630	654
Pharmacists	3 200	3 263	3 331
Psychologists	1 985	2 250	2 481
Physiotherapists	2 315	2 389	2 500
Podiatrists	267	276	296
Chiropractors and osteopaths	500	531	596
Occupational therapists	1 072	1 127	1 188
Speech pathologists	657	672	750
Registered nurses	34 278	34 702	35 329
Enrolled nurses	7 351	7 230	7 168

Source: Health Professional Registration Boards and Queensland Nursing Council.

Doctors, specialists, nurses, certain other medical and paramedical workers and dentists are required to register annually with relevant statutory boards. Registration of a person does not necessarily mean that the person is in practice in Queensland, merely that the person is authorised to practise in the State.

Registered nurses are by far the largest professional group with 35,329 registered in Queensland at 30 June 1999. Medical practitioners are one of the next largest groups with 7,571 registered at 30 June 1999.

OTHER HEALTH SERVICES

A wide range of other health services, mainly of a preventive, advisory or ancillary nature, are provided by the various levels of government and by non-profit organisations.

The Commonwealth Department of Health and Family Services is involved in a large number of activities including human quarantine services, community, Aboriginal and environmental health, epidemiology, drug evaluation and elimination of drug abuse, as well as medical services such as nursing, the anti-tuberculosis campaign and medical, acoustic and radiation laboratories.

Close cooperation in providing an integrated approach to health care delivery exists between Queensland Health, through its Divisions, District Health Services and other departments, e.g., Education, Family Services and Aboriginal and Islander Affairs, etc.

Queensland Health Corporate Office remains responsible for providing State-wide services such as:

- specialist clinical and public health services in HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, sexually transmitted diseases and hepatitis B,
- operation of the Centre for Public Health Services (Laboratory of Microbiology and Pathology), Centre for Environmental Health Sciences (Government Chemical Laboratory), Health Physics, Queensland Radium Institute and Government Medical Office and
- health advancement programs.

District Health Services are responsible for providing the State's community health services, which are aimed at enhancing the health and quality of life of individuals and of the general community. Through a network of community health centres and related facilities, a wide variety of preventive and support services are provided, including:

- services targeting particular population groups, including women, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, migrants, youth, children and families,
- mental health,
- alcohol and drug abuse,

- environmental health, including inspection and sampling of foods, inspection and advisory services in respect of water supply quality and environmental sanitation, monitoring and advising on health hazards arising from occupational causes and supervision of the marketing and use of drugs and poisons,
- public dental health including provision of hospital-based dental services and school dental services,
- medical aids and appliances,
- patient transit services and
- health promotion and education.

Local authorities are responsible for food hygiene and environmental sanitation, which includes rodent control and mosquito eradication. They also provide immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis, measles and mumps mainly in children and vaccination of adults against poliomyelitis and schoolboys and schoolgirls against measles, mumps and rubella. Serums and vaccines for immunisation and vaccination are supplied by the State Government free of charge. The State Government subsidises any works designed to permanently remove the breeding places of mosquitoes.

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SOCIAL WELFARE

The provision of cash benefits and social welfare services protects people with special needs from economic hardship. These benefits and services may be provided by the Commonwealth Government, the Queensland Government or voluntary welfare organisations.

Most payments for living expenses to those unable to earn income because of their incapacity, unemployment, age or because they are caring full-time for other family members, are made by the Commonwealth Government in the form of pensions or benefits. A number of charitable institutions also provide emergency monetary grants to people in need.

In addition to income maintenance, there are a number of welfare services carried out in the community, such as child welfare, accommodation for the aged and those in need, and special services for minority groups. There is considerable government involvement in this activity both directly and indirectly through funding, but a number of religious and charitable institutions also provide welfare services.

INCOME MAINTENANCE

Commonwealth pensions and benefits for income maintenance are administered mostly by a new agency, Centrelink or, in the case of returned service persons or their dependants, the Department of Veterans' Affairs.

In September 1997, Centrelink was established to deliver services to people receiving various forms of government assistance. One of Centrelink's functions is to administer a range of Department of Social Security (DSS) schemes which provide financial support to individuals and families. Centrelink also provides the framework to support access to employment for those with the ability to participate in the workforce.

For more details and further explanation of pensions and benefits, see the ABS publication *Year Book, Australia* (1301.0).

Age and service pensions

Age pensions

Age pensions are administered by Centrelink for the Commonwealth Department of Social Security under the Income Security for the Retired program. Pensions are paid to eligible men aged 65 years and over, while the age at which a female may qualify depends upon her birth date. The qualifying age for females is being gradually increased to 65 years between 1 July 1995 and 2013. The change was prompted by the increase in women's labour force participation. At 1 July 2000 the qualifying age for women was 61 years and 6 months. Eligibility for age pensions is based on residence history, income and assets. The wife pension is gradually being phased out from 1 July 1995 and no new grants have been made from that date. A carer's pension is also payable to a pensioner's wife or carer who would not otherwise qualify for a pension.

6.1 AGE PENSIONS, Queensland—At 30 June

	1997	1998	1999
	no.	no.	no.
Age pensioners	277 464	277 405	284 852
Wife pensioners(a)	27 642	20 265	17 669
Total	**305 106**	**297 670**	**302 521**
Number per 1,000 population	89.8	86.2	86.1

(a) Including wives of disability support pensioners.

Source: Centrelink.

Service pensions

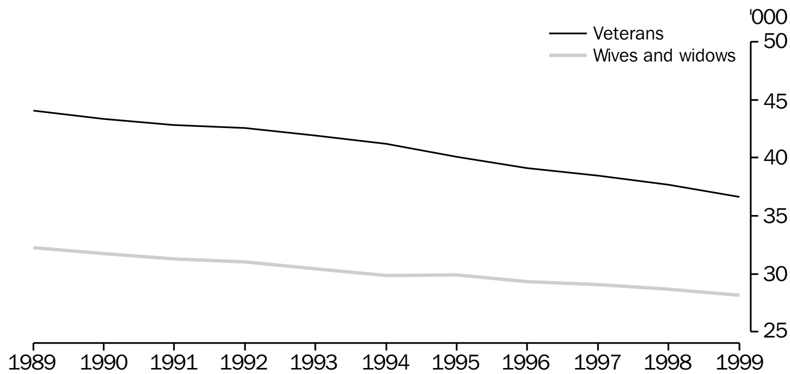
Service pension is an income and asset tested income support pension. It is payable to veterans with qualifying service (essentially war or war-like service). The age requirement for veterans is currently 60 years for males and 56.5 years for females. Service pensions are also paid to wives and widows of veterans and are available to certain Commonwealth and Allied veterans and mariners who satisfy residency requirements. It is not possible to receive a service pension at the same time as a benefit or allowance from Centrelink.

6.2 SERVICE PENSIONS, Queensland

	1997	1998	1999
AT 30 JUNE			
Service pensioners	*67 539*	*66 358*	*64 778*
Veterans	38 474	37 663	36 624
Wives and widows	29 065	28 695	28 154
Pensioners per 1,000 population	19.9	19.2	18.4
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE			
Amount paid ($'000)	539 825	537 262	558 901

Source: Repatriation Commission and Department of Veterans' Affairs.

SERVICE PENSIONERS, Queensland—At 30 June



Source: Repatriation Commission and Department of Veterans' Affairs.

The number of service pensioners in Queensland decreased 2.4% in the year to 30 June 1998. At that date, 56.5% of pensioners were veterans and the remainder were wives and widows. The amount paid in service pensions increased 3.9% between 1998 and 1999.

Disability pensions

Disability support pensions

From 12 November 1991, the disability support pension replaced the invalid pension as a result of the introduction of the Disability Reform Package, a major reform of income support measures for people with disabilities. The Disability Reform Package was designed to assist and encourage people with disabilities to enter or re-enter employment wherever possible. This involves, for example, the formal identification of the training and rehabilitation needs of disability support pensioners and provision of such programs of assistance.

Carer payment replaced carer pension in July 1997. It is paid to a person providing full-time care to a person with severe physical, intellectual or psychiatric disability in the disabled person's home.

6.3 INVALID/DISABILITY SUPPORT PENSIONS, Queensland—At 30 June

	1997	1998	1999
	no.	no.	no.
Invalid/disability support pensioners	94 256	99 365	104 901
Child disability allowance pensioners	. .	16 133	17 432
Carer payment pensioners	5 592	6 545	7 764
Total	**. .**	**122 043**	**130 097**
Number per 1,000 population	. .	35.3	37.0

Source: Centrelink.

As of 1 July 1999 the child disability allowance was combined with the domiciliary nursing care benefit payments and renamed the carer allowance. This allowance is paid to a person who looks after a child or adult with a disability who requires additional care in their own home.

The eligibility requirements for the disability support pension targets those who have a significant disability, which sets a limit on their employment prospects or those of their wives or carers.

The number of recipients of the disability support pension increased steadily between 1982 and 1990. After this period the number of recipients continued to increase, but at a faster rate, due largely to the continued ageing of the population.

Disability pensions

Disability pensions may be paid to veterans who are suffering an injury or disease accepted as service-related. They also may be paid to widows and dependants of veterans whose death was service-related or who were entitled to receive a special rate at the time of death. Prior to 1998, dependants of veterans were paid one of two pensions, the war widow(er) pension or the dependant's disability pension. The latter pension can not be granted under present legislation.

6.4 DISABILITY PENSIONS, Queensland

	1997	1998	1999
AT 30 JUNE			
Disability pensioners	*69 045*	*59 938*	*57 466*
Veterans	35 909	41 229	37 778
War widow(er) pensioners	33 136	18 709	19 688
Pensioners per 1,000 population	20.3	17.4	16.4
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE			
Amount paid ($'000)	360 594	380 626	425 033

Source: Repatriation Commission and Department of Veterans' Affairs.

Between 30 June 1998 and 30 June 1999, the number of veterans receiving disability pensions in Queensland decreased 9.1%, while the number of dependants increased slightly.

In June 1997, 52.0% of disability pensioners were veterans, compared with 65.7% in June 1999.The amount paid in disability pensions increased 11.7% between 1997 and 1999.

Widow pensions and sole parent pension

Widow pension class B

The widow pension class B is paid to certain categories of older women who no longer have a partner. The payment is gradually being phased out and no new grants have been given since 20 March 1997.

There were 1,747 women in receipt of the widow pension class B in Queensland in June 1999.

Widow allowance

The widow allowance was introduced from 1 January 1995 in order to assist women over 50 years of age with particular labour market disadvantages. Women who become widowed, divorced or separated after turning 40 and with little or no recent workforce experience are eligible. Prior to March 1997 the requirement age was 50 years.

There were 5,879 recipients of this allowance in Queensland in June 1999.

6.5 WIDOW PENSIONS(a), Queensland—At 30 June

	1996	1997	1998	1999
	no.	no.	no.	no.
Widow pensioners	*7 916*	*6 793*	*7 288*	*7 626*
Widow class B pensioners	5 924	3 140	2 233	1 747
Widow allowance recipients	1 992	3 653	5 055	5 879
Pensioners per 1,000 female population	4.8	4.0	4.2	4.3

(a) Excluding widowed persons/bereavement allowance.

Source: Centrelink.

Parenting payment (single)

6.6 SOLE PARENT PENSIONS, Queensland

	Recipients as at June		
	Males	Females	Persons
Year	no.	no.	no.
1994	4 020	56 747	60 767
1995	4 305	59 978	64 283
1996	4 969	64 372	69 341
1997	5 431	68 359	73 790

Source: Department of Social Security.

The sole parent pension (SPP), introduced in March 1989, replaced the former widow pension class A and supporting parent's benefit. This pension was provided to a sole parent who has a dependent child aged under 16 years of age or an older child which attracted child disability allowance.

As of 20 March 1998, the SPP has been replaced by the parenting payment (single). The parenting payment (single) is paid to sole parents who have a dependent child under 16 years of age. Residency, income and assets tests also apply.

In June 1998, this payment was received by 76,907 people. By June 1999 this number had increased to 80,318.

Parenting payment (partnered)

The parenting payment (partnered) replaced the parenting allowance on 20 March 1998. It is paid to people with partners who have a dependent child under 16 years of age. The parenting payment (partnered) is calculated in two parts, a basic component from the recipient's income and an additional component based on the income of each partner. From 1 July 2000 the basic component will be incorporated within the Family Tax Benefit (B).

At June 1999, there were 123,363 recipient's of this payment.

Labour market and sickness allowances

Job search allowance, Newstart allowance, youth training allowance and mature age allowance

In July 1991, unemployment benefits were split into two payment types: job search allowance and new start allowance. Job search allowance was payable to unemployed people in their first 12 months of unemployment. From 20 September 1996, these two payments were combined into Newstart allowance. Newstart allowance is payable to persons aged 21 years to pension age who are unemployed and registered with Centrelink. To be able to collect Newstart allowance the recipient must also satisfy an activity test.

From 1 January 1995, youth training allowance replaced job search allowance for persons under 18 years of age as part of a wider youth training initiative. This initiative seeks to ensure that young people do not become long-term unemployed.

Further changes occurred on 1 July 1998. From this date youth allowance replaced youth training allowance and Austudy for those under 25. It is paid to a person aged 16 to 24 years old and a full-time student or a person aged 18 to 20 years old and looking for work full-time or combining part-time study and looking for work. In some circumstances a 15 year old can receive youth allowance. Residency, parental and personal means tests apply.

From 1 July 1998, Austudy was paid to full-time students who are 25 years of age or older at the commencement of their course. At June 1999, there were 9,192 Austudy recipients.

The mature age allowance assists older long-term unemployed persons aged 60–65 years, who face labour market disadvantage.

6.7 YOUTH TRAINING, NEWSTART, JOB SEARCH AND MATURE AGE ALLOWANCES, Queensland(a)—At June

	1995	1996	1997	1998
	no.	no.	no.	no.
Allowance beneficiaries	162 731	181 391	183 690	187 447
Beneficiaries per 1,000 population	49.9	54.3	54.0	54.3

(a) From March 1996, unemployed persons who become ill no longer transfer to sickness allowance after 13 weeks of incapacity.

Source: Centrelink.

For June 1999, there were 144,592 people receiving Newstart allowance, 79,391 people receiving youth allowance and a total of 9,129 people receiving mature age allowance.

Sickness allowance

Sickness allowance is paid to a person who is temporarily unable to work or study because of a medical condition. To be eligible for sickness allowance a claimant must usually be aged 21 years to under age pension age eligibility. The person must have a job or study to return to when the incapacity ends. Prior to 20 March 1997, sickness allowance was generally limited to a 12 month period. From 20 March 1997, the time limit was removed.

Over the period June 1992 to June 1995, numbers of sickness allowance recipients remained at fairly stable levels. However, from March 1996, unemployed persons who become ill no longer transfer to sickness allowance after 13 weeks of incapacity. This caused a decrease in the number of sickness allowance recipients in the 2 years to June 1997.

6.8 SICKNESS ALLOWANCE, Queensland—At June(a)

	1997	1998	1999
	no.	no.	no.
Sickness allowance recipients	3 199	3 523	2 484
Beneficiaries per 1,000 population	0.9	1.0	0.7

(a) Based on a point in time in the month.

Source: Centrelink.

Family payment

Family allowance

6.9 FAMILY PAYMENT(a), Queensland—At 30 June

	1997	1998	1999
	no.	no.	no.
Children and students	682 645	677 588	n.a.
Families	352 768	352 775	348 946

(a) Called Basic Family Payment prior to 1 January 1996.

Source: Centrelink.

Family payments are designed to assist with the costs of bringing up children and most family payment recipients receive the minimum rate of family payment. Those with low incomes and those receiving other means of Department of Social Security support receive a rate greater than the minimum.

Family allowance is paid to a person who has a dependant child under 16 years of age. In some circumstances a person can receive family allowance for children aged 16 to 20 and full-time students aged 21 to 24. Residency, income and assets tests apply From 1 July 2000, family allowance was replaced by the Family Tax Benefit (A).

At June 1999, there were 348,946 families in Queensland receiving family allowance.

Other payments

Mobility allowance

Mobility allowances are paid to severely disabled people aged 16 years or more who are employed, undertaking training or looking for work and who could not use public transport without substantial assistance.

Special benefit

A special benefit may be paid to people who are not eligible for a pension or unemployment or sickness benefit but who are unable to earn a sufficient livelihood for themselves and their dependants and are in severe financial hardship. Special benefit is a discretionary payment and the circumstances in which it is granted are determined by the Secretary of the Department of Social Security. In June 1999, 882 people were receiving a special benefit.

Maternity allowance

Maternity allowance was introduced on 1 February 1996 as a payment intended to assist with the additional costs associated with the birth of a baby. These costs include the purchase of items such as cots and prams and also the costs associated with the mother being unable to participate in the paid workforce around the time of the birth.

Partner allowance

Partner allowance is paid to people born before 1 July 1955 with no recent workforce experience, who are ineligible for parenting payment who are the partner of someone over 21 years who is receiving a social security income support payments or a Department of Veterans' Affairs pension or service pension. Residency, income and assets tests also apply.

In June 1999, 15,844 people were receiving this payment.

SERVICES

Government and church, charitable and community organisations provide a variety of residential and non-residential welfare services in the community. A significant contribution to welfare services is also made by family members and friends of people in need of assistance.

Child welfare

Child protection

In response to an increasing number of child protection notifications, two funding programs have been developed and are administered by the Department of Families, Youth and Community Care.

Funding allocated under the Alternative Care and Intervention Services Program (ACISP) amounted to $17.3m in 1998–99. The funds were used to operate 43 services which aimed to protect children and young people from abuse within their families.

Funding approved under the Child Abuse Prevention Program (CAPP) amounted to $779,742 in 1998–99. Under this program, 134 services were funded on a recurrent basis throughout Queensland to make child abuse prevention resources available and promote needs-based programs at the local level. A number of non-recurrent grants were also provided to community organisations to develop resources and programs in the area of child abuse prevention.

The ACISP targets children in care of the Director-General, children at risk of entry into care and their families. In the 1998–99 financial year, funds were provided for 22 shared family care services. Of these, six were services operated by Aboriginal and Islander Child Care agencies.

Under the ACISP program, a number of community and church organisations are funded to provide a range of services including family group homes, assessment, therapeutic services and day attendance centres.

6.10 CHILD PROTECTION, Queensland

	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99
	no.	no.	no.
Notifications(a)	9 118	10 243	11 258
Cases(b)	14 599	17 233	18 721
Distinct children(c)	11 224	12 972	14 119
Substantiations			
Cases	4 839	6 323	6 373
Distinct children	3 520	4 360	4 387

(a) Reports of neglect/abuse. (b) Number of children who are the subject of notifications.
(c) A child who is the subject of more than one notification is counted once only.

Source: Department of Families, Youth and Community Care.

In 1998–99 there were 11,258 child protection notifications recorded, which resulted in 15,889 initial assessments and 2,832 protective advice responses, giving a total of 18,721 cases. These cases were in respect of 14,119 distinct children (a child who is the subject of more than one notification is counted once only) with 6,373 of the cases notified resulting in a substantiated outcome.

6.11 CHILD PROTECTION CASES SUBSTANTIATED, Queensland—1998–99

	Children		
	Males	Females	Total
Type of maltreatment	no.	no.	no.
Abuse			
Physical	920	774	1 694
Emotional	732	823	1 555
Sexual	93	338	431
Neglect	1 408	1285	2 693
Total	**3 153**	**3 220**	**6 373**

Source: Department of Families, Youth and Community Care.

Of the 15,889 child protection cases which resulted in initial assessment in 1998–99, abuse or neglect was substantiated in 6,373 cases (40.1%) and 4,465 cases (28.1%) were unsubstantiated. Investigations were not finalised for 5,051 cases (31.8%). Because of a change in definitions and practice and recording procedures from March 1997, the above information should not be directly compared with the previous years.

Children in care of the State

6.12 CHILDREN(a) UNDER ORDERS, Queensland

	At 30 June		
	1997	1998	1999
Type of order	no.	no.	no.
Protective Orders	*3 066*	*3 186*	*3 326*
Care and protection	2 806	2 864	3 020
Protective supervision	304	366	358
Other protective order	3	3	4
Juvenile Justice Orders	*1 755*	*2 112*	*2 124*
Community service	632	954	1 091
Detention(b)	61	79	76
Immediate release	91	84	81
Fixed release	46	62	49
Probation	1 482	1 700	1 654
Total	**4 681**	**5 140**	**5 310**

(a) Children under more than one type of order have been counted once for each type of order but once only in the totals. (b) Excluding those children on immediate release and fixed release orders.

Source: Department of Families, Youth and Community Services.

Responsibility for the care of children can fall on the State as a result of decisions from Children's, Magistrates, District or Supreme Courts. All children under guardianship orders are the responsibility of the Director-General, Department of Families, Youth and Community Care. At 30 June 1999, there were 3,024 children under the guardianship of the Director-General. Parents retain guardianship of their children subject to protective supervision and juvenile justice orders. At 30 June 1999, there were 5,310 children under orders.

The Department aims to assist and support children in their home environment where possible and appropriate. However, when a home placement is not considered appropriate, an alternative care service may be suitable to meet the needs of the child. The major types of alternative services are shared family care and residential care.

Shared family care

The term shared family care is used to describe the family-based care provided to children who are unable to live with their own family because of protective concerns.

Persons wishing to provide shared family care participate in an education and training program as part of the approval process. These programs prepare potential foster carers for the tasks involved in providing alternative care and assist them understand some of the issues they may face when caring for children with challenging behaviours. The training program is also an opportunity for potential foster carers, Departmental staff and staff from shared family care agencies to meet and discuss experiences. Local foster care support groups are established throughout Queensland and receive ongoing education and support through the Foster Parents Association of Queensland.

Shared family care services are offered by both government and non-government organisations.

Residential care

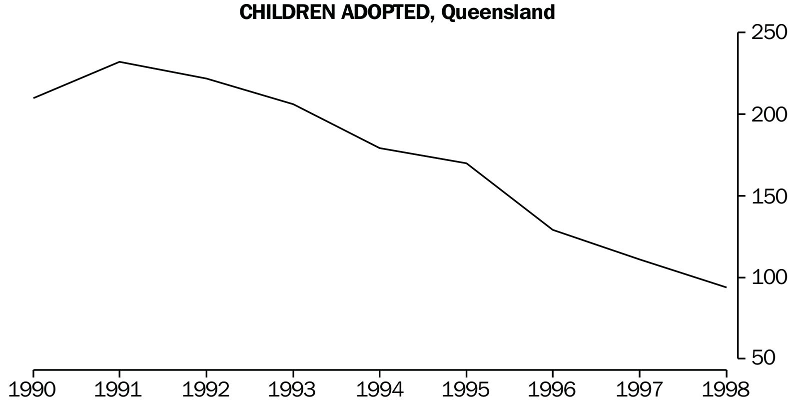
Both government and licensed non-government residential care services are available. Non-government organisations provide a range of licensed residential care facilities and related support services for children in care.

Adoptions

The Department of Families, Youth and Community Care is responsible for administering adoption legislation and providing statutory services to parents considering adoption, children available for adoption, people seeking to adopt children and eligible persons affected by adoption seeking identification information.

Adoption provides children, whose birth parents seek to safeguard their welfare and interests through adoption, with permanent families. Adoption is a legal process that establishes a permanent relationship between a child and his or her adoptive parents and transfers the legal rights and responsibilities of parenthood to a child's adoptive parents.

CHILDREN ADOPTED, Queensland



Source: Department of Families, Youth and Community Care.

In 1998–99 there were 35 children adopted by relatives and 59 children adopted by non-relatives in Queensland. The 59 children adopted by non-relative families comprised 22 locally born infants, 36 children from overseas countries and one child with special needs.

In 1998–99, 31 new applications were received from couples seeking to adopt locally born infants, giving a total of 370 applicants on the General Children's Adoption List. There were 122 new applications from couples seeking to adopt children from overseas countries which increased the number of applicants on the Foreign Children's Adoption List to 362. In addition, there were 60 new applications from step-parents seeking to adopt step-children, which increased the number of applicants on the Relative Children's Adoption List to 91.

The *Adoption of Children Act 1964* was amended in 1991 to enable adults who were adopted and parents who have consented to the adoption of a child to receive identifying information about each other in certain circumstances. The Act was also amended to enable adults who were adopted before June 1991 and parents who consented to the adoption of a child prior to June 1991 to lodge an objection to contact or to disclosure of identifying information.

Identifying information has been provided to 12,508 eligible persons since the legislation was amended in 1991. There have been 3,285 objections to contact or disclosure of identifying information lodged by eligible persons since 1991.

Residential services

Residential services provide a broad range of accommodation support to those individuals who require assistance to live independently, e.g. older people and people with disabilities. Residential services may also include alternative care arrangements such as shared family care for children who are at risk of abuse or neglect.

The Department of Families, Youth and Community Care provides and funds a range of accommodation support services for people with disabilities. Accommodation support services are provided by the Department to people with an intellectual disability who have high or complex support needs living in community villas, alternative living services or with individual support arrangements. The Department also funds a number of organisations to provide in-home accommodation support to people with disabilities living in the community.

Nursing homes which provide regular basic nursing care to chronically ill, frail or older persons are part of the health care system.

A number of residential welfare services are run by government (e.g. the Department of Families, Youth and Community Care) and others by church, charitable and community organisations. A large proportion receive government funds, e.g., operating grants, through a range of programs.

Substitute family or home care establishments provide full board and lodging and some personal, custodial or parental care to older people or to dependent or neglected children.

Hostel care establishments are run by public authorities or registered non-profit organisations to provide board and lodging at reduced rates or some form of social assistance or rehabilitation.

Accommodation-only establishments provide beds, rooms or groups of units or cottages specifically for the aged, distressed or disabled, at rentals partially subsidised by the controlling authority. Separate dwellings are not included even if subject to an individual rental rebate arrangement.

Supported accommodation services

In 1998–99 there were 186 supported accommodation and related support services for homeless people in crisis. These were funded under the Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP), a jointly funded Commonwealth/State program which is administered by the Department. A total of $31m was allocated in 1998–99.

Services are provided for one or more of the following target groups:

- young people,
- women and women with children who are homeless and/or fleeing domestic violence,
- families in crisis,
- single men and
- single women.

The objective of the program is to assist people who are homeless and/or in crisis to move towards independent living, where appropriate, or other alternatives such as long-term housing.

The Crisis Accommodation Program (CAP) is a Commonwealth funded program forming part of the Commonwealth/State Housing Agreement. This program provides funding to community organisations to assist people who are homeless, in crisis, and need transitional support to move toward independent living. The Department of Public Works and Housing administers CAP funds in Queensland. A total of $10.8m was allocated in 1998–99.

Non-residential community services

Most services are provided by religious and charitable bodies. Lifeline, St Vincent de Paul Society and the Salvation Army are well known for providing counselling services and supplying food and clothing to those in immediate need. The Department of Families, Youth and Community Care provides crisis care which includes a 24-hour telephone crisis counselling service, emergency care and some financial assistance for clients.

Day care and drop-in centres enable people of similar backgrounds (aged pensioners, unemployed youth) to meet socially and, in some cases, receive care and/or counselling.

For those people with a disability, a number of services are provided including:

- community support and access,
- advocacy,
- information,
- respite care,
- post-school options,
- recreation,
- therapy and specialist intervention and
- resource and assessment services.

These are largely funded or provided directly by the Department of Families, Youth and Community Care.

The Commonwealth Department of Health and Family Services is responsible for funding employment and vocational services for people with disabilities.

The Home and Community Care program (HACC) is jointly funded by the Commonwealth and State Governments. The HACC program funds organisations and community groups which provide basic maintenance and support services for the frail, aged and younger people with disabilities to enable them to remain living at home. The HACC program aims to prevent the premature or inappropriate admission of these people to long-term residential care. Support is also provided to the carers of these people.

The HACC program provides funding for a range of services including home help and personal care, home maintenance and modifications, food services, community respite care, transport services, community paramedical services, domiciliary nursing services, assessment and referral, as well as education and training for service providers and users.

There are also government-run welfare services, such as the Translating and Interpreting Service of the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs, and other services to migrants including the Adult Migrant English Program and Migrant Resource Centres.

Services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders are covered by the services mentioned above and also by programs of the Commonwealth Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission and the State Department of Families, Youth and Community Care.

Informal networks

The role of family and friends is vital to the welfare of many people in need of assistance in Queensland and Australia. This assistance may take the form of money, such as gifts to help with major purchases or every day living costs, or services, such as providing assistance in getting to such things as doctors' appointments or outings. The extent of this valuable informal assistance was indicated by the Time Use Survey conducted nationally in 1997. The results show that people participating in voluntary community work in Australia spend, on average, 132 minutes per day on this activity.

Brisbane City Council Community Development

Improvements in Brisbane's community life continue to be supported by substantial community development outcomes initiated by Brisbane City Council (BCC).

BCC programs address social, recreation, health, economic and cultural needs and aspirations of communities in Brisbane. They apply appropriate interdisciplinary approaches and maintain a specific focus on addressing disadvantage in the community.

In this way, for example, the BCC established a Community Relations Project in 2000 to help Council build more harmonious cross-cultural community relations. It aims to enhance the access and participation of culturally and linguistically diverse communities in the social, cultural and economic life of Brisbane.

The contribution of young people to the Brisbane community and to its future is highly valued. For 2000–01, Council pledged considerable investment, including a $3.8m job experience program as part of the State's Community Jobs Program. Young people receive training while at the same time vital bushland revegetation and graffiti removal projects are carried out.

A new program in 2000–01 will see drug-rehabilitated young people employed by Brisbane City Council at a cost of $150,000 as part of its response to the Drugs Taskforce Report released last year.

Council's Youth Strategy in 2000–01 includes a $300,000 allocation for initiatives such as the Visible Ink Youth Participation Project, the establishment of a pilot youth hub and $50,000 each for youth festival and youth music initiatives.

Living standards for residents of caravan and relocatable home parks is an area of need in which Council has been able to act. Early in 2000, a new Brisbane City Council local law was enacted after public consultation. It provides for the regulation of the health and safety standards of parks' operations across Brisbane. BCC is also a key partner in the Onsite Project — an initiative to increase access to education and services for caravan park residents.

Brisbane City Council's Suburban Centre Improvement Program has revitalised around 28 suburban strip shopping centres including locations such as Inala, Bald Hills, Corinda, Darra, Mt Gravatt, and Wynnum Central. This program will continue with a further $2.8m in 2000–01. It is supported by the $250,000 Life in the Suburbs program that enhances local connections with the centres and provides business advice to local traders to increase economic viability.

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Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0), quarterly.

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Non-ABS sources

Centrelink.

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7 Education and Training

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EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Education in Queensland ranges from the preschool through to tertiary level and is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 15 years. In addition, child care, kindergarten and adult education facilities are available. Primary and secondary education is provided free in government schools. Governments partly fund tertiary educational institutions with most university students contributing to the cost of their studies through the Higher Education Contribution Scheme. Students studying at Technical and Further Education (TAFE) colleges are subject to fees.

The Queensland Department of Education administers State preschool, primary, secondary and special education and the State provides most of the funding for these schools.

The Commonwealth Government also contributes to funding of the State education system. It is a major contributor for funding non-government schools, public universities and TAFE colleges.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

In Queensland, children are eligible for enrolment in primary school if they have turned 5 years of age by the end of December of the year prior to enrolment. They progress through 12 years of formal primary and secondary education. Some students do not complete all secondary years, leaving school after attaining the age of 15 years or leaving to enter other educational streams.

Secondary schooling commences in Year 8 in Queensland, when students are about 12 or 13 years of age, and extends over 5 years. Students completing Year 10 are issued with a Junior Certificate, which is the accepted educational qualification for entry to some forms of employment, colleges of technical and further education (TAFE), rural training schools and certificate courses at higher education centres. Senior Certificates are issued on completion of Year 12 and are based on teachers' assessments and internal examinations.

Children with special education needs are provided for through 50 government and two non-government special schools. Guidance and support services are made available through non-special schools to meet the requirements of children with special needs who attend regular schools. The main aim is to help children with special needs undertake programs in the most appropriate setting.

Most non-government schools are controlled by religious authorities and provide both primary and secondary education. Grammar schools, controlled by boards of trustees, are mainly for secondary students but also cater for some primary students.

Primary enrolments

Primary school enrolments in the government sector declined from 79.1%, in 1989, to 76.2% of total enrolments in 1999. In 1989, Catholic schools accounted for 79.1% of primary school enrolments in non-government schools, Anglican schools accounted for 4.5%, and other non-government schools for 16.4%. These proportions varied in 1999, with Catholic schools accounting for 65.4% of non-government primary enrolments, Anglican schools for 7.7% and other non-government schools for 26.9%.

7.1 PRIMARY ENROLMENTS, Queensland—1999(a)

	Males	Females	Total
Year	no.	no.	no.
1	27 280	25 248	52 528
2	26 618	25 800	52 418
3	26 187	25 104	51 291
4	26 293	24 939	51 232
5	25 731	24 565	50 296
6	25 351	24 299	49 650
7	25 176	23 932	49 108
Ungraded	1 502	963	2 465
Total	**184 138**	**174 850**	**358 988**

(a) As at 1 August.

Source: Schools, Australia (4221.0).

7.2 PRIMARY ENROLMENTS(a) BY CONTROLLING AUTHORITY, Queensland

	1989	1998	1999
	no.	no.	no.
Government	242 183	270 434	273 710
Non-government	*63 933*	*82 748*	*85 278*
Anglican	2 882	5 859	6 569
Catholic	50 561	55 191	55 762
Other	10 490	21 698	22 947
Total	**306 116**	**353 182**	**358 988**

(a) As at 1 August.

Source: Schools, Australia (4221.0).

Secondary enrolments

Education is compulsory to age 15 years. Successful completion of Year 10 provides students with educational qualifications which allow entry to some forms of employment and some courses at post-secondary colleges.

The movement of students out of the secondary education system is reflected in the decrease in enrolments between Years 10 and 11 and between the ages of 15 and 16 years. However, a number of students 19 years of age or older are continuing, or returning after a break, to Years 11 and 12.

Secondary school enrolments are affected by the level of unemployment and the continuing demand for a higher level of education in the work force. In addition to the full-time education services, classes are conducted at 10 continuing secondary education centres throughout Queensland to enable mature-age students to study secondary subjects on a full-time or part-time basis.

The proportion of government secondary school enrolments in Queensland has fallen from 69.4% in 1989 to 64.6% in 1999. The growth in secondary enrolments in non-government schools over this period was 33.7% compared with 7.4% for government schools. Catholic school enrolments decreased from 59.5% of total non-government secondary enrolments in 1989 to 52.5% in 1999. In the same period, enrolments for Anglican schools increased from 10.7% to 13.5% and the balance of non-government schools increased from 29.8% to 34.0% of total enrolments.

7.3 SECONDARY ENROLMENTS, Queensland—1999(a)

	Males	Females	Total
Year	no.	no.	no.
8	25 817	24 389	50 206
9	25 881	24 603	50 484
10	25 054	24 453	49 507
11	22 236	22 920	45 156
12	18 358	19 754	38 112
Ungraded	1 252	879	2 131
Total	**118 598**	**116 998**	**235 596**

(a) As at 1 August.

Source: Schools, Australia (4221.0).

7.4 SECONDARY ENROLMENTS BY AGE(a) AND SEX, Queensland—1999

	Males	Females	Total
Age (years)	no.	no.	no.
Under 12	27	37	64
12	8 134	9 018	17 152
13	24 403	23 434	47 837
14	25 663	24 440	50 103
15	23 635	23 030	46 665
16	20 795	21 642	42 437
17	13 245	13 109	26 354
18	1 905	1 535	3 440
19 and over	791	753	1 544
Total	**118 598**	**116 998**	**235 596**

(a) As at 1 July 1999.

Source: Schools, Australia (4221.0).

7.5 SECONDARY ENROLMENTS(a) BY CONTROLLING AUTHORITY, Queensland

	1989	1998	1999
Controlling authority	no.	no.	no.
Government	141 712	150 603	152 166
Non-government	*62 416*	*80 841*	*83 430*
Anglican	6 663	10 951	11 257
Catholic	37 148	42 891	43 795
Other	18 605	27 035	28 378
Total	**204 128**	**231 444**	**235 596**

(a) As at 1 August.

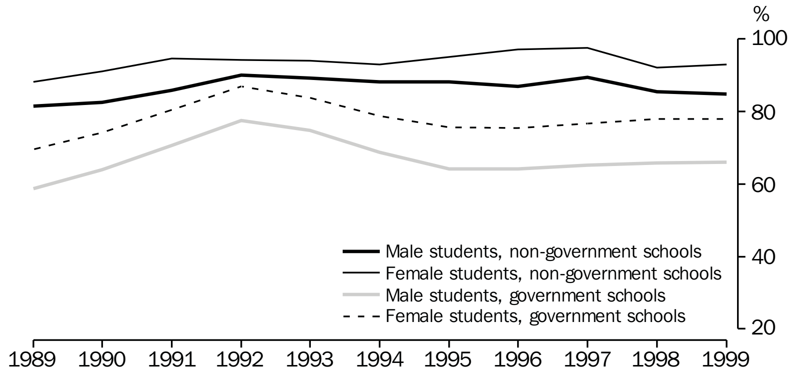
Source: Schools, Australia (4221.0).

Retention rates in secondary schools

The extent to which students remain in school from their first secondary year (Year 8) to the later years of schooling (Years 11 and 12), can be measured by the apparent retention rate. The apparent retention rate for all schools to Year 11 increased from 80.1% in 1989 to 87.7% in 1999 with a peak of 89.5% in 1991, while the apparent retention rate for Year 12 increased from 69.7% in 1989 to 77.5% in 1999 with a peak of 85.0% in 1992.

The apparent retention rate for males in all schools to Year 12 increased from 65.1% in 1989 to 72.4% in 1999. This was lower than the rate for females which was 74.5% in 1989 and 82.9% in 1999. The apparent retention rate in 1999 for all students to Year 12 in non-government schools (88.7%) was considerably higher than that for government schools (71.8%).

PROPORTION OF STUDENTS REMAINING TO YEAR 12, Queensland

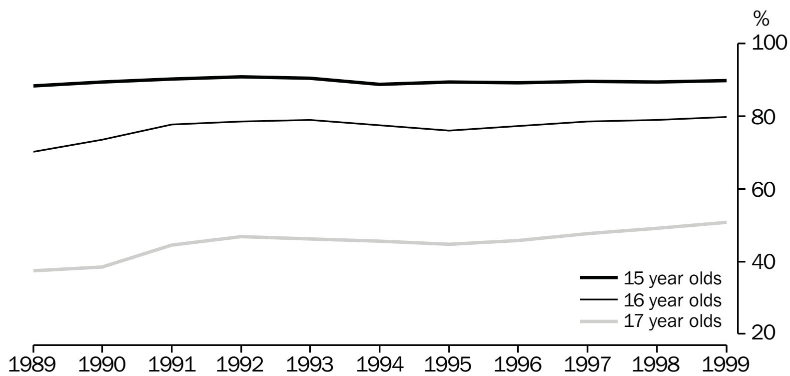


Source: Schools (4221.0).

Age participation rates

The age participation rate is the number of school students of a particular age and sex expressed as a proportion of the population of the same age and sex in a specified year, and indicates the proportion of students still at school. It does not include those students participating in education outside the schools system, for example, students at higher education centres, TAFE colleges and at senior colleges.

AGE PARTICIPATION RATES, Queensland



Source: Schools (4221.0).

Between 1989 and 1999, age participation rates increased. The greatest increase was for females aged 17 years, which increased by 14.2 percent, from 38.2% in 1989 to 52.4% in 1999. The age participation rate for males aged 17 years has increased to 49.3%, an increase of 12.7 percentage points over the same period. The age participation rate for 16 year old males increased by 10.2 percent to 76.3% since 1989, while the participation rate for females was 83.3% in 1999, an increase of 8.7 percentage points. The rates for 15 year olds have shown the smallest increase, having risen from 87.1% for males and 89.6% for females in 1989, to 88.5% for males and 91.2% for females in 1999.

Schools and staffing

The number of schools in Queensland between 1989 and 1999 has been stable, while there has been an increase of 27.4% in the number of teachers employed.

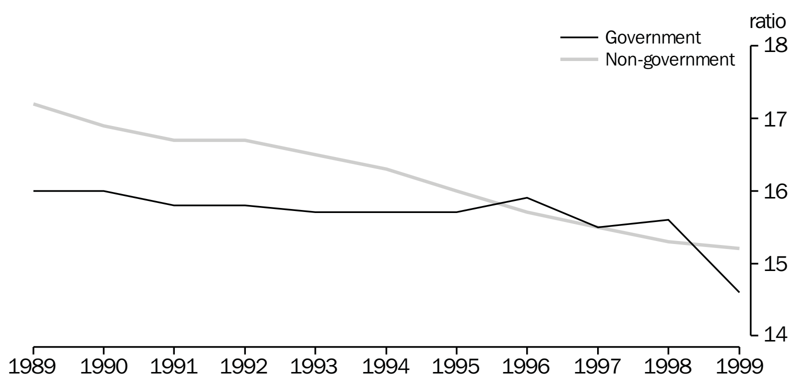
7.6 SCHOOLS AND STAFF(a) BY CONTROLLING AUTHORITY, Queensland

	1989	1998	1999
	no.	no.	no.
Government			
Schools	1 300	1 307	1 300
Staff			
Teaching	24 257	26 952	29 164
Non-teaching	5 487	8 736	9 702
Non-government			
Schools	394	419	420
Staff			
Teaching	7 367	10 666	11 109
Non-teaching	2 109	3 902	4 111
Total			
Schools	**1 694**	**1 726**	**1 720**
Staff			
Teaching	**31 623**	**37 619**	**40 273**
Non-teaching	**7 597**	**12 638**	**13 813**

(a) Full-time equivalent as at 1 August.

Source: Schools (4221.0).

STUDENT TO TEACHER RATIO, Queensland



Source: Schools (4221.0).

The student to teacher ratio in 1999 was 14.6 for government schools and 15.2 for non-government schools.

The State has the major responsibility for providing education, and government schools are spread throughout Queensland, with 72.1% located outside the Brisbane Statistical Division in 1999. In comparison, 58.8% of non-government schools were outside the Brisbane Statistical Division. A number of non-government schools offer boarding facilities for students.

TERTIARY EDUCATION

Tertiary education in Queensland was provided to over 380,000 students during 1999 through courses conducted at universities and Technical and Further Education (TAFE) colleges.

Students enrolled in higher education (excluding TAFE colleges) contribute to the cost of their Commonwealth funded place through the Higher Education Contribution Scheme (HECS) which was introduced in 1989. For courses commenced before 1 January 1997 the HECS payment in 2000 is $2,600. For students commencing a course after 1 January 1997, the annual HECS contribution is divided across 3 bands, depending on the course selected. The bands in 2000 are $3,463, $4,779 and $5,593 for a full year. Students who study units in more than one band have their HECS worked out proportionately. Students may pay their contributions up-front as a lump sum each semester and receive a 25% discount, or delay payment of their accumulated contributions and repay through the taxation system when their annual income exceeds a minimum threshold. For 1999–2000 the minimum threshold is $21,984.

Each institution offers a variety of courses at different levels. In the main, universities offer associate diplomas, diplomas, bachelor degrees and postgraduate programs such as graduate diplomas, honours, masters and doctorates. Some of these institutions also offer preparatory courses to assist students in obtaining places in specific degree programs.

TAFE colleges offer the following levels: diploma, associate diploma, advanced certificate, certificate, award endorsement, statement of attainment and statement of attendance. In recent years, some secondary school students have also attended TAFE colleges for some subjects and, with the advent of senior colleges, students may now undertake a combined secondary and tertiary program at the one institution.

Technical and Further Education

The Australian National Training Authority (ANTA) was established by Heads of Government in 1992 to develop a national system of vocational education and training in cooperation with State and Territory governments, the Commonwealth Government and industry. The Authority was established in Queensland to determine priorities in consultation with industry and the training sector, and to allocate funds to ensure that national training needs are met. ANTA became operational on 1 January 1994.

The TAFE system is the biggest provider of post-secondary education in Queensland. It covers the whole State through 16 institutes which contain a network of more than 60 colleges and centres, strategically located in major metropolitan areas, rural communities and regional centres.

TAFE Queensland provides vocational education and training (VET) services to meet the needs of industry, the small business sector, large firms, domestic and international students, the general community, government agencies, other educational organisations and training providers. TAFE Queensland delivers 72.5% of government VET hours in Queensland.

In Queensland, almost 260,000 people — including over 51,000 in adult education courses — enrol annually in the wide variety of adult, vocational education and training programs offered through the TAFE network.

These include courses that:

- lead to academic awards recognised Australia-wide as equivalent to those of comparable university courses,
- provide alternative pathways for people to enter the higher education sector to pursue more advanced studies,
- provide for on-the-job training programs such as apprenticeships and traineeships,
- provide formal, structured training for a range of vocational callings,
- service groups with special needs, including migrants, people with disabilities, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, and
- meet adult education and community needs through a wide range of personal development, recreation and leisure programs.

7.7 TAFE STUDENTS(a) BY FIELD OF STUDY, Queensland

Field of study	1997 no.	1998 no.
Land, marine resources and animal husbandry	10 205	12 487
Architecture and building	13 936	15 882
Arts, humanities and social sciences	17 159	17 056
Business administration and economics	60 123	60 673
Education	14 674	16 361
Engineering and surveying	38 014	46 175
Health and community services	36 737	40 471
Law and legal studies	3 948	4 162
Science	7 985	13 166
Veterinary science and animal care	452	498
Services, hospitality and transportation	30 756	37 049
TAFE multi-field education	62 978	60 786

(a) Excluding students in the recreation and leisure stream. Students may be counted in more than one field of study.

Source: National Centre for Vocational Education Research Ltd.

7.8 TAFE STUDENTS(a), Queensland

	1997		1998	
Type of attendance	Males	Females	Males	Females
Full-time	12 643	12 005	14 218	13 469
Part-time	103 802	89 526	126 588	104 878
Total	**116 445**	**101 531**	**140 806**	**118 347**

(a) Excluding students in the recreation and leisure stream and students whose sex was not recorded (208 in 1997and 823 in 1998).

Source: National Centre for Vocational Education Research Ltd.

Higher education policy

The primary goals of the Commonwealth Government for higher education are to meet Australia's social, cultural, economic and labour market demands for a more highly educated and skilled population by:

- expanding equitable access to higher education while increasing private investment in education,
- improving the quality of teaching and learning in higher education and
- expanding Australia's knowledge base and research capability by supporting and developing a diverse, flexible and publicly accountable higher education system that provides quality teaching, scholarship and research.

Higher education

There were seven publicly funded universities in Queensland in 1999 which comprised University of Queensland, Central Queensland University, Griffith University, James Cook University of North Queensland, Queensland University of Technology (QUT), University of Southern Queensland and the Sunshine Coast University College which became the University of the Sunshine Coast on 1 January 1999. There is also a campus of the Australian Catholic University in Queensland (McAuley Campus) and Australia's first private university — Bond University.

7.9 HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENTS(a) BY UNIVERSITY, Queensland—1999

	Males	Females	Persons
University	no.	no.	no.
Queensland	13 780	15 811	29 591
QUT	13 297	16 008	29 305
Griffith	9 766	12 835	22 601
Southern Queensland	7 552	7 911	15 463
Central Queensland	5 968	6 352	12 320
James Cook	3 726	6 145	9 871
Sunshine Coast	1 033	1 353	2 386
Total	**55 122**	**66 145**	**121 537**

(a) Excluding students attending Bond University or Australian Catholic University.

Source: Selected Higher Education Student Statistics.

In 1999, 29,591 students were enrolled at the University of Queensland (UQ), which was the largest enrolment of any Queensland university. The largest number of students were enrolled in the disciplines of Arts, the Humanities and Social Sciences (32.0%), Business, Administration and Economics (17.9%) and Science (17.6%). In 1998, the University of Queensland was declared the Australian University of the Year by the Good Universities guide.

7.10 HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENTS(a) BY FIELD OF STUDY, Queensland

	1997	1998	1999
Field of study	no.	no.	no.
Agriculture and animal husbandry	2 235	2 361	2 324
Architecture and building	2 440	2 471	2 493
Arts, humanities and social sciences	25 847	26 170	27 183
Business administration and economics	28 915	30 690	31 310
Education	15 117	15 470	15 727
Engineering and surveying	8 722	8 760	9 021
Health	11 028	11 561	11 906
Law and legal studies	5 847	5 319	5 341
Science	17 706	18 019	19 611
Veterinary science	499	525	525
Non-award	1 294	1 430	1 835
Total	**114 641**	**117 919**	**121 537**

(a) Excluding students attending Bond University or Australian Catholic University.

Source: Selected Higher Education Student Statistics.

Queensland University of Technology, along with UQ, is one of Australia's biggest universities, offering over 130 undergraduate and post-graduate courses in eight disciplines. In 1999, QUT enrolled 29,305 students. QUT has campuses at Gardens Point, Carseldine and Kelvin Grove.

7.11 HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENTS(a) BY LEVEL OF COURSE, Queensland

	1997	1998	1999
	no.	no.	no.
Higher degree	13 140	13 517	14 609
Other postgraduate	7 696	7 293	6 183
Bachelor	88 518	92 052	95 335
Other	5 287	5 057	5 410
Total	**114 641**	**117 919**	**121 537**

(a) Excluding students attending Bond University or Australian Catholic University.

Source: Selected Higher Education Student Statistics.

Griffith University, which was established in 1971, has grown steadily in size, reaching a total enrolment of 22,601 students in 1999. Faculties have been arranged into four groups —- Arts, Science, Health and Business. The university incorporates the Gold Coast University College, the Queensland College of Art and the Queensland Conservatorium of Music. It has campuses at Nathan, Mount Gravatt, Gold Coast and in 1998, students began their studies at the new Logan campus.

The James Cook University of North Queensland has three locations, in Cairns, Townsville and a small campus in Mackay. The university is located in a fast growing area of Queensland, with 9,871 enrolments in 1999.

Central Queensland University (CQU) was founded in 1967 as the Queensland Institute of Technology (Capricornia) in Rockhampton. In 1998, CQU introduced its new academic structure of five faculties (Arts, Health and Sciences; Business and Law; Education and Creative Arts; The James Goldston Faculty of Engineering and Physical Systems; and Informatics and Communication) and a Conservatorium of Music. The university had 12,320 students in 1999, of whom 5,168 (41.9%) were enrolled in external studies. It also has campuses in Bundaberg, Emerald, Gladstone, Mackay and Rockhampton. Additionally, CQU has international campuses in Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.

The University of Southern Queensland is one of Australia's major providers of external studies. The university specialises in the provision of distance education, receiving two International Council for Open and Distance Education Prizes for Excellence in 1999. The main campus of the university is located in Toowoomba with the Wide Bay campus in Hervey Bay. The university had 15,463 students in 1999, of whom 10,806 (69.9%) were external students.

After officially splitting from the Queensland University of Technology in 1999, the University of the Sunshine Coast's first graduations occurred in the year 2000. In 1999, the university enrolled 2,386 students.

7.12 HIGHER EDUCATION TEACHING STAFF(a)(b), Queensland

	1997	1998	1999
	no.	no.	no.
Males			
Teaching only	14	17	17
Research only	768	764	762
Teaching and research	2 732	2 598	2 528
Other functions	2 894	2 747	2 834
Females			
Teaching only	11	20	15
Research only	669	692	676
Teaching and research	1 292	1 276	1 330
Other functions	3 948	3 933	4 109
Persons	**12 328**	**12 046**	**12 271**

(a) Excluding teaching staff at Bond University and Australian Catholic University. (b) Full-time equivalent of full-time, part-time and casual staff.

Source: Selected Higher Education Staff Statistics.

EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION AND TRAINING

The Commonwealth and State Governments have supported a number of schemes aimed at improving employment prospects for the labour force. These schemes cover a range of options such as encouraging employers to conduct more training, enhancing the skill levels of the labour force and a general emphasis on the importance of improving the educational standards of the labour force.

As a result of this government support, considerable interest has been aroused in education and training. Some indicators of progress in this area include employer assistance with, and expenditure on training, the number of apprentices, and effectiveness of programs for transition of the population from educational institutions to the workplace.

Apprentices

In May 1999, there were an estimated 23,900 apprentices in Queensland which reflects a 20.7% increase over the figure for May 1998.

Group Training Schemes are funded by the Commonwealth and State Governments to employ apprentices and trainees who are provided to host employers for their on-the-job training. There were 35 industry-based group training schemes and regional group training schemes throughout Queensland in May 2000.

The Community Jobs Plan, introduced by the State Government, focuses on creating job placements for the long-term unemployed in labour-intensive public works and environmental or community projects. Under the Community Employment Assistance Program, employment assistance and training is to be provided to the long-term unemployed to assist them to gain employment. This program incorporates the assistance previously provided under the Young Offender Vocational Training Program and Work Skills for Youth Program and the Training for Mature Workers Program.

The Tradeswomen on the Move program is a State Government scheme aimed at increasing the participation of women in trades by creating an awareness of the diverse employment and training opportunities available through the vocational education and training system. In 1998–99, $150,000 was allocated to raise awareness of school-aged girls about career opportunities available in non-traditional areas of work, particularly trades.

7.13 APPRENTICES, Queensland

	1997	1998	May 1999
	no.	no.	no.
Industry			
Manufacturing	5 100	5 700	*4 100
Construction	*3 800	*3 600	6 500
Wholesale and retail trade	6 600	5 300	6 700
Accomodation, cafes and restaurants	*1 600	*1 800	*1 800
Other	*4 500	*3 200	4 800
Field of trade			
Metal fitting and machining and other metal	*4 600	*2 900	*3 900
Electrical and electronic	*1 900	*2 400	*2 400
Building	*3 100	*3 700	5 600
Vehicle	*3 000	*3 600	4 700
Food	*3 400	*1 500	**1 200
Hairdressing	**200	*1 400	*1 500
Other	5 400	4 400	4 500
Total	**21 600**	**19 800**	**23 900**

Source: Unpublished data, Transition From Education to Work.

Educational attainment

One measure of the skill level of the labour force is the proportion with post-school qualifications. In May 1999, 41.2% of the Queensland labour force aged 15 to 64 years had obtained some form of post-school qualification. This compares with a figure of 43.7% for the total Australian labour force. A skilled vocational qualification was the most common type held.

7.14 PERSONS AGED 15 TO 64: LABOUR FORCE STATUS BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, Queensland—May 1999

	Employed	Unem-ployed	Labour force	Not in labour force	Total	Unem-ployment rate	Partici-pation rate
Educational attainment	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
With post-school qualifications(a)	*757.9*	*42.8*	*800.6*	*148.1*	*948.8*	*5.4*	*84.4*
Higher degree	29.0	**0.7	29.7	*3.8	33.5	**2.3	88.5
Post-graduate diploma	34.3	*2.2	36.5	*4.2	40.7	*5.9	89.6
Bachelor degree	180.2	4.6	184.8	30.9	215.7	2.5	85.7
Undergraduate diploma	75.6	4.7	80.4	21.9	102.3	5.9	78.6
Associate diploma	46.9	*3.5	50.4	8.4	58.7	*6.9	85.7
Skilled vocational	250.4	10.7	261.1	33.0	294.1	4.1	88.8
Basic vocational	141.4	16.4	157.9	45.8	203.7	10.4	77.5
Without post-school qualifications(b)	*786.6*	*93.8*	*880.4*	*353.9*	*1 234.3*	*10.7*	*71.3*
Completed highest level of school	304.4	27.4	331.9	99.5	431.4	8.3	76.9
Attending tertiary in May 1999	75.7	7.5	83.3	34.5	117.8	9.1	70.7
Not attending tertiary in May 1999	228.7	19.9	248.6	65.0	313.6	8.0	79.3
Did not complete highest level of school	481.8	65.9	547.7	253.6	801.3	12.0	68.4
Attending tertiary in May 1999	28.6	5.5	34.1	7.2	41.3	16.0	82.6
Not attending tertiary in May 1999	453.2	60.4	513.6	246.4	760.0	11.8	67.6
Never attended school	**0.4	**0.4	**0.8	**0.8	*1.6	**52.2	**49.0
Still at school	46.3	8.7	55.1	63.7	118.7	15.8	46.4
Total	**1 590.8**	**145.3**	**1 736.1**	**565.7**	**2 301.8**	**8.4**	**75.4**

(a) As recognised by the Classification of Qualifications (1262.0). (b) Including persons who never attended school.

Source: Unpublished data, Transition from Education to Work.

Transition from education to work

Surveys have been conducted on the transition from education to work since 1964 in order to assess the movement of the population from educational institutions to the workplace.

7.15 PERSONS AGED 15 TO 64: LABOUR FORCE STATUS BY ATTENDANCE AT AN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION, Queensland

Attendance in 1998	Attendance in May 1999	Employed '000	Unem-ployed '000	Labour force '000	Not in labour force '000	Total '000	Unem-ployment rate %	Partici-pation rate %
Full-time	Full-time	96.1	17.0	113.1	104.7	217.8	15.0	51.9
	Part-time	11.5	**0.4	11.9	**0.3	12.1	**3.3	97.9
	Not attending	49.4	12.0	61.5	6.3	67.8	19.6	90.7
	Total	*157.0*	*29.4*	*186.4*	*111.3*	*297.7*	*15.8*	*62.6*
Part-time	Full-time	*1.8	**0.4	*2.2	*3.0	5.2	**16.4	*42.3
	Part-time	61.3	*2.2	63.5	5.1	68.5	*3.5	92.6
	Not attending	66.9	5.8	72.7	4.7	77.4	8.0	94.0
	Total	*130.0*	*8.4*	*138.4*	*12.7*	*151.1*	*6.1*	*91.6*
Did not attend	Full-time	6.6	*2.5	9.2	8.1	17.3	*27.8	53.2
	Part-time	36.7	*3.6	40.4	4.9	45.3	*9.0	89.1
	Not attending	1 260.4	101.3	1 361.8	428.7	1 790.5	7.4	76.1
	Total	*1 303.8*	*107.5*	*1 411.3*	*441.7*	*1 853.0*	*7.6*	*76.2*
Total	Full-time	104.6	19.9	124.5	115.8	240.2	16.0	51.8
	Part-time	109.5	6.2	115.7	10.2	125.9	5.4	91.9
	Not attending	1 376.8	119.2	1 496.0	439.7	1 935.7	8.0	77.3
	Total	**1 590.8**	**145.3**	**1 736.1**	**565.7**	**2 301.8**	**8.4**	**75.4**

Source: Unpublished data, Transition from Education to Work.

There were 297,700 persons who attended an educational institution full-time in Queensland during 1998. Of these, 217,800 (73.2%) were still attending full-time in May 1999, 12,100 (4.1%) were attending part-time, while a further 67,800 (22.8%) were not attending. This latter group consisted of 49,400 (72.9%) who were employed, 12,000 (17.7%) unemployed and 6,300 (9.3%) who were not in the labour force.

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LAW AND ORDER

The maintenance of law and order is an important issue that concerns all members of the community. The State Government has responsibility, not only for enacting legislation, but also for providing a police force, a judiciary and a corrective system.

Criminal law in Queensland, in the main, is based on legislation enacted by the Queensland Parliament. This is in contrast to New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia where common law (i.e., court decisions) is still an important source of criminal law.

Queensland moved away from common law in the criminal field with the passing of the *Criminal Code Act 1899*. However, not all the statutory criminal law that applies in Queensland today is contained in the Criminal Code. Some statutes, both Imperial (English) and local, which were enacted before 1899, remain in force and additional legislation relating to crimes has been passed since the introduction of the Criminal Code. Moreover, the Commonwealth Government has powers under the Constitution to make laws relating to criminal offences involving Commonwealth agencies, and can enact overriding legislation where the Commonwealth and States have concurrent powers. The *Crimes Act 1914* is the major piece of Commonwealth legislation relating to criminal offences.

The *Penalties and Sentences Act 1992* marked the first major reform of a critical aspect of criminal law in more than 90 years. It combines most forms of sentencing available to courts in one Act (previously seven statutes) and provides for consistency of sentences throughout Queensland. In particular, it provides a range of sentences to balance protection of the Queensland community with appropriate punishment and rehabilitation of offenders.

When State courts exercise criminal jurisdiction, they may apply Imperial, Commonwealth or State law, depending on which legislature has dealt with the subject matter of the offence under the Australian constitutional framework.

POLICE STRENGTH AND GENERAL CRIME

Law and order is supported by a range of government agencies. In the area of general crime, the Queensland Police Service functions to protect life and property, preserve peace and safety, prevent crime and uphold the law in a manner which has regard for the public good and the rights of the individual.

Police strength

The Queensland Police Service is headed by the Commissioner, with a Deputy — the Deputy Chief Executive responsible for operations — and a Deputy Chief Executive responsible for Resource Management.

For the purpose of police administration, the State is divided into eight geographical regions, each under the control of an Assistant Commissioner who reports to the Deputy Commissioner. The regions are divided into districts and divisions. A State Crime Operations Command and an Operations Support Command support police operations State-wide.

There was a net increase of 345 sworn police officers between 30 June 1998 and 30 June 1999, an 8.9% increase.

QUEENSLAND POLICE STRENGTH—At 30 June

Source: Queensland Police Service.

8.1 QUEENSLAND POLICE STRENGTH—At 30 June

Rank	1998 no.	1999 no.	Change, 1998–1999 %
Commissioner	1	1	0.0
Deputy Commissioner	1	1	0.0
Assistant Commissioner	11	12	8.3
Chief Superintendent	13	12	–8.3
Superintendent	30	35	14.3
Inspector	249	252	1.2
Senior Sergeant	436	451	3.3
Sergeant	1 608	1 662	3.2
Senior Constable	2 100	2 207	4.8
Constable	2 384	2 545	6.3
Total sworn-in officers	*6 833*	*7 178*	*4.8*
Recruits in training	345	341	–1.2
Total police strength	**7 178**	**7 519**	**4.5**

Source: Queensland Police Service.

Crime

The following crime statistics present a selection of crimes recorded by State and Territory police forces in Australia and provide a measure of the level and nature of crime in Australia. The statistics have been compiled according to national standards and classifications prepared by the National Crime Statistics Unit (NCSU) of the ABS.

The NCSU was established in September 1990 following an initiative of the Australian Police Ministers' Council. The unit is jointly funded by the Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department, State and Territory Police Departments and the ABS. Its key function is the production of uniform national crime statistics.

Within the scope of the collection, the most frequently reported offence category in Queensland in 1999 was that of *Other theft* with 105,096 offences, a rate of 2,992 offences per 100,000 population. Other theft includes the taking of another person's property illegally but without force or having gained unlawful entry to any structure, theft of motor vehicle parts or contents, theft from a person , theft from retail premises (including shoplifting) and illegal use of property. Unlawful entry with intent (UEWI) was the second most common type of offence. In 1999, 74,200 UEWIs were reported to police, representing a rate of 2,112 per 100,000 population. Assault was the third most common type of offence, with 18,443 assaults reported to police, a rate of 525 per 100,000 population. The fourth highest was motor vehicle theft with 18,251 motor vehicles stolen, which represents 519 per 100,000 population.

The majority of violent offences against the person in Queensland occurred in residential locations, (52.4% of murders, 25.0% of manslaughters and 45.9% of attempted murders). Of the 6,394 reported assaults in residential locations, the offender was known by the victim in 30% of the cases. In the 2,526 cases of sexual assault, 41.0% were known by the victim. In contrast, 46.5% of armed robberies were carried out in retail establishments, whilst 44.7% of unarmed robberies occurred on streets or footpaths. The most common types of premises involved in reported unlawful entries with intent, (involving the taking of property), were residential (69.5% of UEWIs), followed by retail establishments (11.5% of UEWIs).

In Queensland a weapon was involved in 65.1% of murders, 82.9% of reported attempted murders and 51% of robberies. The use of a weapon was uncommon in sexual assaults with only 2.2% involving a weapon.

8.2 VICTIMS(a) BY OFFENCE CATEGORY(b), Queensland

	1998		1999	
Offence category	no.	rate(c)	no.	rate(c)
Murder	64	1.9	63	1.8
Attempted murder	150	4.3	111	3.2
Manslaughter	10	0.3	12	0.3
Driving causing death	43	1.3	31	0.9
Assault	18 329	530.7	18 443	525.1
Sexual assault	3 485	100.9	3 521	100.3
Kidnapping/abduction	98	2.8	94	2.7
Robbery	*2 531*	*73.3*	*2 466*	*70.2*
Armed robbery	1 285	37.2	1 257	35.8
Unarmed robbery	1 246	36.1	1 209	34.4
Blackmail/extortion	78	2.3	70	2.0
Unlawful entry with intent	*74 592*	*2 159.9*	*74 200*	*2 112.5*
Property theft	56 907	1 647.8	56 366	1 604.8
Other	17 685	512.1	17 834	507.8
Motor vehicle theft	15 693	454.4	18 251	519.6
Other theft	97 384	2 819.9	105 096	2 992.2

(a) The definition of a crime victim varies according to the category of offence. (b) Crime statistics for 1998 and 1999 are in compliance with the offence definitions outlined in the Australian Standard Offence Classification. (c) Rate per 100,000 population.

Source: Recorded Crime, Australia (4510.0).

In 1999, Queensland had the third highest rate of murder and attempted murder of all States and Territories. This was a rate of 5.0 per 100,000 population compared with 3.7 per 100,000 population nationally. Sexual assault occurred at a rate of 100.3 per 100,000 population in contrast to the national average of 74.2 per 100,000 population.

8.3 VICTIMS OF CRIME(a): RATE(b) BY OFFENCE CATEGORY(c) States and Territories—1999

Offence category	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia
Murder	1.9	1.3	1.8	2.6	2.2	1.1	3.6	0.6	1.8
Attempted murder	2.1	1.2	3.2	2.6	0.4	0.6	2.6	0.6	1.9
Manslaughter	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.0	—	0.2
Driving causing death	1.2	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.9	—	—	0.3	1.1
Assault	995.2	357.6	525.1	928.4	764.7	544.8	(d)1 126.1	539.1	704.5
Sexual assault	69.0	59.2	100.3	88.4	83.5	41.0	95.4	28.7	74.2
Kidnapping abduction	7.0	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	0.6	—	2.9	4.0
Robbery	*195.8*	*72.2*	*70.2*	*98.7*	*113.6*	*40.2*	*(d)39.9*	*100.6*	*119.1*
Armed robbery	72.0	39.9	35.8	35.4	50.0	16.4	16.6	37.1	n.a.
Unarmed robbery	123.8	32.3	34.4	63.4	63.6	23.8	23.3	63.5	n.a.
Blackmail/extortion	1.0	1.7	2.0	1.6	1.0	0.4	—	0.6	1.4
Unlawful entry with intent	*2 355.1*	*1 618.7*	*2 112.5*	*2 275.4*	*2 998*	*2 611.5*	*2 483.9*	*2 349.7*	*2 191.6*
Involving the taking of property	1 898.2	1 283.3	1 604.8	1 865.8	2 011.2	2 038.2	1 634.7	2 046.3	1 702.8
Other	456.8	335.4	507.8	409.6	986.8	573.3	849.2	303.4	488.8
Motor vehicle theft	738.6	680.7	519.6	802.4	685.2	653.0	510.7	1 094.6	684.8
Other theft	3 120.7	(e)2 835.4	2 992.2	4 160.2	4 238.2	2 817.6	(d)2 972.8	3 710.2	3 218.1

(a) The definition of a crime victim varies according to the category of offence. (b) Per 100,000 population.(c) Crime statistics for 1999 are in compliance with the offence definitions outlined in the Australian Standard Offence Classification. (d) Assault, robbery and other theft counts for the Northern Territory are not directly comparable with other States and Territories due to changes in the recording procedures for incidents involving multiple victims of the same offences. (e) Other theft counts for Victoria are not directly comparable with other States and Territories due to a change in the recording procedure for stolen motor vehicle parts or contents associated with motor vehicle theft.

Source: Recorded Crime, Australia (4510.0).

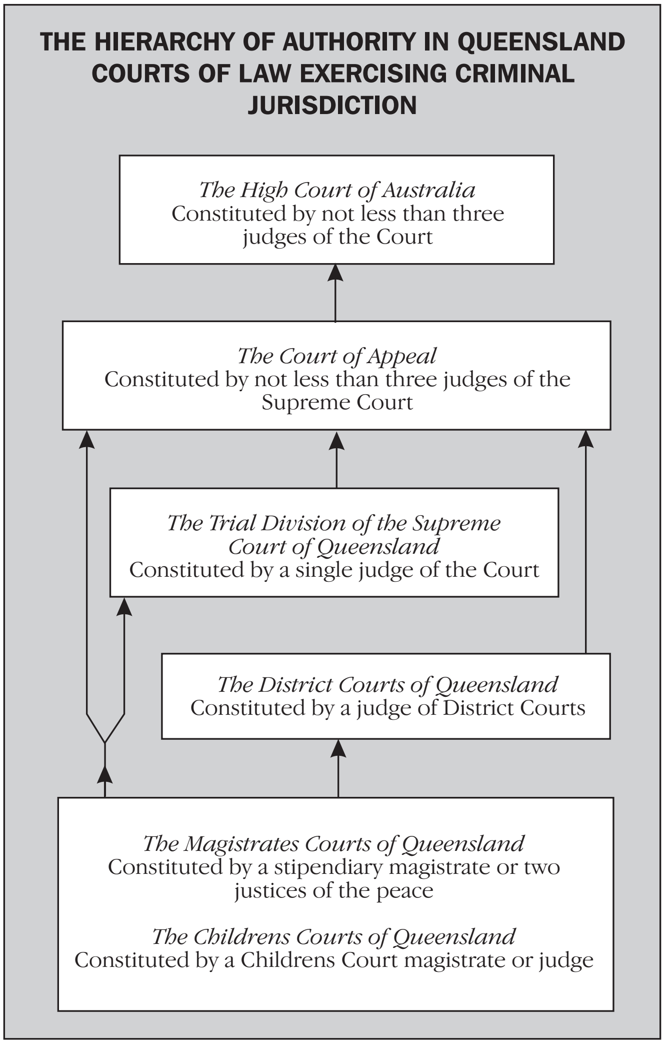
COURTS

Judicial matters in Queensland are handled by the Supreme, District, Magistrates and Childrens Courts. A juvenile offender first appears before a Childrens Court and an adult before a Magistrates Court. If the matter is unable to be dealt with in the Magistrates Court due to the Court's jurisdictional limits, the matter is then committed to either the District or Supreme Court on indictment.

The Director of Public Prosecutions can forgo this committal stage by presenting an Ex Officio indictment directly to the Supreme or District Court. Supreme and District Court criminal trials are presided over by a judge who determines all questions of law. A juvenile offender still retains the right to elect to be heard by a judge and a jury in the Supreme Court or District Court. Questions of fact, including the ultimate question of guilt or innocence, are determined by the decision of a jury of 12 persons. In civil cases, there may be a jury of four people. In Magistrates and Childrens Courts a magistrate or judge determines all questions of law and fact without the assistance of a jury. An offender before the Magistrates Court or Childrens Court has the right to appeal to either the District Court or the Court of Appeal.

The Court of Appeal is the highest court in the Queensland judicial system. Appeals may go to the Court of Appeal in civil and criminal matters. The Court of Appeal is constituted by three judges of the Court of Appeal or Supreme Court and sittings are held in Brisbane, Townsville and Rockhampton.

The Supreme Court of Queensland comprises the Chief Justice, five Court of Appeal judges and 18 Trial Division judges, including one stationed in Rockhampton, one in Cairns and one in Townsville. The Supreme Court of Queensland Act 1991 created the State's permanent Court of Appeal. Cases are heard in circuit courts in places other than Brisbane, Rockhampton, Townsville and Cairns when necessary.



The criminal jurisdiction of the Trial Division of the Supreme Court deals with murder, attempted murder, manslaughter, all serious offences under the *Drugs Misuse Act 1986* and treason.

In civil matters, the Trial Division of the Supreme Court hears matters where the amount in issue is in excess of $250,000; matters arising under the cross-vesting legislation and under the Corporations Law; and a multiplicity of other matters including declarations of rights, status of persons and administrative review.

The District Court of Queensland comprises 35 District Court judges, including three in Southport, two in Townsville, two in Cairns, one in Rockhampton, two in Maroochydore, one in Ipswich and one in Beenleigh. In addition to Brisbane, Ipswich, Southport, Rockhampton, Townsville, Cairns, Maroochydore and Beenleigh, District Courts may be convened in 23 other centres throughout Queensland at various times during the year.

District Courts hear civil matters where the amount of money involved is between $50,000 and $250,000. District Courts also hear appeals of magistrates' decisions and those of 26 different boards.

During the period 1998–99, magistrates convened courts in 112 centres throughout Queensland. A Magistrates Court is usually constituted by a stipendiary magistrate sitting alone. There are 75 stipendiary magistrates in Queensland. Stipendiary magistrates are stationed at major country centres and travel on circuit to hold courts at smaller centres.

The civil jurisdiction of Magistrates Courts is limited to claims that do not exceed $50,000. A Magistrates Court does not have jurisdiction to hear claims where the title to land or the validity of a devise, bequest or limitation under a will or settlement is in question. In the criminal area, stipendiary magistrates can deal only with those indictable offences which are authorised to be so dealt with under the provisions of the Criminal Code. Magistrates Courts deal exclusively with all simple offences, as well as a wider range of other statutory offences.

The bulk of traffic offences are dealt with by the SETONS (Self Enforcing Ticketable Offence Notice System) electronic court which came into operation in November 1992. SETONS imposes penalties under the provisions of the *Justices Act.*

The Small Claims Tribunal settles disputes between consumers and traders and between traders. A Referee presides in an informal manner, hearing submissions from the parties involved. Legal representation is not allowed unless with the consent of all parties and the Referee. Jurisdiction is limited to situations in which the amount concerned does not exceed $7,500. The Referee's decision is final and binding on all concerned. No appeals are allowed.

The *Juvenile Justice Act 1992* instigated a special court, called the Childrens Court of Queensland, for dealing with juveniles who have been charged with serious indictable offences. This court allows a juvenile offender to be dealt with by specially appointed Childrens Court judges. A Childrens Court judge is empowered to deal with juvenile offenders without the assistance of a jury. Currently, there are 14 Childrens Court judges commissioned to sit in Queensland. A juvenile offender still retains the right to elect to be heard by a judge and a jury in the Supreme Court or District Court.

The Childrens Court deals with all matters relating to children under the age of 17 years. The matters may be indictable offences (other than those for which the maximum penalty is imprisonment for life), simple offences or breaches of duty and the admission to child protection orders for children in need of protection. In metropolitan and near country areas, the court is presided over by a magistrate specially appointed to the Childrens Courts, or a judge sitting alone, while in country areas that duty is performed by a local stipendiary magistrate or, in the absence of a magistrate, by two justices of the peace.

District Court judges also sit on the Planning and Environment Court (previously the Local Government Court) and the Health Practitioners' Tribunal. The Industrial Court is presided over by a judge of the Supreme Court, as is the Mental Health Tribunal.

The Family Court is a federal body and has jurisdiction in matrimonial cases and other matters relating to dissolution of marriage. Bankruptcy is also a federal matter. The Federal Court of Australia exercises jurisdiction in the southern district of Queensland while the Supreme Court exercises jurisdiction in the central and northern districts.

Magistrates courts

In Magistrates Courts, there were 303,098 appearances in 1998–99, which represented increases of 14.9% from 1997–98 and 29.7% from 1995–96. Of the appearances before Magistrates Courts in 1998–99, 247,386 (81.6%) resulted in convictions (recorded and not recorded) while 6,424 (2.1%) were committed to a higher court.

Driving and traffic offences made up 189,677 or 62.6% of appearances in 1998–99. The conviction rate for these offences was 97.3% in 1998–99, a slight increase from 96.8% in 1997–98.

In 1998–99, females made up 19.7% of appearances before Magistrates Courts, a slight increase from 18.1% in 1997–98.

8.4 APPEARANCES IN MAGISTRATES COURTS, Queensland

	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99
Offence	no.	no.	no.
Homicide, etc.	178	199	171
Assault, etc.	8 431	8 930	11 128
Robbery and extortion	471	502	508
Fraud and misappropriation	3 814	2 899	3 387
Theft, breaking and entering, etc.	11 097	10 956	12 091
Property damage	2 596	2 630	2 629
Driving, traffic, etc.	126 804	168 613	189 677
Other(a)	59 717	63 266	83 507
Total	**213 108**	**257 995**	**303 098**

(a) 'Other offences' covers other offences not elsewhere classified, and includes weapons and drug offences (including illicit drug manufacture, possession, use and trafficking), breaches of judicial orders, offences against public order (including gambling and prostitution), and property and environmental damage (including graffiti).

Source: Unpublished data, Department of Justice and Attorney-General.

A defendant can appear before the court on one or more charges simultaneously. For example, a defendant who has committed a number of breaking and entering offences would face a number of breaking and entering charges on appearing before a Magistrates Court. Another example of a defendant facing multiple charges for the one appearance would be someone who was apprehended for both drink driving and driving without a licence.

The number of appearances for assault, etc. offences was 11,128 in 1998–99, compared with the 1996–97 and 1997–98 figures of 8,431 and 8,930, respectively. Included in assault are rape offences, which must be committed to a higher court for sentence or trial providing sufficient evidence exists against the defendant. In 1998–99, 176 of the 226 appearances for rape offences were committed to a higher court, with the remainder being discharged or withdrawn. Further breakdown of the assault category shows that in 1998–99, there were 3,304 appearances for major assault and 6,477 for minor assault compared with 3,192 and 4,462, respectively, for 1997–98. Other sexual and violation of persons offences totalled 1,121 in 1998–99, a decrease of 1.9% from 1,100 appearances in 1997–98.

The possible outcomes of an appearance before a Magistrates Court, other than conviction, include where a case is discharged or the charge(s) are withdrawn (9.3% of 1998–99 appearances), bail estreated and forfeited (4.7%), no conviction recorded (4.6%) or the defendant can be committed to a higher court for sentence or trial (2.1%).

8.5 MAGISTRATES COURTS APPEARANCES RESULTING IN CONVICTIONS, Queensland—1998–99

Offence	Prison	Sus–pended (a)	Community service order	Probation	Fined	Resti–tution	Bond	Other	Total
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Homicide(b)	1	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	6
Assault, etc.	396	176	124	158	3 291	33	120	71	4 369
Robbery and extortion	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	5
Fraud and misappropriation	172	211	194	71	915	77	69	11	1 720
Theft, breaking and entering, etc.	688	264	334	265	3 683	68	108	70	5 480
Property damage	114	38	81	73	1 007	82	12	4	1 391
Driving, traffic, etc.	525	456	213	513	180 261	8	10	86	182 072
Other(c)	1 515	738	427	382	48 372	94	196	619	52 343
Total	**3 413**	**1 884**	**1 353**	**1 462**	**237 535**	**362**	**515**	**862**	**247 386**

(a) Suspended imprisonment is reported separately from imprisonment as it reflects persons who are on a good behaviour bond, which, if breached will result in a period of imprisonment. (b) Refers to 'other related offences'. (c) 'Other offences' covers other offences not elsewhere classified and includes weapons and drug offences (including illicit drug manufacture, possession, use and trafficking), breaches of judicial orders, offences against public order (including gambling and prostitution), and property and environmental damage (including graffiti).

Source: Unpublished data, Department of Justice and Attorney-General.

8.6 MAGISTRATES COURTS APPEARANCES: OFFENCE WITH MOST SERIOUS OUTCOME BY STATISTICAL DIVISION OF APPEARANCE, Queensland—1998–99

	Most serious offence									
Statistical division	Homicide, etc.	Assault, etc.	Robbery, etc.	Fraud, etc.	Theft, breaking and entering, etc.	Property damage	Driving, etc.	Other offences(a)	Total	Estimated resident population (b)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
Brisbane	50	3 708	242	1 304	4 913	839	146 234	45 791	203 081	45.6
Moreton	28	1 535	94	676	2 434	370	19 710	9 407	34 255	19.2
Wide Bay–Burnett	3	535	19	122	514	209	2 298	2 576	6 276	6.6
Darling Downs	12	441	29	161	519	131	2 219	2 448	5 960	5.7
South West	4	181	1	21	129	36	351	549	1 272	0.7
Fitzroy	22	1 398	58	413	1 354	293	4 895	4 736	13 169	5.2
Central West	—	26	—	20	26	17	191	191	471	0.4
Mackay	4	389	6	97	288	91	1 340	1 664	3 879	3.6
Northern	15	795	26	207	691	209	5 483	5 805	13 231	5.6
Far North	26	1 600	32	312	1 040	359	5 789	7 863	17 021	6.3
North West	7	520	1	54	182	75	1 167	2 477	4 483	1.0
Total	**171**	**11 128**	**508**	**3 387**	**12 091**	**2 629**	**189 677**	**83 507**	**303 098**	**100.0**

(a) 'Other offences' covers other offences not elsewhere classified, and includes weapons and drug offences (including illicit drug manufacture, possession, use and trafficking), breaches of judicial orders, offences against public order (including gambling and prostitution), and property and environmental damage (including graffiti). (b) Based on estimated resident population figures at 30 June 2000.

Source: Unpublished data, Department of Justice and Attorney-General.

In 1998–99, Brisbane Statistical Division had 45.6% of Queensland's population, however, it accounted for 77.1% of the Magistrates Court appearances for driving and traffic offences, 47.6% of the appearances for robbery and extortion and 38.5% of the appearances for fraud and misappropriation. In contrast, Brisbane Statistical Division had a relatively low percentage of appearances for homicide, assault and property damage compared with its proportion of the State's population. Moreton, Fitzroy and Far North Statistical Divisions accounted for 16.4%, 12.9% and 15.2%, respectively, of Queensland's appearances for homicide, compared with their proportions of the State's population of 19.2%, 5.2% and 6.3%, respectively. Moreton Statistical Division accounted for 18.5% of appearances in Queensland for robbery and extortion, 14.4% for property damage and 13.8% of appearances for assault. Far North Statistical Division had 14.4% of the State's appearances for assault and 13.7% of appearances for property damage.

Children in courts

Court proceedings involving children relate to child protection or criminal matters and are dealt with under either the *Child Protection Act 1999* (for child protection matters) or the *Juvenile Justice Act 1992* (for criminal matters). On 23 March 2000, the *Child Protection Act 1999* commenced in Queensland. It replaced the *Children's Services Act 1965* in its entirety.

The Juvenile Justice Act 1992 and *Childrens Court Act 1992* reflect an emphasis on the accountability of young people found guilty of offences, while providing the opportunity to develop in responsible, beneficial and socially acceptable ways. The *Juvenile Justice Act 1992* provides a range of sentencing options for the courts, including reprimand, good behaviour orders, community service orders and detention orders, which can be immediately suspended and the young person required to fulfil the conditions of an immediate release order. The *Childrens Court Act 1992* established the jurisdiction of the Childrens Court of Queensland, which is presided over by specially appointed District Court judges, one of whom was also appointed as the President of the Childrens Court.

Young people charged with offences appear in a Childrens Court and may, if charged with certain offences, appear before a Childrens Court judge, a District Court judge or a Supreme Court judge. Children charged with certain offences may exercise a right of election to appear before a Childrens Court or District Court judge.

In 1998–99, there were 715 appearances in courts for child protection matters involving 706 distinct children. At these appearances, 510 Care and Protection orders, 102 Protective Supervision orders and two Care and Control orders were made. A total of 92 applications were dismissed and an existing order was substituted or revoked at a further nine appearances.

The number of finalised appearances by young offenders in all courts for criminal matters in 1998–99 was 8,242. This involved 4,754 young people, of whom 81.9% were males. Almost half (48.8%) of the young people who appeared in court were aged 16 years or older and a further 25.1% were aged 15 years.

According to the 1996 Census of Population and Housing, 4.5% of the Queensland 10–16 year old population are indigenous. In 1998–99, indigenous young people represented 29.9% of all young people who appeared in Queensland courts for offending reasons.

During 1998–99, there were 7,357 appearances for offences by young people in a Childrens Court constituted by a magistrate, 85 appearances before Childrens Court judges, 792 appearances in District or Supreme Courts and 8 appearances in other courts, including the Court of Criminal Appeal. The majority of appearances before higher courts had previously been committed from a lower court.

The rate of appearances in lower courts by young offenders per 1,000 population aged 10 to 16 years has risen from 13.8 in 1989–90 to 20.6 in 1998–99. The rate of appearances in higher courts per 1,000 population aged 10 to 16 years has risen from 1.4 in 1993–94 to 2.5 in 1998–99.

Court appearances are categorised according to the most serious offence charged. In 1998–99, theft and breaking and entering offences accounted for 45.9% of appearances of young people in court for criminal matters, compared with 49.2% for 1993–94. Appearances for offences against the person, including homicide, assault, robbery and extortion and fraud and misappropriation accounted for 21.3% of appearances in 1998–99.

Of the 6,870 appearances in 1998–99 where the charges were proven, 86.7% resulted in no conviction being recorded.

8.7 ALL COURT APPEARANCES INVOLVING YOUNG PEOPLE, Queensland

	Appearances			Percentage proven,
	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1998–99
Offence	no.	no.	no.	%
Homicide, etc.	19	15	12	41.7
Assault, etc.	989	1 082	1 141	74.5
Robbery and extortion	323	316	313	44.1
Fraud and misappropriation	112	193	291	93.5
Theft, breaking and entering, etc.	3 507	3 677	3 782	84.1
Property damage	386	431	412	80.6
Driving, traffic, etc.	288	360	511	96.3
Other	1 469	1 766	1 780	89.9
Total	**7 093**	**7 840**	**8 242**	**83.4**

Source: Department of Families, Youth and Community Care Queensland.

Young people have the right to appeal their sentence or to make an application to have the sentence reviewed. Also, a young offender may be breached for non-compliance with an order made by a court. During 1998–99, there were 827 finalised appearances by 647 young people for these types of offence related matters, including 619 appearances for breaches of orders.

8.8 OUTCOME OF APPEARANCES, Queensland

	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99
Outcome of most serious offence charged	no.	no.	no.
Dismissed, withdrawn, etc.	559	537	634
Committed to another court	922	887	738
Reprimanded/admonished and discharged	1 578	1 735	2 001
Good behaviour	983	1 216	1 223
Fined/restitution/compensation	354	425	533
Probation	1 294	1 276	1 299
Community service	824	844	917
Probation/community service(a)	161	487	491
Immediate release	181	167	190
Detention(b)	230	254	198
Detention/probation(a)	6	12	18
Other	1	—	—
Total	**7 093**	**7 840**	**8 242**
Conviction recorded	793	916	912
Conviction rate (%)	14.1	11.7	11.1

(a) Combined orders where the child must complete each part of the order. (b) Detention orders not combined with any other order.

Source: Department of Families, Youth and Community Care Queensland.

Higher courts

Higher courts are District and Supreme Courts. Most offenders appearing before these courts have previously appeared before a magistrate. As with the Magistrates Courts, defendants appearing on more than one charge on the same day are counted as one appearance and reported by the offence which receives the most serious outcome.

Between 1997–98 and 1998–99 the number of appearances before higher courts increased 14.1% to 8,225. Of the total appearances for 1998–99, 34.1% were for theft, breaking and entering, etc. and related offences and a further 26.3% for assaults. In 1998–99, males represented 88% of appearances for assault and related offences. During the same period, 13.8% of total appearances by females was for theft and breaking and entering offences.

8.9 HIGHER COURTS APPEARANCES, Queensland

	Appearances			
	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	Percentage convicted, 1998–99
Offence	no.	no.	no.	%
Homicide, etc.	119	174	136	63
Assault, etc.	1 604	1 921	2 801	73
Robbery and extortion	372	386	409	82
Fraud and misappropriation	690	629	687	81
Theft, breaking and entering, etc.	2 382	2 130	2 167	80
Property damage	284	298	291	80
Driving, traffic, etc.	62	98	193	87
Other offences	1 290	1 426	1 541	89
Total	**6 803**	**7 062**	**8 225**	**79**

Source: Unpublished data, Department of Justice and Attorney-General.

The proportion of appearances resulting in conviction was 79.5% in 1998–99 compared with 80.7% in 1997–98. In 1998–99, 86.5% of appearances for driving, traffic, etc. offences resulted in a conviction, compared with 63.2% of homicide appearances.

8.10 HIGHER COURTS APPEARANCES RESULTING IN CONVICTIONS BEING RECORDED, Queensland—1998–99

Offence	Prison	Sus–pended(a)	Community Service Order	Probation	Fined	Resti–tution	Bond	Other	Total
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Homicide, etc.	75	2	6	1	2	—	—	—	86
Assault, etc.	981	255	262	163	76	21	112	4	1 874
Robbery and extortion	252	37	26	14	—	—	—	—	329
Fraud and misappropriation	201	92	90	67	15	20	22	1	508
Theft, breaking and entering, etc.	736	193	320	199	52	20	52	5	1 577
Property damage	76	21	51	18	10	11	13	1	201
Driving, traffic, etc.	91	21	24	6	13	1	1	—	157
Other	730	204	168	53	107	11	16	36	1 325
Total	**3 142**	**825**	**947**	**521**	**275**	**84**	**216**	**47**	**6 057**

(a) Suspended imprisonment is reported separately from imprisonment as it reflects persons who are on a good behaviour bond which if breached will result in a period of imprisonment.

Source: Unpublished data, Department of Justice and Attorney-General.

In 1998–99, convictions were not recorded in 478 (7.3%) appearances. Of the 1,690 appearances in 1998–99 that did not result in conviction, 420 resulted in an acquittal and in 1,270 appearances, the Crown elected not to proceed with the case by way of nolle prosequi or no true bill.

CORRECTIVE SERVICES

Following sentencing in the courts, offenders may be required to serve a period of imprisonment or be placed under community-based supervision. These systems are not just designed to punish but to correct their offending behaviour so that offenders can become functioning members of society on their release.

Prisons

Queensland prisons are administered by the Director-General of the Department of Corrective Services for the Minister for Police and Corrective Services. Offenders held in custody are accommodated in 13 correctional centres throughout the State. These are Arthur Gorrie, Borallon, Moreton, Sir David Longland, Wolston, Brisbane Women's (in Wacol), Darling Downs, Lotus Glen (Walkamin), Numimbah, Palen Creek (via Rathdowney), Rockhampton, Townsville and Woodford. Borallon and Arthur Gorrie Correctional Centres are managed on a contract basis. Female prisoners are accommodated at Brisbane Women's Correctional Centre and in units at the Nunimbah and Townsville Correctional Centres.

Prisoners in confinement

Between 1 July 1998 and 30 June 1999 the number of prisoners in confinement increased 5.6% to 4,729 (4,456 males and 273 females).

8.11 PRISONERS IN SECURE AND OPEN CUSTODY BY AGE GROUP, Queensland—At 30 June

	1997	1998	1999
Age (years)	no.	no.	no.
Under 20	328	326	338
20–24	926	1 027	1 021
25–29	837	1 009	1 068
30–39	1 047	1 262	1 345
40–49	500	549	617
50 and over	213	305	340
Total	**3 851**	**4 478**	**4 729**

Source: Department of Corrective Services.

Prisoners in confinement aged less than 30 years at 30 June 1999 accounted for 51.3% of all prisoners. This proportion shows a decrease in recent years although the figure for prisoners aged under 20 years remained stable at 7.1%. Prisoners aged 40 years or more continue to be a relatively small minority (20.2% in 1999).

8.12 PRISONERS IN SECURE AND OPEN CUSTODY BY MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE(a), Queensland—At 30 June

	1997	1998	1999
Most serious offence	no.	no.	no.
Homicide, etc.	404	439	460
Assault, etc.	1 097	1 259	1 346
Robbery and extortion	542	617	626
Theft, breaking and entering, etc.	903	1 000	1 029
Property damage	70	59	76
Drug offences	272	302	347
Driving, traffic, etc.	181	251	282
Other	382	551	563
Total	**3 851**	**4 478**	**4 729**

(a) Most serious offence is the offence for which the prisoner has received the longest sentence in this episode or longest statutory maximum penalty for a single count. Where sentences or penalties are equal, the most serious offence is the offence or charge with the lowest Australian National Classification of Offences Code.

Source: Department of Corrective Services.

At 30 June 1999, 51% of prisoners in confinement had been convicted of homicide, assault or robbery and extortion offences. The proportion of prisoners in confinement for theft offences has decreased from 22.3% in 1998 to 21.7% in 1999.

Probation, parole and community service

Where persons are convicted of offences punishable by a term of imprisonment, the court may, instead of sentencing the offenders, place them under the supervision of a community corrections officer. Another option open to the court is the community service order, whereby offenders are required to perform unpaid community service work under the supervision of community corrections officers assisted by members of community organisations. An extension to the community service scheme is the fine option order. Fine option orders allow offenders who are unable to pay fines the option of performing community service, rather than serve a term of imprisonment for defaulting on payment of the fine. Both the probation and community service schemes are administered by the Community Corrections component of the Department of Corrective Services.

8.13 PROBATION, PAROLE AND COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDERS, Queensland—At 30 June

	1997	1998	1999
Type of order	no.	no.	no.
Probation	6 196	5 980	5 971
Queensland Commonwealth recognisance	45	33	41
Orders supervised on behalf of other States (probation)	259	259	223
Community service	2 084	2 031	2 165
Fine option	11 908	18 999	29 082
Intensive correction	114	135	307
Prison/probation	339	351	369
Parole	1 681	1 532	1 483
Orders supervised on behalf of other States (parole)	122	2	3
Home detention	115	70	110
Other	18	185	202
Total	**22 881**	**29 577**	**39 956**

Source: Department of Corrective Services.

There are six Regional Community Corrections Boards, each with a qualified barrister or solicitor as chairperson. These boards are Far North, Townsville, Rockhampton, Brisbane, West Moreton and South Queensland. Prisoners apply to their local Regional Board for parole, home detention and leave of absence; they have the right to appear before a Regional Board for a parole application. Regional Boards can decide matters for prisoners whose sentence is 5 years or less. For those with longer sentences, the Regional Board prepares a report to the Queensland Community Corrections Board.

The courts made 2,165 community service orders and 29,082 fine options orders during 1998–99. This was an increase in fine options orders of 53% from the 1997–98 year.

Youth detention

A young person who receives a supervised court order, such as a probation or a community service order, is supervised by Families, Youth and Community Care Queensland (FYCCQ). FYCCQ has a network of Area Offices which provide statutory and support services to young people in conflict with the law. In addition, three specialised Youth Justice Services are being trialed in Ipswich, Logan and Townsville/Thuringowa. These new services will provide integrated services to young offenders and respond to lifestyle and support needs as well as assisting a young person to comply with the court order.

In December 1998, the Government transferred the responsibility for management of Juvenile Detention Centres from the Corrective Services Commission to the Department of Families, Youth and Community Care Queensland.

Young people who are refused watchhouse bail and remanded in pre-court custody, remanded in custody by a court or sentenced to detention are held in Youth Detention Centres. These centres are also operated by FYCCQ whose goal is to securely contain and manage young offenders in accordance with assessed risk and needs and to contribute to their successful reintegration into the community.

As at 30 June 1999, there were 144 young people in Youth Detention Centres in Queensland. Of these, more than half (79) were indigenous young people.

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FINANCE

The main functions of government are the provision of non-market services, the regulation of economic and social conditions and the redistribution of income amongst sections of the community. These activities are primarily financed by taxation, with major policy initiatives usually effected by entities in the general government sector. In addition to this core activity, governments can also own or control enterprises that sell goods or services to the public and which operate largely on a commercial basis (public non-financial corporations) or engage in financial intermediation (public financial corporations). Public sector financial activity is discussed in the pages that follow.

As well, reference is made to selected activities of the private financial sector. Information is presented relating to a range of private financial institutions including banks and various other types of non-bank financial institutions which are regulated by Commonwealth and State legislation.

PUBLIC FINANCE

The public sector is that part of the economy which is owned and/or controlled by government. The financial transactions of government — taxing, borrowing, spending and lending — can be summarised to provide statistics useful for analysis, planning and policy determination. The collection of public revenue and the expenditure of public moneys is undertaken by three levels of government: Commonwealth, State and local.

The compilation of Government Finance Statistics (GFS) makes use of a classification system based on international standards with modifications to cater for Australian conditions. For a discussion of the principles governing the scope and classification of these statistics, the reader is referred to *A System of National Accounts* produced by the United Nations Organisation and *A Manual on Government Finance Statistics* by the International Monetary Fund. The established standards divide the activities of government into General Government, Public Non-financial Corporations and Public Financial Corporations.

General government enterprises are chiefly engaged in the production of goods and services outside the normal market mechanism for consumption by governments and the general public. Costs of production are financed largely from public revenues so that these goods and services are provided to the general public either free of charge or at a nominal charge.

Public non-financial corporations are mainly engaged in the production of goods and services for sale in the market, with the intention of recovering all or at least a significant proportion of their operating costs from gross trading revenue.

Public financial corporations are those public sector corporations which are primarily engaged in financial transactions in the market by both incurring liabilities and acquiring financial assets.

The activities of public financial corporations were once excluded from GFS since their behaviour was considered to approximate more closely that of private financial organisations. They are now included, thus making GFS consistent in scope with the new Australian accounting standard for whole of government reporting, Australian Accounting Standard AAS31, Financial Reporting by Governments. This standard, most recently revised in June 1998, sets out standards for general purpose financial reporting by the Commonwealth, State and Territory governments. Presentation of data according to this standard is aimed at producing financial statements on a similar basis to private sector entities to provide an overview of government performance, financial position, and financing and investing activities. The standard also requires adoption of the full accrual basis of accounting which means that assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses arising from transactions or other events must be recognised in financial statements when they have an economic impact on the government, regardless of when the associated cash flows occur.

Transactions of government are classified according to an economic type framework as well as by purpose. The former classification is designed to categorise the economic nature of transactions in order to aid in the study of the broad, macro-economic effects of government activity on the economy. The purpose classification groups transactions with similar functions in order to facilitate the study of the purposes of public sector spending and to make possible an assessment of the effectiveness of various outlays in meeting government policy objectives.

Accrual-based government finance statistics

The Australian system for producing Government Finance Statistics (GFS) was changed during 1999–2000 as a result of the adoption of accrual accounting by Australian governments and the revision of international statistical standards. As a result, a new conceptual framework derived from the United Nations' A System of National Accounts (SNA93) was introduced in place of the old cash-based framework. The new GFS framework (like the old one) is designed to facilitate macro-economic analysis, but is based on an integrated recording of stocks and flows. This allows a more comprehensive assessment of the economic impact of government activity and the sustainability of fiscal policy. It also provides an improved basis for monitoring efficiency in the allocation and use of government resources.

The key difference between cash and accrual accounting is one of timing: cash accounting records a transaction when cash is exchanged, whereas accrual accounting records the outcome of the transaction when economic value is exchanged. As a result, GFS accrual recording covers some financial items of significant size which are not included in cash-based statistics because they do not have an associated cash flow. These include increases in a government's unfunded superannuation liability and provisions for the depreciation of its capital assets. As well, whereas the concept of a balance sheet was maintained for selected financial assets and liabilities only within a cash-based framework, the accrual approach is characterised by the maintenance of a full balance sheet.

Local government financial reporting has been on an accrual basis since the implementation of AAS27 in July 1993, which requires that the general purpose financial report of a local government be prepared in accordance with relevant Australian accounting standards.

The new framework is divided into a number of separate statements — Operating Statement, Statement of Stocks and Flows, Balance Sheet and Cash Flows Statement — each of which focuses on analytical aggregates or balances of particular interest to users of GFS.

Changes to analytical measures

The new GFS analytical balances are:

- Net Operating Balance—This measure reflects the sustainability of government operations.
- Net Lending/Borrowing—This measure represents a government's call on the financial sector and reflects the economic impact of government operations. A positive result reflects a net lending position and a negative result reflects a net borrowing position.
- Net Worth—This is an economic measure of 'wealth'.
- Increase in Net Worth—This measure is the difference between Net Worth at the end of the current period and Net Worth at the end of the previous period.
- Surplus(+)/Deficit(–)—This measure is similar in concept to the previous cash-based measure, but uses a different sign convention (a positive sign now indicating a surplus).

Changes to classifications

The adoption of the new GFS conceptual framework also required changes to the main classifications used in the compilation of GFS. These changes are outlined below:

- Economic Type Framework—This is the main classification of stocks and flows. It is structured as an input classification, unlike the previous output-oriented classification, and resembles a set of financial accounting statements.
- Taxes Classification—The new Taxes Classification is similar to the previous Taxes, Fees and Fines Classification apart from some minor changes. A category for the GST has also been added.
- Source/Destination Classification—The previous Source/Destination Classification has been expanded to include categories for resident private sector institutional units and non-resident institutional units.
- Institutional Sector Classification—The previous Institutional Sector Classification has been expanded to incorporate public sector financial corporations.
- Type of Asset Classification—This new classification replaces the former Fixed Asset Classification and incorporates the SNA93 distinction between produced and non-produced assets (both tangible and intangible).
- Government Purpose Classification—The Government Purpose Classification remains unchanged.

Break in GFS time series

The accrual GFS time series will begin in respect of data for 1998–99. The ABS had originally planned to bridge the transition from the previous (predominantly) cash-based GFS series to the new accrual series by presenting the historical series from 1961–62 on an approximate accrual basis. However, as there were concerns about the quality of this derived data, this plan was discarded.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN CASH-BASED AND ACCRUAL-BASED GFS

Cash GFS	Accrual GFS	Main differences
	GENERAL GOVERNMENT	
Revenues and outlays compiled on a cash basis	Revenues and expenses compiled on an accrual basis	Change in accounting basis from cash to accrual
Surplus(–)/deficit(+) compiled on a cash basis	Surplus(+)/deficit(–) compiled on a cash basis from the cash flow statement	Change in sign convention
Partial balance sheet (selected financial assets and liabilities)	Full balance sheet	Change to full balance sheet (includes non-financial assets)
	PUBLIC NON-FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS	
Revenues and outlays compiled on an accrual basis	Revenues and expenses compiled on an accrual basis	No change in the accounting basis of revenues and expenses
Surplus(–)/deficit(+) compiled on an approximate cash basis	Surplus(+)/deficit(–) compiled on a cash basis from the cash flow statement	Change from an approximate cash to a cash change basis; change in sign convention
Partial balance sheet (selected financial assets and liabilities)	Full balance sheet	Change to full balance sheet (includes non-financial assets)
	PUBLIC FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS	
Revenues and outlays compiled on an accrual basis	Revenues and expenses compiled on an accrual basis	No change in the accounting basis of revenues and expenses
Surplus(–)/deficit(+) compiled on an approximate cash basis	Surplus(+)/deficit(–) compiled on a cash basis from the cash flow statement	Change from an approximate cash to a cash basis; change in sign convention
Partial balance sheet (selected financial assets and liabilities)	Full balance sheet	Change to full balance sheet (includes non-financial assets)

STATE GOVERNMENT FINANCE

The responsibilities of the Queensland State Government include the provision and maintenance of highways and major arterial roads, education, hospitals, the maintenance of law and order via police, courts and prisons and the provision of rail services.

State Government Finance Statistics relate to the financial activities of authorities reflected in the public accounts of the State together with the financial activities of the more significant government instrumentalities.

Whereas previously published data provided time series analysis, the introduction of accrual-based statistics has resulted in a break in the GFS time series. Currently only information for 1998–99 is available on the new basis. A breakdown of total State Government economic activity by sector — general government, public non-financial corporations and public financial corporations — is provided for this year.

For each sector a consolidation process is carried out whereby certain transfers and/or transactions occuring between the entities within a sector are identified, matched and eliminated to ensure that each sector's impact on the rest of the economy is measured without any duplication of those transactions. Consequently, State total revenues or expenses for a particular category will not be equal to the sum of the corresponding balances of the sectors. For example, taxation revenue collected by the general government sector will not equal total public sector taxation revenue because taxes paid by the public non-financial and public financial sectors will consolidate with general government taxation revenue at the total public sector level.

Operating statement

The operating statement presents details of transactions in GFS revenues, GFS expenses and the net acquisition of non-financial assets for a particular accounting period. GFS revenues are broadly defined as transactions that increase net worth and GFS expenses as transactions that decrease net worth. Net acquisition of non-financial assets equates to gross fixed capital formation, less depreciation, together with changes in inventories and certain other transactions in non-financial assets.

9.1 OPERATING STATEMENT, State Government, Queensland—1998–99

Purpose	General government $m	Public non-financial corporations $m	Public financial corporations $m	Total public sector $m
GFS revenue	*16 488*	*7 443*	*2 029*	*22 726*
Taxation revenue	4 732	—	—	4 291
Sales of goods and services	1 757	6 028	661	8 231
Current grants and subsidies	6 256	1 030	—	6 270
Interest income	1 371	56	1 241	2 290
Other	2 372	329	126	1 643
less				
GFS expenses	*16 345*	*7 051*	*1 729*	*21 892*
Gross operating expenses	*12 000*	*5 668*	*576*	*17 541*
Depreciation	1 353	929	7	2 290
Employee expenses	7 224	1 249	94	8 478
Other operating expenses	3 423	3 489	475	6 773
Property expenses	*797*	*1 202*	*1 145*	*1 650*
Nominal super interest expenses	643	—	—	643
Other interest expenses	154	312	990	1 007
Dividend expenses	—	473	6	—
Income tax equivalent expenses	—	409	149	—
Other property expenses	—	8	—	—
Current transfers	*3 110*	*68*	*7*	*2 171*
Grant expenses	1 971	67	—	1 969
Subsidy expenses	942	—	—	—
Tax expenses	52	—	—	52
Other current transfers	145	—	7	150
Capital transfers	*438*	*114*	*1*	*531*
Grants to local governments	170	—	—	170
Other capital transfers	268	114	1	361
equals				
GFS net operating balance	**143**	**392**	**299**	**833**
less				
Net acquisition of non-financial assets	*723*	*1 299*	*13*	*2 034*
Gross fixed capital formation	2 029	2 192	20	4 241
less Depreciation	1 353	929	7	2 290
plus Change in inventories	3	22	—	24
plus Other transactions in non-financial assets	44	15	—	59
equals				
GFS net lending(+)/borrowing (–)	**–580**	**–907**	**287**	**–1 201**

Source: Government Finance Statistics, Australia (5512.0).

GFS revenue

Taxation is a compulsory levy imposed by governments, mainly designed to raise revenue. There is usually no clear and direct link between payment of taxes and the provision of goods and services. Taxes are levied, *inter alia*, on incomes, wealth, production, sale and use of goods and services and the performance of activities. During 1998–99 the most significant types of taxes collected by the State Government were those levied on financial and capital transactions ($1,003m) and employers' payroll taxes ($960m).

9.2 TAXES COLLECTED, State Government, Queensland—1998–99

Type of tax	$m
Employers' payroll taxes	960
Taxes on property	
Land taxes	232
Other taxes on immovable property	142
Taxes on financial and capital transactions	1 003
Taxes on provision of goods and services	
Excises and levies	—
Taxes on government lotteries	9
Gambling machine taxes	259
Casino taxes	89
Race betting taxes	2
Taxes on insurance	160
Taxes on the use of goods and the performance of activities	
Stamp duty on vehicle registration	167
Other motor vehicle taxes	515
Petroleum products taxes	–65
Tobacco franchise taxes	620
Liquor franchise taxes	192
Other	6
Total	**4 291**

Source: Unpublished data, Government Finance Statistics.

Following the High Court decision of 5 August 1997 on the constitutional validity of State tobacco franchise taxes, the Commonwealth and State governments instituted what has been referred to as the 'safety net tax arrangements' whereby the Commonwealth collects replacement excise taxes on tobacco, liquor and petroleum on a uniform basis and returns this revenue to the States. Any overpayment of taxes resulting from different rates in different jurisdictions is refunded to producers or wholesalers by the States. These replacement taxes have been classified as State taxes based on the view that the Commonwealth is acting in an agency capacity in collecting these taxes. A resultant negative figure for petroleum safety net tax for Queensland in 1998–99 is due to the reimbursement of a larger amount by the Queensland Government to petroleum wholesalers than was received as its share of the petroleum tax.

Current grants and subsidies for the total public sector consist almost entirely of receipts from the Commonwealth. These comprise General Revenue Assistance and specific-purpose payments. The former is not required to be spent by the State in a specified area and is the largest source of grants received, being $3,236m or 51.6% of total current grants and subsidies. The latter are related to particular functional activities and in 1998–99 amounted to $2,522m.

Specific-purpose payments are further divided into those paid 'to' the State and those paid 'through' the State to other groups, e.g., local governments and non-government schools. In 1998–99 the amount paid 'through' the State for current purposes was $685m. The major purposes of receipts were health ($1,154m), education ($869m, of which $456m was passed on to non-government schools) and social security and welfare ($181m).

Sales of goods and services refers to revenue resulting from the the direct provision of goods and services by general government and public enterprises. This includes fees and charges for services rendered, sales of goods and services, fees from regulatory services, revenue of general government enterprises generated from work done in acting as an agent for other government and private enterprises and rental income received under operating leases. In 1998–99 sales of goods and services were $8,231m representing 36.2% of total State revenue.

Interest income represents income accrued by owners of financial assets such as deposits, securities other than shares, loans and accounts receivable, in return for providing funds to other entities.

Other revenue includes dividends, land rent, royalty income and revenue from capital grants and fines.

GFS expenses

Other operating expenses includes benefits to households in goods and services, production tax expenses and other non-employee expenses. Other non-employee expenses refers to the purchase of goods and services by general government and public enterprises from public and private enterprises and from abroad.

Nominal superannuation interest is the imputed interest accrued during the period on unfunded superannuation.

Current grants expenses refers to voluntary transfers intended to finance the current activities of the recipient. These include grants to other levels of government (e.g., State to local), hospitals, independent schools and religious and charitable organisations. Major areas of total public sector grants expenditure for 1998–99 were education ($703m), health ($335m), social security and welfare ($269m) and other purposes ($228m) which includes Financial Assistance Grants to local governments.

Other capital transfers represent capital grants to the non-public sector for housing and community amenities ($97m in 1998–99), other economic affairs ($39m), education ($32m) and recreation and culture ($27m).

Balance sheet

A balance sheet is a statement of financial position at a specific point in time. The GFS Balance Sheet shows stocks of assets, liabilities and GFS Net Worth.

At 30 June 1999, land and fixed assets of the Queensland Government were valued at $64,249m while total borrowing amounted to $20,727m.

9.3 BALANCE SHEET, State Government, Queensland—At 30 June, 1999

Purpose	General government $m	Public non-financial corporations $m	Public financial corporations $m	Total public sector $m
Assets	*72 629*	*26 071*	*26 942*	*97 227*
Financial assets	*30 019*	*3 817*	*26 926*	*32 346*
Cash and deposits	1 170	767	16	316
Advances paid	321	—	—	226
Investments, loans and placements	12 688	721	26 792	28 451
Other non-equity assets	2 452	2 207	119	3 353
Equity	13 388	122	—	—
Non-financial assets	*42 610*	*22 255*	*16*	*64 880*
Land and fixed assets	42 412	21 821	16	64 249
Other non-financial assets	198	433	—	631
Liabilities	*14 526*	*13 323*	*26 180*	*39 123*
Deposits held	—	123	3 807	2 294
Advances received	9	163	—	9
Borrowing	3 104	9 172	20 133	20 727
Unfunded superannuation liability and other employee entitlements	9 532	438	18	9 987
Other provisions	190	1 964	2 108	4 263
Other non-equity liabilities	1 690	1 463	114	1 843
Shares and other contributed capital	—	12 748	762	—
GFS Net Worth	**58 103**	**—**	**—**	**58 103**
Net debt(a)	–11 066	7 970	–2 867	–5 963

(a) Equals deposits held, advances received and borrowing less cash and deposits, advances paid, and investments, loans and placements.

Source: Government Finance Statistics, Australia (5512.0).

Cash flow statement

A cash flow statement identifies the means by which cash is generated from and applied to the operating, investing and financing activities of government. It summarises the major sources and uses of cash during a period. Transactions are captured when cash is received or when cash payments are made. Cash flows can be derived indirectly from underlying transactions and movements in balance sheets. In certain ways the cash flow statement portrays the linkages which exist between the operating statement and the balance sheet. Cash transactions are an important element of GFS and allow the compilation of the cash-based Surplus(+)/Deficit(–) measure.

During 1998–99 the predominant source of cash considering all activities of the Queensland Government was from sales of goods and services ($7,966m). Similarly, the major type of cash payment was for goods and services ($13,739m).

9.4 CASH FLOW STATEMENT(a), State Government, Queensland—1998–99

Purpose	General government $m	Public non-financial corporations $m	Public financial corporations $m	Total public sector $m
Cash receipts from operating activities	*16 754*	*7 614*	*2 105*	*22 577*
Taxes received	4 780	—	—	4 407
Receipts from sales of goods and services	1 545	6 023	669	7 966
Grants and subsidies received	6 660	722	1	6 629
Other receipts	3 769	870	1 435	3 575
Cash payments for operating activities	*–14 038*	*–6 371*	*–2 056*	*–19 290*
Payments for goods and services	–10 197	–3 656	–156	–13 739
Grants and subsidies paid	–3 300	–67	–14	–2 628
Interest paid	–346	–674	–1 222	–2 041
Other payments	–195	–1 974	–664	–882
Net cash flows from operating activities	2 716	1 243	49	3 287
Net cash flows from investments in non-financial assets	*–2 050*	*–2 240*	*–20*	*–4 311*
Sales of non-financial assets	682	370	1	1 053
Purchases of new non-financial assets	–2 733	–2 610	–21	–5 363
Purchases of secondhand non-financial assets	—	—	—	—
Net cash flows from investments in financial assets for policy purposes	657	145	35	837
Net cash flows from investments in financial assets for liquidity purposes	–24	13	305	102
Net cash flows from financing activities	*–221*	*–17*	*–48*	*628*
Advances received (net)	–19	–245	–1 320	–1 596
Borrowing (net)	–83	837	1 407	2 173
Deposits received (net)	–119	104	–129	48
Distributions paid	—	–713	–6	—
Other financing (net)	—	—	—	3
Net increase(+)/decrease(–) in cash held	**1 078**	**–856**	**321**	**543**
Net cash flows from operating activities and net cash flows from investments in non-financial assets	666	–1 710	23	–1 024
Acquisition of assets under finance leases and similar arrangements	—	–55	—	–56
Surplus(+)/deficit(–)	**666**	**–1 766**	**23**	**–1 080**

(a) Negative figures denote outflows.

Source: Government Finance Statistics, Australia (5512.0).

LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE

Queensland had 125 local authorities in 1998–99: 18 city councils, three town councils and 104 shire councils. There were also 31 indigenous and community councils in the state, the activity of which was not reflected in Local Government Finance data.

The responsibilities of local government in Queensland include the provision and maintenance of local roads, footpaths and street lighting, parking and traffic control, building control, waste collection, water and sewerage, parks and gardens, sporting facilities and library services.

Operating statement

The following table reflects the major items of revenue and expense for all local government in Queensland during 1998–99.

9.5 OPERATING STATEMENT, LOCAL GOVERNMENT, Queensland—1998–99

Purpose	$m
GFS revenue	*3 890*
Taxation revenue	1 120
Sales of goods and services	1 775
Current grants and subsidies	332
Interest income	69
Other	594
less	
GFS expenses	*2 996*
Gross operating expenses	*2 800*
Depreciation	464
Employee expenses	1 062
Other operating expenses	1 273
Property expenses	*175*
Nominal superannuation interest expenses	—
Other interest expenses	175
Dividend expenses	—
Income tax equivalent expenses	—
Interest expenses	—
Other property expenses	—
Current transfers	*10*
Grant expenses	—
Subsidy expenses	—
Tax expenses	—
Other current transfers	10
Capital transfers	*11*
Grants expenses	—
Other capital transfers	11
equals	
GFS net operating balance	895
less	
Net acquisition of non-financial assets	*729*
Gross fixed capital formation	1 193
plus Depreciation	464
plus Change in inventories	—
plus Other transactions in non-financial assets	—
equals	—
GFS net lending(+)/borrowing (–)	**165**

Source: Government Finance Statistics, Australia (5512.0).

GFS revenue

Taxation revenue for local government authorities consists primarily of municipal rates together with small amounts levied for environmental purposes by some authorities. *Taxation revenue* ($1,120m) represented 29% of GFS revenue in 1998–99.

Current grants and subsidies include General Purpose Assistance Grants paid by the Commonwealth to the State government and then distributed to local government authorities using a formula determined by the Local Government Grants Commission. In 1998–99 General Purpose Assistance Grants amounted to $227m or 68% of current grants and subsidies.

The remaining grants and subsidies received consisted of direct payments totalling $17m by the Commonwealth to local government authorities as well as payments from the State government.

Sales of goods and services revenue was generated, in the main, from the major purpose areas of housing and community amenities which includes sewerage and cleansing rates and charges ($656m) and water supply rates and charges ($543m). Transport fees and charges ($284m) were another major contributor to sales of goods and services revenue and included Brisbane City Council buses and ferries as well as recoverable works done for the Department of Transport.

9.6 REVENUE BY PURPOSE, LOCAL GOVERNMENT, Queensland—1998–99

Purpose	$m
General public services	1 275
Public order and safety	14
Education	—
Health	15
Social security and welfare	27
Housing and community amenities	1 490
Recreation and culture	88
Fuel and energy	2
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	9
Mining, manufacturing and construction	53
Transport and communications	598
Other economic affairs	42
Public debt transactions	69
Other	209
Total	**3 890**

Source: Unpublished data, Government Finance Statistics.

GFS expenses

Other operating expenses for local government authorities consists mainly of the purchase of goods and services from public and private enterprises and abroad. In 1998–99 other operating expenses ($1,273m) was the largest expense item comprising 42% of total GFS expenses while employee expenses ($1,062m) comprised 35%.

9.7 EXPENSES BY PURPOSE, LOCAL GOVERNMENT, Queensland—1998–99

Purpose	$m
General public services	717
Public order and safety	27
Education	1
Health	44
Social security and welfare	37
Housing and community amenities	993
Recreation and culture	280
Fuel and energy	—
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	19
Mining, manufacturing and construction	43
Transport and communications	594
Other economic affairs	44
Public debt transactions	175
Other	22
Total	**2 996**

Source: Unpublished data, Government Finance Statistics.

Major areas of gross fixed capital formation were housing and community amenities ($468m), transport ($442m) and recreation and culture ($110m).

Balance sheet

The presentation by local governments of a balance sheet is a requirement of *AAS27, Financial Reporting by Local Governments*, which became applicable in respect of financial years from 1 July 1993.

As at 30 June 1999, land and fixed assets of Queensland local governments was valued at $24,775m while this sector was responsible for borrowings of $3,154m.

9.8 BALANCE SHEET, LOCAL GOVERNMENT, Queensland—At 30 June 1999

Purpose	$m
Assets	*26 028*
Financial assets	*1 252*
Cash and deposits	758
Advances paid	—
Investments, loans and placements	257
Other non-equity assets	237
Equity	—
Non-financial assets	*24 775*
Land and fixed assets	24 775
Other non-financial assets	—
Liabilities	*3 920*
Deposits held	—
Advances received	—
Borrowing	3 154
Unfunded superannuation liability and other employee entitlements	283
Other provisions	—
Other non-equity liabilities	483
Shares and other contributed capital	—
GFS Net Worth	**22 108**
Net debt(a)	2 138

(a) Equals deposits held, advances received and borrowing less cash and deposits, advances paid, and investments, loans and placements.

Source: Government Finance Statistics, Australia (5512.0).

Cash flow statement

The major sources of cash for local government in Queensland during 1998–99 were receipts from sales of goods and services ($1,775m) and taxes received ($1,120m). Major uses of cash were in payments for goods and services ($2,386m) and purchases of new non-financial assets ($1,295m).

9.9 CASH FLOW STATEMENT(a), LOCAL GOVERNMENT, Queensland—1998–99

Purpose	$m
Cash receipts from operating activities	*3 809*
Taxes received	1 120
Receipts from sales of goods and services	1 775
Grants and subsidies received	463
Other receipts	451
Cash payments for operating activities	*–2 561*
Payments for goods and services	–2 386
Grants and subsidies paid	—
Interest paid	–175
Other payments	—
Net cash flows from operating activities	1 249
Net cash flows from investments in non-financial assets	*–1 204*
Sales of non-financial assets	92
Purchases of new non-financial assets	–1 295
Purchases of secondhand non-financial assets	—
Net cash flows from investments in financial assets for policy purposes	—
Net cash flows from investments in financial assets for liquidity purposes	–20
Net cash flows from financing activities	—
Advances received (net)	—
Borrowing (net)	–88
Deposits received (net)	—
Distributions paid	—
Other financing (net)	88
Net increase(+)/decrease(–) in cash held	**24**
Net cash flows from operating activities and investments in non-financial assets and distributions paid	45
Acquisitions of assets under finance leases and similar arrangements	—
Surplus(+)/deficit(–)	**45**

(a) Negative figures denote outflows.

Source: Government Finance Statistics, Australia (5512.0).

PRIVATE FINANCE

The Australian financial system consists of banks and a range of non-banking financial institutions. The non-banking sector includes building societies, credit unions, money market corporations ('merchant banks'), finance companies, insurance companies, superannuation funds and various forms of fund managers, such as unit trusts.

The mechanism by which these financial institutions enable funds, or value, to be exchanged between parties is termed the Australian payments system. The essential elements of this system are payment for goods or services, clearing of payment instructions and settlement. Clearing is the sorting, accounting and transporting process between institutions, while settlement refers to the exchange of final value between institutions to extinguish net obligations after clearing.

Banks

In recent years, the State and Federal Governments have sought to decrease the amount of regulation imposed on the financial sector and the banks in particular. Controls on most bank interest rates and foreign exchange rates have been relaxed. Consumers of financial services have benefited from these developments.

In January 1990, significant amendments were made to the *Banking Act 1959*. These formalised supervision requirements and restructured the banking industry. They effectively removed the distinction between trading and savings banks, formally replaced the Statutory Reserve Deposit requirement with a non-callable deposit requirement and gave the Reserve Bank explicit powers in respect of prudential supervision of banks. In this role, the Reserve Bank required banks to manage their affairs prudently so that they did not destabilise the financial system. The banks were required to observe a framework of prudential standards and employ appropriate risk management techniques.

In December 1992, the *Banking Legislation Amendment Act* amended the *Banking Act 1959* to allow foreign banks the option of operating in Australia with a branch structure. Approval of the change in status of foreign banks would depend on the bank being able to meet the Reserve Bank's prudential requirements.

Further changes to Australia's financial regulatory structure came into effect on 1 July 1998 as a result of the Financial System Inquiry, the Wallis Committee. Under this structure:

- A single prudential supervisor, the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA) was established to take over responsibility for the supervision of banks, life and general insurance companies and superannuation funds. On 1 July 1999, APRA also became responsible for the supervision of building societies, credit unions and special service providers.
- The Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC) assumed responsibility for market integrity and consumer protection across the financial system, including responsibility for investment, insurance and superannuation products.
- The Reserve Bank retained responsibility for monetary policy and the maintenance of financial stability, including stability of the payments system. The Reserve Bank acquired stronger regulatory powers in the payments system to be exercised by a new Payments System Board within the Bank.

As at January 2000, Australia's banking system comprised 4 large nationally operating banking groups which dominate the sector, 45 smaller banking groups and a central bank, the Reserve Bank of Australia, which has a supervisory role. As at January 2000, out of the 49 individual authorised banks, 14 were Australian-owned, 10 were foreign-owned subsidiary banks and 25 were branches of foreign banks.

The overall result of the changes in the Australian financial system has been increased competition between the various financial institutions and a reduction in the institutionalised differences between them. This has resulted in the banks releasing a wide array of deposit and loan products in order to attract various customer markets.

Banks are the largest deposit-taking institutions in Australia, taking 71% of all deposits held in Australia and 70% of all deposits made by Australian residents as at 31 December 1999. The four major banks; the Australia and New Zealand Banking Group, Commonwealth Bank of Australia, National Australia Bank and Westpac Banking Corporation, account for nearly two-thirds of the total assets of all banks. These four banks provide widespread banking services and an extensive retail branch network throughout Australia. The remaining banks provide similar banking services through limited branch networks often located in particular regions. As at 30 June 1999, banks operated 5,358 branches and 6,528 agencies. Of the total branches, 3,047 were located in metropolitan areas. Banking facilities were also available at 2,852 metropolitan agencies throughout Australia.

Australia's electronic payments system is continuing to grow rapidly. During 1998–99 further expansion occurred in Electronic Funds Transfer at Point of Sale (EFTPOS) for retail transactions. The number of EFTPOS terminals in Australia at June 1999 was 265,391, an increase of 21.6% over the June 1998 figure of 218,330. Despite modest growth in Automatic Teller Machine (ATM) numbers in the early years after their introduction, there has been recent steady growth in their numbers. Installations increased 14.0% in 1996–97, 7.7% in 1997–98 and 6.5% in 1998–99. At the end of June 1999, the number of ATMs in place throughout Australia was 9,387.

9.10 ALL BANKS: DEPOSITS AND LENDING, Queensland

	June 1998(a)	June 1999(a)
	$m	$m
Deposits	*46 919*	*50 059*
Current	14 834	17 076
Term(b)	22 346	22 628
Investment savings	4 930	4 151
Other	4 810	6 204
Other lending(c)(d)	*64 815*	*70 160*

(a) Average of weekly figures for June. (b) Including certificates of deposit. (c) Excluding public sector securities held by banks and commercial lending through intermediaries. (d) Excluding non-resident loans.

Source: Reserve Bank of Australia.

The total stock of bank deposits in Queensland averaged $50,059m per week for June 1999, an increase of 6.7% over the June 1998 figure. Lending increased by 8.2%, from $64,815m for the average weekly figure for June 1998 to $70,160m in June 1999.

Building societies

Building societies are established under State or Territory legislation, primarily to raise funds to assist members by granting loans, secured on mortgage, to build or acquire homes. These societies are either permanent building societies or cooperative housing (terminating) societies.

Permanent building societies are authorised to accept money on deposit and borrow predominantly from their members. The total amount owing on loans was $3,170.6m for 1997–98, an increase of 16.0% over the $2,734.1m of 1996–97. However, deposits increased by only 0.5% to $2,945.8m over the same period.

9.11 PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETIES, Queensland

	1996–97(a)	1997–98
	$m	$m
Liabilities	*3 423.1*	*3 771.9*
Share capital	30.7	33.1
Reserves	149.4	185.7
Deposits	2 930.1	2 945.8
Loans	213.8	8.2
Other liabilities	99.1	599.1
Assets	*3 423.1*	*3 771.9*
Amount owing on loans	2 734.1	3 170.6
Bills, bonds, other securities	395.9	287.3
Other	293.1	314.0
Expenditure	274.9	233.5
Income	304.3	261.6

(a) Suncorp, Metway Bank and QIDC merged to form Suncorp-Metway Limited on 1 December 1996.

Source: Annual Statistics on Financial Institutions (5661.0).

Cooperative housing societies are not authorised to accept money on deposit but are permitted only to raise money on loans. Finance is provided to members only, in the form of housing loans. Any system whereby applicants for loans may ballot for precedence in the granting of a loan is not permitted.

In Queensland there was a slight decrease of 2.0% in the total amount owing to cooperative housing societies as loans from $293.7m in 1996–97 to $287.7m in 1997–98, despite the fact that in 1997–98 the number of societies increased by 2.1% to 571. There was also a slight increase of 0.9% in the amount raised through loans from all sources, to $301.5m over the same period.

9.12 COOPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETIES(a), Queensland

	1996–97	1997–98
Number of societies	559	571
	$m	$m
Liabilities	*303.6*	*305.9*
Loans		
Banks	194.2	260.7
Government	47.6	14.1
Other	57.1	26.7
Other liabilities	4.7	4.4
Assets	*303.6*	*305.9*
Amount owing on loans	293.7	287.7
Other assets	9.9	18.2
Expenditure	34.4	22.4
Income	32.1	21.8

(a) Formerly called Terminating Building Societies.

Source: Annual Statistics for Financial Institutions (5661.0).

Other financial institutions

Finance companies

Finance companies are corporations which rely substantially on borrowings from the financial markets and which provide finance predominantly in the form of business and commercial lending, instalment credit to finance retail sales by others, or other loans to individuals.

At June 1999, the total amount of loans outstanding to individuals for purposes other than housing was $2,260.5m, an increase of 20.0% over the June 1998 figure of $1,883.9m. Total finance lease receivables increased by 6.3% from $2,344.3m in June 1998 to $2,490.9m in June 1999.

9.13 FINANCE COMPANIES, Queensland(a)

	1998	1999
	$m	$m
Finance lease receivables	2 344.3	2 490.9
Loans outstanding to individuals		
For housing	27.2	28.1
For other purposes	1 883.9	2 260.5
Other loans and advances	3 230.5	3 016.2

(a) At June of each year.

Source: Monthly Statistics for Corporations Registered under the Financial Corporations Act (5647.0).

Other major types of financial institutions which operate in Queensland include authorised money market dealers, pastoral finance companies, cash management trusts, unit trusts, insurance companies and superannuation schemes.

Credit cooperatives

Credit cooperatives or 'credit unions' operate by predominantly borrowing from, and providing finance to, their own members.

Credit cooperatives recorded a 12.9% increase in the total amount owing on loans from $1,776.3m in 1996–97 to $2,005.0m in 1997–98. Over the same period, amounts held on deposit with the cooperatives increased by 2.9% from $1,969.1m in 1996–97 to $2,025.4m in 1997–98.

9.14 CREDIT COOPERATIVES, Queensland

	1996–97	1997–98
	$m	$m
Income		
Interest on loans	186.4	168.5
Other	52.5	61.8
Total income	*238.9*	*230.3*
Expenditure		
Interest on–		
Deposits	102.5	78.8
Loans	1.3	2.7
Wages and salaries	42.9	41.7
Administrative expenses	34.4	30.3
Other	40.0	55.2
Total expenditure	*221.1*	*208.7*
Liabilities		
Reserves	193.4	205.3
Deposits	1 969.1	2 025.4
Loans	33.5	131.1
Other	39.9	39.4
Total liabilities	*2 235.9*	*2 401.0*
Assets		
Amount owing on loans	1 776.3	2 005.0
Bills, bonds, etc.	40.0	29.3
Other	419.6	366.7
Total assets	*2 235.9*	*2 401.0*

Source: Annual Statistics on Financial Institutions (5661.0).

Financial commitments

In 1998–99, total financial commitments for housing finance for owner occupation in Queensland increased by 7.5% over the 1997–98 figure to $9,028m. Personal finance commitments increased by 4.6% to $8,131m and lease finance commitments by 1.2% to $2,159m over the same period. Commercial finance commitments declined by 7.1% to $18,529m from 1997–98 to 1998–99. Banks continued to be the dominant financing institution in all sectors with the exception of lease finance, where finance companies were the greatest providers of finance.

9.15 TYPE OF FINANCIAL COMMITMENT, Queensland—1998–99

Lender	Housing finance for owner occupation $m	Personal finance $m	Commercial finance $m	Lease finance $m
Banks	7 599	5 761	16 753	814
Permanent building societies	603	—	—	—
Credit cooperatives	—	504	—	—
Finance companies	—	1 561	702	1 067
Money market corporations	—	—	—	—
Other	826	305	1 074	279
Total	**9 028**	**8 131**	**18 529**	**2 159**

Source: Housing Finance for Owner Occupation, Australia (5609.0), Personal Finance, Australia (5642.0), Commercial Finance, Australia (5643.0) and Lease Finance, Australia (5644.0).

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TOURISM, THE ARTS AND SPORT

Tourism, the arts, sport and recreational activities are enjoyed by Queensland residents and by visitors from interstate and overseas. They are also the means by which an increasing number of Queenslanders earn their living. Expansion in many leisure related businesses has been dramatic in recent years and has encouraged more organisations to have a commercial involvement.

Queensland has led the way in the tourism growth that has been experienced in Australia throughout the 1980s and 1990s. As a generator of economic activity, employment and foreign exchange earnings, tourism growth promises opportunity for increasing economic benefits for the future.

TOURISM

The number of international visitors to Australia increased from 1.4 million in 1986 to 4.2 million in 1998. International tourism to Australia generated export earnings of $16,100m in 1998. The Commonwealth sponsored Tourism Forecasting Council has estimated an average growth in international visitor arrivals into Australia of 7.3% a year to reach 8.4 million in the year 2008. Expenditure by international tourists is predicted to reach $32,000m by 2008.

The number of international visitors staying overnight numbered 108 million in 1999. Domestic tourism visitor nights were 294 million in 1999 and are expected to increase to almost 307.1 million in the year 2008–09.

The World Travel and Tourism Council prepared an estimate of the significance of tourism for Australia which suggests that tourism directly and indirectly accounts for about 11.5% of jobs, more than 14% of investment, just under 13% of exports, 12% of wages and about 10.5% of GDP.

Tourism activity, as defined by Queensland Treasury, covers expenditure by all visitors travelling for the purpose of holiday or visiting friends and relatives. Queensland tourism activity expenditure grew 12.4% in 1999, reflecting an increase of 14.9% in expenditure by international tourists. Tourism in Queensland for 1999 accounted for 9.2% of Gross State Product making tourism an important part of the State economy.

10.1 TOURISM EXPENDITURE FOR QUEENSLAND

Year	Intrastate $m	Interstate $m	International $m	Total $m	Ratio to GSP %
1985	1 014	1 280	303	2 597	7.6
1986	1 097	1 713	412	3 222	8.6
1987	1 425	2 010	580	4 015	9.6
1988	1 664	2 742	996	5 402	11.3
1989	1 675	2 212	798	4 685	8.5
1990	1 924	2 213	914	5 051	8.6
1991	1 831	2 338	1 064	5 233	8.6
1992	1 716	2 439	1 277	5 432	8.3
1993	1 647	2 419	1 484	5 550	7.9
1994	1 854	2 675	1 732	6 261	8.3
1995	1 965	2 693	1 833	6 491	8.2
1996	1 955	3 027	1 844	6 826	8.1
1997	2 156	3 359	2 042	7 557	8.4
1998	2 671	3 338	2 045	8 054	8.4
1999	2 979	3 726	2 350	9 055	9.2
	%	%	%	%	
Average annual growth	8.5	8.8	17.5	9.9	. .

Source: Queensland Treasury.

International tourism

The number of overseas visitors to Australia in 1999 reached just over 4.4 million, an increase of 7%. Visitors from Asia represented 41.8% of all overseas visitors in 1999. New Zealand accounted for 16.3% of all visitors in 1999 and Japan accounted for 15.9%. South Korea had the largest increase in visitor numbers between 1998 and 1999, increasing by 63.1%, and visitor numbers from Japan, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Indonesia decreased during the same period.

10.2 INTERNATIONAL VISITORS TO AUSTRALIA BY COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE

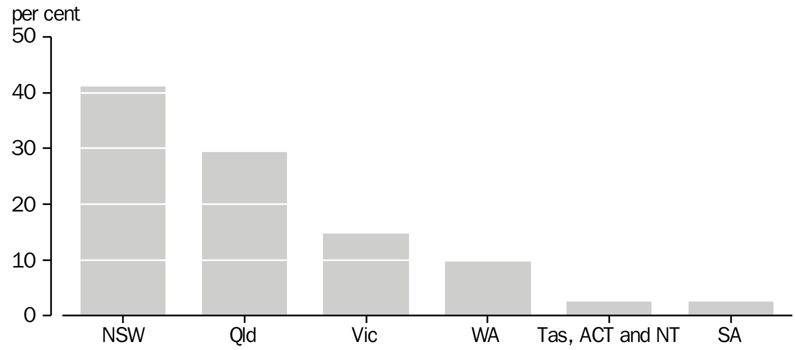
	1998	1999		Percentage change, 1998 to 1999
Country of residence	'000	'000	%	%
Asia				
Japan	751.1	707.5	15.9	–5.8
South Korea	66.6	108.6	2.4	63.1
Taiwan	150.0	147.5	3.3	–1.7
Hong Kong	143.4	134.2	3.0	–6.4
Malaysia	112.1	139.8	3.1	24.7
Singapore	247.1	267.0	6.0	8.1
Indonesia	93.0	91.0	2.0	–2.2
Balance	226.3	270.2	6.1	19.4
Europe				
UK and Ireland	498.6	568.9	12.8	14.1
Balance(a)	452.9	503.4	11.3	11.2
New Zealand	709.4	728.8	16.3	2.7
North America				
Canada	71.7	78.4	1.8	9.3
USA	373.9	417.1	9.4	11.6
Other countries	271.1	297.2	6.7	9.6
Total	**4 167.2**	**4 459.5**	**100.0**	**7.0**

(a) Excluding former USSR and Baltic States.

Source: Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (3401.0).

The proportion of overseas visitors to Australia who specified Queensland as their 'main State of intended stay' has increased from 21.3% in 1989 to 29.4% in 1999.

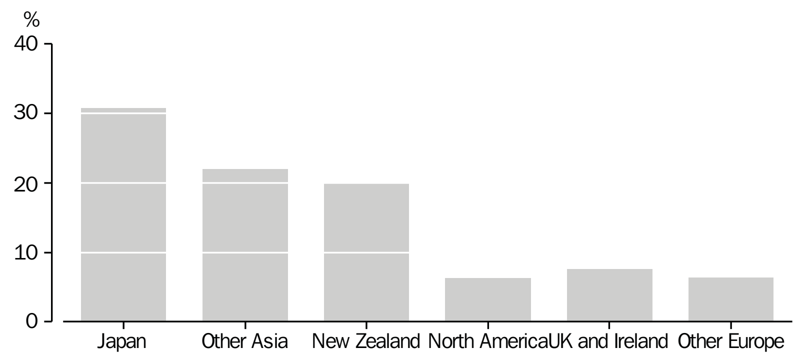
PROPORTION OF INTERNATIONAL VISITORS TO AUSTRALIA, By Main State or Territory of Intended Stay—1999



Source: Unpublished data, Overseas Arrivals and Departures.

In 1999, there were 1,309,800 international visitors to Australia who specified their 'main State of intended stay' as Queensland were from Asia. These visitors represented 52.7% of the State international visitor total. Japanese visitors made up 30.8% and 21.9% were from other Asian countries. Visitors from New Zealand accounted for 19.9%, 14.0% were from Europe, which included 7.6% from United Kingdom and Ireland and 6.3% were from North America.

PROPORTION OF INTERNATIONAL VISITORS TO QUEENSLAND (MAIN STATE OF INTENDED STAY), By Country of Residence—1999



Source: Unpublished data, Overseas Arrivals and Departures.

International tourism to Queensland continued to grow in 1999. In percentage terms, South Korea had the highest increase in 'main State of intended stay' visitor numbers with a 96.1% growth since 1998. The largest increase in absolute terms was in visitors from other European countries with an increase of 16,610 (24.2%). The number of visitors from United Kingdom and Ireland who were intending to stay in Queensland in 1999 increased by 18.9% compared with a 15.5% increase for the United States. The number of visitors from Japan decreased by 6.5% and visitor numbers from Asia increased 2.1% overall.

10.3 QUEENSLAND MAIN STATE OF INTENDED STAY: INTERNATIONAL VISITORS BY REASON FOR JOURNEY

	1997	1998	1999	
Reason for journey	'000	'000	'000	%
Holiday	1 014.7	866.3	942.3	71.9
Visiting friends/relatives	153.8	156.1	164.5	12.6
Business	56.4	53.9	59.8	4.6
Other	106.3	156.7	143.1	10.9
Total	**1 331.4**	**1 233.1**	**1 309.8**	**100.0**

Source: Unpublished data, Overseas Arrivals and Departures.

Holidaying is the main focus of most international visitors. In 1999, 71.9% of visitors stated 'holiday' as their reason for coming to Queensland, 12.6% stated 'visiting friends/relatives' as their reason and 4.6% were in Queensland for 'business' reasons.

Although 29.4% of overseas visitors specified Queensland as their 'main State of intended stay' in 1999, compared with 41.0% for New South Wales, the total number of international visitors who travel to Queensland annually is much greater.

10.4 QUEENSLAND MAIN STATE OF INTENDED STAY: INTERNATIONAL VISITORS BY COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE

	1998	1999		Percentage change, 1998 to 1999
Country of residence	'000	'000	%	%
Asia				
Japan	431.8	403.6	30.8	–6.5
South Korea	13.4	26.3	2.0	96.1
Taiwan	52.5	63.8	4.9	21.6
Hong Kong	50.4	47.8	3.6	–5.2
Malaysia	21.5	31.0	2.4	44.1
Singapore	63.4	62.7	4.8	–1.1
Indonesia	8.2	10.2	0.8	24.2
Balance	34.8	44.7	3.4	28.4
Europe				
UK and Ireland	84.0	99.8	7.6	18.9
Balance(a)	68.7	85.3	6.5	24.2
New Zealand	255.8	260.8	19.9	1.9
North America				
Canada	13.3	14.1	1.1	5.8
USA	58.8	67.9	5.2	15.5
Other countries	76.7	92.0	7.0	20.0
Total	**1 233.1**	**1 309.9**	**100.0**	**6.2**

(a) Excluding former USSR and Baltic States.

Source: Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (3401.0).

10.5 INTERNATIONAL VISITOR NIGHTS(a) IN AUSTRALIA AND QUEENSLAND: PROPORTION BY COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE

	Visitor nights in Australia	Proportion of visitor nights spent in Queensland	Visitor nights in Queensland		
	1999	1999	1998	1999	Proportion of total, 1999
Country of residence	'000	%	'000	'000	%
New Zealand	9 652	37.0	3 025	3 576	14.3
Japan	8 961	32.5	3 193	2 916	11.7
Hong Kong	3 232	12.1	497	392	1.6
Singapore	4 836	11.5	576	555	2.2
Malaysia	3 794	6.6	248	252	1.0
Indonesia	3 208	2.8	408	91	0.4
Taiwan	3 391	25.1	646	852	3.4
Thailand	2 030	6.9	116	141	0.6
Korea	3 195	12.6	398	402	1.6
China	4 596	8.5	161	389	1.6
Other Asia	4 747	23.2	503	1 102	4.4
USA	8 806	28.0	1 554	2 469	9.9
Canada	3 037	24.6	820	748	3.0
United Kingdom	18 109	25.4	3 799	4 593	18.4
Germany	4 373	22.0	1 063	962	3.9
Other Europe	15 892	23.7	3 167	3 771	15.1
Other countries	6 454	26.6	1 570	1 718	6.9
Total	**108 313**	**23.0**	**21 747**	**24 928**	**100.0**

(a) Visitors aged 15 years and over.

Source: Bureau of Tourism Research, International Visitor Survey.

In terms of visitors staying overnight, in 1999, the major origin market for overseas visitors to Queensland was Europe with 37.4%, with the United Kingdom accounting for 18.4% of overseas visitors. Asia was the source for 28.4%, including Japan with 11.7%. New Zealand accounted for 14.3% and the United States and Canada 9.9% and 3.0%, respectively.

10.6 INTERNATIONAL VISITORS(a) TO AUSTRALIA: EXPENDITURE AND LENGTH OF STAY

	Average expenditure in Australia		Average nights spent in Australia		Average expenditure per day	
	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999
Country of residence	$	$	no.	no.	$	$
All visitors	2 020	2 031	25.4	26.1	79.54	77.67
New Zealand	1 084	1 108	13.3	14.6	81.43	75.84
Japan	1 364	1 388	12.1	13.5	112.34	102.64
Hong Kong	2 794	2 566	22.8	25.3	122.76	101.56
Singapore	2 439	2 304	19.7	20.7	123.99	111.55
Malaysia	2 358	2 488	28.1	30.0	83.96	82.93
Indonesia	4 135	3 652	45.5	38.9	90.93	93.83
Taiwan	1 890	2 298	20.2	25.4	93.60	90.58
Thailand	2 882	2 965	35.9	36.4	80.27	81.39
Korea	3 505	2 330	45.4	31.9	77.23	72.99
China	3 551	3 909	55.8	52.5	63.62	74.42
Other Asia	2 466	2 794	42.5	46.6	58.06	59.92
USA	2 015	1 924	20.8	22.4	96.76	85.75
Canada	2 359	2 418	40.7	40.4	57.91	59.89
United Kingdom	2 144	2 222	36.3	35.6	59.09	62.44
Germany	2 520	2 348	35.6	31.2	70.76	75.15
Other Europe	2 712	2 781	40.7	40.9	66.64	67.98
Other countries	2 088	1 770	29.8	24.3	70.06	72.73

(a) Visitors aged 15 years and over.

Source: Bureau of Tourism Research, International Visitor Survey.

The average expenditure in Australia by overseas visitors, per person, in 1999 was $2,031. This ranged from $1,108 for New Zealanders to $3,909 for visitors from China. The average expenditure per day ranged from $60 for visitors from Other Asia to $112 for visitors from Singapore. The average length of stay in 1999 by overseas visitors was 26 nights. Japanese visitors spent an average of 14 nights in Australia, New Zealanders 15 nights and visitors from Other Europe spent 41 nights.

Inbound international airport movements

Queensland is Australia's second major gateway after NSW and in 1999 accounted for 21.2% of all inbound international passenger arrivals to Australia. Queensland has four of the six international airports on the eastern seaboard of Australia. These include Brisbane, Cairns, Coolangatta and Townsville. The number of inbound international aircraft fell marginally in both Queensland and Australia as seen in table 10.7.

There were 1.3 million overseas passenger arrivals to Brisbane in 1999, an increase of 4.0% over 1998 levels, while international aircraft movements to Brisbane decreased by 6.7%.

10.7 INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT INBOUND MOVEMENTS, Queensland

Port	1997 no.	1998 no.	1999 no.	Percentage change, 1998 to 1999 %
		PASSENGERS(a)		
Brisbane	1 251 558	1 208 771	1 256 678	4.0
Cairns	378 025	339 769	326 726	–3.8
Coolangatta	6769	7534	8 722	15.8
Townsville(b)	106	247	125	–49.4
Queensland	**1 636 458**	**1 556 321**	**1 592 251**	**2.3**
Australia	7 074 238	7 153 314	7 521 606	5.1
		AIRCRAFT MOVEMENTS		
Brisbane	9 577	9 339	8 709	–6.7
Cairns	4 503	3 798	3 632	–4.4
Coolangatta	72	91	78	–14.3
Townsville(b)	55	22	14	–36.4
Queensland	**14 207**	**13 250**	**12 433**	**–6.2**
Australia	52 919	53 347	52 710	–1.2

(a) Revenue passengers. (b) Scheduled international aircraft movements into Townsville ceased October 1994 and recommenced May 1997.

Source: Commonwealth Department of Transport and Regional Development.

Domestic tourism

For the year ended December 1999, domestic visitors staying overnight in Queensland totalled 78 million, or 26.5% of the total domestic visitor nights undertaken by Australian residents. New South Wales accounted for 33.5% and Victoria 23.2% of the total Australian market. Interstate visitor nights in Queensland were 23.1% of the Australian total for 1999 and intrastate visitor nights were 22.2% of the total.

In terms of total domestic tourism in Queensland in 1999, 38% of visitor nights were spent in the dwellings of friends or relatives, 25% in hotels, resorts, motels and motor inns, 9% in caravan parks, 4% in camping or caravan facilities on private property, 13% in self-catering cottages or apartments.

In 1999, persons visiting friends or relatives accounted for approximately 23% of domestic visitor nights in Queensland, while the pleasure/holiday component accounted for almost 28% of domestic visitor nights. Over the same period, 25% of domestic visitor nights in Queensland were for business reasons which included conferences and seminars.

Brisbane recorded 16.2 million domestic visitor nights in 1999, which was 20.8% of the total domestic visitor nights in Queensland. The Gold Coast region had 15.7 million or 20.1% of the Queensland total, followed by the Sunshine Coast with 10.4 million or 13.3% and Tropical North Queensland with 7.7 million or 9.8%.

10.8 DOMESTIC VISITOR NIGHTS TO REGIONS OF QUEENSLAND

Region	1998 '000	1999 '000	Percentage change, 1998 to 1999 %
Gold Coast	14 430	15 705	8.8
Brisbane	15 220	16 213	6.5
Sunshine Coast	9 940	10 410	4.7
Hervey Bay/Maryborough	3 979	4 243	6.6
Darling Downs	2 730	3 664	34.2
Bundaberg	2 028	2 220	9.5
Fitzroy	3 194	3 617	13.2
Mackay	2 576	2 440	–5.3
Whitsundays	1 621	2 130	31.4
Northern	3 368	4 941	46.7
Tropical North Queensland	6 738	7 658	13.7
Outback	3 036	4 217	38.9
Transit Queensland	393	423	7.6
Other Queensland	407	175	–57.0
Queensland	**69 660**	**78 056**	. .

Source: Bureau of Tourism Research, Visitors to Regions of Queensland.

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

Between December quarter 1998 and December quarter 1999, rooms available for short-term accommodation in hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments in Queensland increased 3.1% from 50,349 to 51,895 and bed spaces increased 2.8% to 165,189. In the quarter ending December 1999, licensed hotels with facilities had 20,682 rooms, motel and guest houses with facilities had 18,573 rooms and serviced apartments with facilities had 12,640 rooms.

10.9 TOURIST ACCOMMODATION, Queensland—Year Ended December

	Unit	1998	1999	Percentage change, 1998 to 1999
LICENSED HOTELS WITH FACILITIES				
Establishments	no.	171	173	1.2
Guest rooms	no.	20 735	20 682	–0.3
Bed spaces	no.	64 386	63 902	–0.8
Room occupancy rates	%	59.2	61.9	. .
Bed occupancy rates	%	35.7	37.7	. .
Takings from accommodation	$'000	548 373	557 931	1.7
MOTELS AND GUEST HOUSES WITH FACILITIES				
Establishments	no.	516	515	–0.2
Guest rooms	no.	18 436	18 573	0.7
Bed spaces	no.	55 281	55 483	0.4
Room occupancy rates	%	57.6	58.5	. .
Bed occupancy rates	%	33.7	34.6	. .
Takings from accommodation	$'000	275 019	280 684	2.1
SERVICED APARTMENTS				
Establishments	no.	235	252	7.2
Guest rooms	no.	11 178	12 640	13.1
Bed spaces	no.	40 990	45 804	11.7
Room occupancy rates	%	57.4	55.7	. .
Bed occupancy rates	%	37.3	37.6	. .
Takings from accommodation	$'000	191 614	230 292	20.2

Source: Tourist Accommodation, Australia (8635.0).

In December quarter 1999, 27.3% of the rooms available in Australia in licensed hotels, motels and guest houses and serviced apartments with facilities were located in Queensland.

10.10 CAPACITY BY TYPE OF ACCOMMODATION BY STATE AND TERRITORY—December Quarter 1999

State or Territory	Hotels, motels and guest houses and serviced apartments
New South Wales	61 321
Victoria	31 317
Queensland	51 895
South Australia	10 463
Western Australia	18 595
Tasmania	5 546
Northern Territory	6 226
Australian Capital Territory	4 716
Australia	**190 079**

Source: Tourist Accommodation (8635.0).

Hotels, motels and guest houses and serviced apartments

Of the total number of Queensland hotel, motel and guest house and serviced apartment rooms for short-term accommodation in December quarter 1999, 24.5% of guest rooms were located in Gold Coast City, 14.1% in Brisbane City, 13.3% in Cairns City, 4.6% in Whitsunday Shire and 8.2% on the Sunshine Coast. Room nights occupied in Queensland increased 6.8% from 10.3 million in the year ended December 1998 to 11.0 million in the year ended December 1999, with licensed hotels recording an increase of 4.9%, motels and guest houses an increase of 1.7% and serviced apartments an increase of 20.6%.

10.11 HOTELS, MOTELS AND GUEST HOUSES AND SERVICED APARTMENTS BY SELECTED REGIONS, Queensland—Year Ended December

	1998	1999	Percentage change, 1998 to 1999
GUEST ROOMS (no.)			
Brisbane City	8 586	9 358	9.0
Gold Coast City	12 506	12 739	1.9
Sunshine Coast(a)	3 988	4 233	6.1
Hervey Bay City	785	779	–0.8
Toowoomba City	686	709	1.5
Rockhampton City	1 127	1 159	2.8
Mackay City	1 424	1 364	–4.2
Whitsunday Shire	2 313	2 368	2.4
Townsville City	1 986	1 975	–0.6
Cairns City	6 839	6 893	0.8
Douglas Shire	1 999	1 917	–4.1
Queensland	50 349	51 895	3.1
ROOM OCCUPANCY RATES (%)			
Brisbane City	61.1	62.6	. .
Gold Coast City	59.2	60.9	. .
Sunshine Coast(a)	56.7	50.8	. .
Hervey Bay City	54.1	55.3	. .
Toowoomba City	57.8	56.6	. .
Rockhampton City	59.1	61.2	. .
Mackay City	58.0	60.9	. .
Whitsunday Shire	58.0	59.4	. .
Townsville City	64.8	66.7	. .
Cairns City	63.6	65.2	. .
Douglas Shire	48.2	52.8	. .
Queensland	58.2	59.2	. .
TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION ($'000)			
Brisbane City	179 719	192 134	6.9
Gold Coast City	253 743	269 063	6.0
Sunshine Coast(a)	82 216	87 686	6.6
Hervey Bay City	12 815	13 479	5.2
Toowoomba City	9 439	9 693	2.7
Rockhampton City	14 858	15 969	7.5
Mackay City	21 099	21 567	2.2
Whitsunday Shire	73 146	77 028	5.3
Townsville City	34 455	36 431	5.7
Cairns City	158 474	161 413	1.8
Douglas Shire	57 579	60 463	5.0
Queensland	1 015 007	1 068 907	5.3

(a) Sunshine Coast tourism region.

Source: Tourist Accommodation, Australia (8635.0).

Queensland's room occupancy rate increased slightly from 58.3% for the year ended December 1998 to 59.3% for the year ended December 1999. This compares with a room occupancy rate of 58.7% for Australia for 1999. In 1999, Cairns City recorded a room occupancy rate of 65.2%, Gold Coast City recorded 60.9%, while Brisbane City and the Sunshine Coast tourism region recorded 62.6% and 50.8%, respectively. For five-star rated establishments, the room occupancy rate for Queensland for 1999 was 66.5% compared with 61.7% for four-star rated establishments and 58.9% for three-star rated establishments.

The numbers of guest arrivals at 7.9 million and guest nights at 21.7 million for 1999 increased by 4.2% and 8.9%, respectively, from the previous year. Average length of stay ranged from 3.2 days for five-star rated establishments to 1.8 days for two-star rated establishments.

Takings from accommodation in Queensland increased 5.3% from $1,015.0m for 1998 to $1,068.9m for 1999, which represented 25.8% of the total accommodation takings for Australia for 1999. The average takings per room night occupied in Queensland was $98 for 1998 and $97 for 1999.

THE ARTS

Arts portfolio

At 30 June 1999, the Queensland Government Arts portfolio comprised Arts Queensland, five statutory bodies (Queensland Art Gallery, Queensland Museum, Queensland Performing Arts Trust, Queensland Theatre Company and State Library of Queensland), two companies limited by guarantee (The Brisbane Festival Ltd and Pacific Film and Television Commission) and two companies limited by shares (Aboriginal Centre for the Performing Arts and Queensland Biennial Festival of Music).

The Arts portfolio budget in 1998–99 increased to $172.7m.

Arts Queensland

Arts Queensland is the State Government's peak funding, advisory and advocacy body for arts and cultural development in Queensland. Its mission is 'to build and enrich Queensland's arts and cultural life'. Arts Queensland seeks to identify potential growth areas within the arts and cultural industries. It works closely with local governments, the arts community and industry organisations to address important areas such as arts and cultural development in regional Queensland, cultural activity relating to young people and accommodation for Queensland's major arts organisations. By providing programs of assistance and initiating strategic partnerships and projects, Arts Queensland seeks to stimulate the following outcomes:

- product development by the creation and presentation of new works,
- professional development by supporting conferences, placements, master classes, seminars and workshops and/or by enabling members of the arts community to attend such events,
- business development in promoting opportunities for export market development, audience development and increased sponsorship of the arts and
- facilities development by assisting in the planning and development of cultural facilities and providing financial assistance for the design, refurbishment or building of new facilities.

These activities contribute to Queensland's distinctive culture, create opportunities for professional development of artists and cultural workers, and develop arts and cultural infrastructure in Queensland.

Arts Queensland's Arts Development and Museum Development programs directed $2.2m to 157 projects in 1999.

Funding for the Regional Arts Development Fund (RADF) budget for 1998–99 was increased to $2m. This money was distributed to 104 local government partners throughout Queensland to support regional arts and cultural activity. Funds were also allocated to expand the RADF program into remote indigenous communities.

Funding for the Regional Arts Touring Service was $510,000.

During 1999, a total of 27 Arts organisations, funded on a triennial basis, received $8.55m. A total of nine recurrent operational clients were allocated $1.46m.

The government, through the Cultural Facilities Program, committed $104,045 to organisations in Brisbane and $3,909,069 to regional organisations.

Arts Queensland and Multicultural Affairs Queensland (Department of the Premier and Cabinet) jointly fund the Multicultural Communities Arts Program. The program supports community groups/organisations of culturally diverse backgrounds to express their cultural identity through the development of artistic skills and new artistic work. Arts Queensland contributes $20,000 to this program.

Public Art Agency

Arts Queensland's Public Art Agency is the peak government agency for advice and development of public art activity throughout Queensland. The Agency is responsible for implementing strategies to deliver the Queensland Government's Art Built-in Policy.

The Public Art Agency provides advice and assistance to the public and private sector regarding:

- allocating 2% of capital works building budgets towards public art,
- auditing and management of the State Government collection of public art, including advice on the de-accessioning and disposal of works,
- providing mentorship and employment opportunities for young artists, especially on capital works building projects in excess of $10m and
- assisting agencies to report to the Department of the Premier and Cabinet and the Minister for The Arts on the implementation of the Art Built-in Policy.

Queensland Art Gallery

The Queensland Art Gallery's mission is 'to be the focus for the visual arts in Queensland and a dynamic and accessible art museum of international standing'.

The gallery conducted 28 special exhibitions during the 1998–99 financial year, attracting a total of 336,090 visitors to the gallery. The Queensland Art gallery's diverse program continued with special exhibitions including *This Other Eden: British Paintings from the Paul Mellon Collection at Yale*; *Picasso and The Vollard Suite*; *Indonesian Gold: Treasures from the National Museum, Jakarta*; and *Yvonne Audette: Abstract Paintings 1950s & 1960s.* The Gallery also presented two special children's exhibitions; *Portraits Are People Pictures* and *Scary Monsters* which attracted record attendances totalling 164,327 visitors.

Travelling exhibitions attracted over 38,000 visitors in regional Queensland. These exhibitions included *Still Life 1650–1994*, *Contemporary Vessels and Jewels* and *The Art of Inclusion: Recent Australian Photography.* Drawn from the gallery's collection, the exhibitions travelled to 13 venues throughout Queensland and featured 124 works in a wide range of media.

The Queensland Art Gallery Foundation continued to play an important role in the shaping of the State collection and attracting new sponsors, private donors and gifts to support major projects. The Foundation generated approximately $1.3m in membership undertakings, donations and benefactions, together with government subsidy and income earned on investments.

A total of 143 works were acquired through the Foundation.

The Queensland Art Gallery Foundation recorded 73 new memberships for the 1998–99 financial year.

Museums

Queensland Museum

The Queensland Museum is recognised as a museum of international standing, focusing on science and human achievements. Its wide and varied services reached 1.8 million people directly through visits to the eight branches, outreach educational services, educational loans and travelling exhibitions. Among the 14 temporary exhibitions mounted, highlights were the very successful *Life and Death Under the Pharaohs* (86,814 paying visitors), *1918–Australians in France* (101,927 visitors), *Ancient Glass* (85,459 visitors) and the *1999 Wildlife Photographer of the Year Competition* (69,593 visitors).

The Education Resource Service provided loan items and supporting media to schools and other organisations, benefiting 716,967 students. The Inquiry Centre received over 8,000 personal inquiries. The Queensland Centre for Biodiversity was launched in June 1999, and the Earth Sciences Museum, University of Queensland, was established as a branch of the Queensland Museum. Six regional travelling exhibitions attracted an audience of over 63,000 and featured displays on *Women of the West*, *Australian Wildlife Photographer of the Year* and *Portraits of Our Elders*. The Queensland Museum collection grew by over 80,000 items and 203 research publications were produced. The award-winning Museum Explorer website that provides virtual visits to the natural and cultural heritage collections received over 10,000 visits per month.

Queensland Theatre Company

The Queensland Theatre Company (QTC) provides opportunities to profile and develop the skills and talents of Queensland theatre artists. Through regional touring, QTC enables Queensland audiences to see the work of some of the best playwrights, actors, directors, designers and technicians. It also engages in co-productions with major producers nationally, securing opportunities for Queensland artists on the national stage as well as opportunities to work with Australia's leading theatre artists in Queensland.

During the 1998–99 period, the Queensland Theatre Company continued to achieve solid financial results, taking the company's reserves at the end of 1999 to $302,000.

The Company presented a total of 293 performances to Queensland audiences, playing to nearly 95,000 people throughout the State. This represents a 10% increase in numbers of performances in Queensland and a similar increase in audiences. There was a 7% increase in the number of performances in company's main house season, up from 182 to 195. This was realised in the staging of seven productions in the company's Brisbane main stage season.

The sharpest increases in performances can be seen in the education program, where there were 32 performances in Brisbane and 56 performances in regional Queensland. Attendances for the education program also rose again in 1999. The Brisbane component of the education program played to over 6,000 young Queenslanders, an increase of 60% over the 1998 audience. When the regional attendances at the main house productions are taken into account, over 19,000 school age children accessed the QTC program in 1999.

Nationally, the Company presented three productions for a total of 132 performances in Melbourne (*Long Days Journey into Night* and *Corporate Vibes*), Sydney (*Corporate Vibes*) and Newcastle (*Corporate Vibes*) bringing the total number of performances throughout Australia to 425. These performances reinforced the truly national profile of Queensland Theatre Company's work.

The Company also received support from Arts Queensland and the Audience Development and Advocacy Department of The Australia Council to launch the youth audience initiative—Go Live. This ticketing scheme backed up by internet marketing strategies put QTC at the leading edge of marketing techniques for young people.

Libraries

State Library of Queensland

The State Library of Queensland mission is to advance the cultural, social and economic development of Queensland by providing world-class library and information services throughout the State, and to accept responsibility for providing global access to Queensland's documentary heritage.

In 1998–99 the library received approximately 113,000 requests for information with more than 309,000 people visiting the State Library at South Bank and 845,300 hits being recorded on the State Library's web site.

Over 1.7 million Queenslanders, or 50% of the population, are registered public library members.

Library usage in Queensland continues to grow with 36 million books borrowed from public libraries in 1998–99, equivalent to 10 books borrowed by each Queenslander or 21 books per library member. This represents an overall increase of 5% with a 9% increase on non-book loans (audio, video and CD-ROMs) from last year. Of the six million books that are available in libraries, on any given day there are over one million books out on loan.

Libraries, with their vital role in life-long learning, social cohesion and economic development, are recognised as the place to go for internet access. There are 376 PCs for public internet access in Queensland libraries and a total of 720 PCs that provide access to the State Library's catalogue.

A number of collections and services reside within the State Library of Queensland at Brisbane's South Bank. Of these, the John Oxley Library contains the State's most comprehensive record of the documented history of Queensland. The collection also contains pamphlets, maps, microfilm, photographs, archives, newspapers, government publications, collectables, manuscripts and original art all relating to Queensland. The manuscript collection contains records of businesses, churches, institutions, pastoral properties, personal letters and diaries.

The rare books collection contains one of the most important holdings of early printed Australiana in the country and the photographic holdings—numbering over one million images—is one of Australia's premier historical photographic collections.

Another of the State Library's collections, the James Hardie Library of Australian Fine Arts, is one of the major research libraries for Australian visual arts. It contains a breathtaking array of material including first editions of Australian art books, limited editions and deluxe editions of illustrated art books and archival and manuscript material related to the visual arts.

The library continues with its aim to build an electronic infrastructure for the State so that the Queensland community, through the public library network, has access to the internet and other sources of information. Under the OPAL Project (Online Public Access in Libraries) a total of 194 libraries are now connected to the internet. In addition to cash grants, OPAL also involves extensive training for library staff in regional areas and help-desk facilities.

Pacific Film and Television Commission

Through the Pacific Film and Television Commission (PFTC), the Queensland Government meets its charter of developing the State's film and television industry. The PFTC manages a range of innovative funding, investment and incentive schemes aimed at increasing production opportunities for Queensland film makers. The PFTC also funds the QPIX screen resource centre and works with local film schools to place emerging film makers into internship positions.

The PFTC's activities have been successful in attracting almost $100m in film production to the State over the past year. This kind of production provides economic benefits to the regions in which production occurs and creates jobs for Queenslanders.

The PFTC also manages a year-round calendar of events, the key events being the annual Brisbane International Film Festival, which attracted 26,000 film-goers in 1999 and the Queensland New Film Makers Awards.

Queensland Performing Arts Trust

The Queensland Performing Arts Trust (QPAT) aims to promote performing arts by presenting and hosting quality productions in the Queensland Performing Arts Complex and other venues.

During 1998–99, a total of 836 performances, including the 1998 Brisbane Festival, were presented in the four auditoria and ancillary spaces. Of the 836 performances, there were 63 international, 181 interstate and 592 Queensland-based.

1999 Stage X Festival

Stage X is a multi-arts festival relating to young people and their diverse experiences. It aims to make space for, challenge perceptions of, and celebrate the richness of youth cultures. The 10-day program in 1999 presented music, drama, dance, visual art, new technologies and discussion.

From nine productions, 69 performances were staged during the Stage X Festival in 10 venues including ancillary areas of the complex and other sites across the city. Ticket sales and attendance at free events numbered approximately 28,300.

The ENERGEX Brisbane Festival

The ENERGEX Brisbane Festival aims to provide Queensland artists with opportunities to interact and network with international artists and cultural organisations. It also provides the opportunity to enhance tourism and employment, increase business opportunities throughout Queensland, raise the State's profile as a cultural destination internationally and contribute to cultural exchanges and the exporting of Queensland products.

The 1998 ENERGEX Brisbane Festival comprised 743 performances held at 122 venues across the city. There were 134 free performances, 13 performance art events, 11 visual art installations and exhibitions and over 50 events exclusive to Brisbane. Outcomes of the festival include:

- estimated attendance in excess of 260,000,
- paid attendances of 110,000,
- gross box office receipts (including the associated productions of *African Moves*, *Marriage of Figaro*, *Paco Peña*) in excess of $3.1m,
- corporate sponsorship of $1.39m,
- estimated economic benefit to south-east Queensland of approx $15m and
- employment of more than 3,000 arts workers and volunteers.

Aboriginal Centre for the Performing Arts

The Aboriginal Centre for the Performing Arts (ACPA) was established in 1998 to prepare students of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal backgrounds for careers in the performing arts. The success achieved in the 2 years since its inception in Queensland has been enormous. ACPA currently employs nine administration staff as well as having 15 teaching staff which is an example of the growth and development of ACPA in this 2-year period. ACPA has built on this success by providing national benchmarks for graduates and retention rates for training institutions that specialise in Aboriginal education.

Queensland Biennial Festival of Music

In August 1998, the State Government approved the expenditure of $2m to establish a major new music festival, replacing the former Brisbane Biennial Festival. A company limited by shares was formed in September to implement the new festival. The inaugural Queensland Biennial Festival of Music was held from 16–25 July 1999, with a focus on Brisbane, Mackay and Townsville, under the artistic direction of Professor Simone de Haan. The festival aimed to provide statewide coverage, music of international quality and accessibility to Queenslanders from all walks of life. There were more than 190 performances during the festival, which reached a total of 19 centres across Queensland and featured a rich diversity of music-making experiences and styles. More than 84,000 people attended festival events.

Cultural funding

During 1998–99, cultural funding by the Queensland government totalled $285.1m with $172.7m coming from Arts authorities, such as Arts Queensland. Cultural funding by local government in Queensland during 1998–99 was $152.9m.

SPORT AND RECREATION

Sport and Recreation Queensland (SQR) works with local governments and the sport and recreation industry to get more Queenslanders active. This is done through the encouragement of:

- *More people*—SRQ provides advice and programs aimed at encouraging Queenslanders to lead healthier, more active lives. Programs focus on developing junior sports, women's sport, working with indigenous communities and working with people with disabilities.
- *Better skills*—SRQ provides the industry with skills and knowledge to deliver the standard of programs and services Queenslanders need. Organisations are encouraged to develop skills in financial management, human resource management, risk management, working with volunteers and other issues affecting sport and recreation organisations.
- *Better places*—SRQ works with the industry to develop better places for physical activity. This includes developing world-class facilities and outdoor recreation environments.
- *Better business opportunities*—SRQ helps the Queensland sport and recreation industry to market their expertise, products and services nationally and internationally.
- *Welcome to Queensland*—SRQ is active in attracting international teams and athletes to Queensland for training and competition.
- *Active partnerships*—SRQ offers funding to sport and recreation organisations interested in increasing opportunities for Queenslanders to get physically active.

Located within the Department of Communication, Information, Local Government, Planning and Sport, SRQ incorporates the Queensland Academy of Sports, Lang Park Stadium Redevelopments, Olympic Football and Gold Coast Indy. SRQ has 12 outdoor recreation centres and over 20 offices located throughout Queensland.

Elite sports development

The year 2000 saw the culmination of 4 years of dedication and innovation by the atheletes of the Queensland Academy of Sport (QAS) with the Sydney Olympic Games. The primary goal of the QAS is to assist talented Queensland athletes to achieve excellence in their sport. This goal was achieved with a strong and successful Queensland presence in the Australian Olympic Team that competed in the Sydney 2000 Games.

The QAS provides extensive support to Olympic and other elite athletes through a range of services aimed at fostering their professional and personal development. These services include high performance squad programs, innovative sports science support through a performance enhancement facility, a strength and conditioning facility, coach education and development programs, athlete career and education program and information centre.

In order to ensure that Queensland continues its sporting success in the international arena, the QAS has expanded its Talent Search Program which aims at identifying young Queensland athletes and preparing them to compete at the highest level of competition. The Talent Search Program currently focuses on five sports: rowing, canoeing, cycling, women's soccer and swimming. In 2000, the Talent Search Program conducted a pilot program for regional Queensland holding a Swimming Talent Identification Clinic in Townsville for over 450 children.

The QAS currently supports 20 elite squads including athletics, baseball, basketball, canoeing, cricket, cycling, athletes with a disability, gymnastics, men's and women's hockey, netball, rowing, men's and women's soccer, softball, swimming, tennis, volleyball, water polo and triathlon.

On average, each elite squad provides between 20 and 25 athletes with their coaching, training and competition needs. At June 2000, the QAS supported 509 athletes, including five individual scholarships in sports such as golf and trampolining.

The QAS has two offices with the headquarters in Brisbane and a regional office in Townsville which was established to deliver the advanced services of the QAS to elite and potentially elite athletes in the North Queensland region.

Sport and recreation development

The key participation services provided are: junior sport, women's sport, coaching and officiating, provision of statistical data, community recreation, industry development and training and funding programs.

Through the sport and recreation development service, assistance is provided to sport and recreation organisations to enhance the development of the sport and recreation industry in Queensland. The Sport and Recreation Division supports the national Active Australia framework which promotes participation in physical activity. The Sport and Recreation Division works in collaboration with State and regional sport and recreation bodies, local government authorities and other government departments, on planning, risk management, volunteer management and training opportunities.

Funding assistance is provided through the Statewide Sports Development Program, Community Sports Development Program, Community Sports and Recreational Facilities Program, National Standard Sport Facilities Program, Minor Sport and Recreation Facilities Program, Local Government Recreation Planning Program, Local Indigenous Recreation Officers Program and the Queensland Academy of Sport Athletes Program.

Strategies are also being implemented to support the development of sport and recreation opportunities for a range of groups including: women and girls, people with a disability, people from a non-English speaking background, people in remote areas, indigenous Australians and older persons.

Planning and facilities development

Key planning and facilities development services include: facility planning, management and design, recreation planning, including open space, outdoor recreation and social planning, funding of programs as well as information coordination including the Facilities Information System (FIS) and Mapinfo.

In December 1997, the Mapinfo sport and recreation facilities mapping system was implemented in all the Sport and Recreation Division's regional offices to provide up-to-date information on the location of sport and recreation facilities. The facility and resource information database has been updated to generate benchmark information for the Queensland Sporting Facilities Plan and program development.

The planning and facilities development services enhance the provision and development of Queensland's sport and recreation infrastructure. Recreation planning studies, which provide a base for future provision of open space for recreation and sport facilities and services are undertaken in conjunction with local government.

The Sport and Recreation Division is involved in outdoor recreation by providing technical advice on outdoor recreation to regional planning processes. They are also involved in coordinating outdoor recreation service delivery where multi-agency arrangements are needed (e.g., for the Brisbane River/Waterways Management Plan) and providing advice on outdoor recreation to the South-east Queensland Regional Landscape Strategy Advisory Committee. The Division supports local government outdoor recreation planning with technical advice and a grants program, providing financial support to non-government community-based recreation organisations, coordinating outdoor recreation research by government agencies and managing the Sport and Recreation Division's 12 outdoor recreation centres.

The Sport and Recreation Division's responsibilities as the lead agent for recreation on the Brisbane River System have been developed with the Brisbane River Management Group. An associated recreation implementation plan has been developed by a specifically formed program group of key government stakeholders. A formal arrangement is currently being developed for the complementary multi-agency recreation planning and management of the Brisbane River System.

Social planning is still being developed at this stage but the initial outcomes will consist of providing guidelines that recommend:

- the use of a comprehensive social framework for the assessment of impacts of recreation and sport project developments and
- the maximisation of sport and recreation facility use versus population capacity, in order to assist sporting organisations and local government in increasing equity by servicing disadvantaged areas and communities.

Business development

Key business development services include:

- Sports House, which provides accommodation and support for 24 sporting organisations,
- the Sport and Recreation Division's 12 outdoor recreation centres, which provide low-cost accommodation and outdoor recreation experiences to schools and other groups/organisations,
- identification of international opportunities for marketing the Sport and Recreation Division and industry sport and recreation products and services,
- development of business partnerships with Queensland's sport and recreation industries and other government agencies to facilitate the export of Queensland sport and recreation expertise, products and services and
- promotion of Queensland's potential as a pre-Olympic training venue to National Olympic and Paralympic Committees.

Participants in sporting activities

A survey on the participation by Australians in selected sport and physical activities was collected during 1998–99 in the Population Survey Monitor and published in 1999 in the ABS publication *Participation in Sport and Physical Activities, Australia* (4177.0). The data relate to participation in the 12 months prior to interview.

In Queensland during the 12 months prior to interview in 1999:

- Sports and activities that attracted most participants were walking (21.8% participation rate, 533,100 persons), swimming (15.0%, 365,800), golf (11.2%, 274,400) and aerobics/fitness (10.1%, 247,800).
- For males, the highest participation rates were recorded for golf (17.1%, 206,200 males), fishing (14.3%, 172,500), walking (13.5%, 162,500) and swimming (11.6%, 139,700).
- For females, the highest participation rates were recorded for walking (29.9%, 370,600 females), swimming (18.3%, 226,100), aerobics/fitness (13.6%, 168,100) and tennis (8.6%, 106,600).

10.12 PARTICIPANTS, Selected Sport and Physical Activities—1997–98

	Males		Females		Persons	
	Number	Participation rate	Number	Participation rate	Number	Participation rate
Sport and physical activities	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Aerobics/fitness	79.9	6.6	168.1	13.6	247.8	10.1
Basketball	35.4	2.9	**	**	50.2	2.1
Billiards/snooker/pool	59.8	5.0	23.3	1.9	83.1	3.4
Cricket (indoor)	36.0	3.0	**	**	42.8	1.8
Cricket (outdoor)	50.3	4.2	**	**	54.7	2.2
Cycling	69.7	5.8	66.7	5.4	136.4	5.6
Dancing	**	**	*12.5	*1.0	*18.7	*0.8
Fishing	172.5	14.3	63.6	5.1	236.0	9.6
Golf	206.2	17.1	68.2	5.5	274.4	11.2
Horse riding	**	**	39.5	3.2	49.4	2.0
Lawn bowls	43.1	3.6	24.2	2.0	67.3	2.8
Martial arts	23.4	1.9	*14.0	*1.1	37.3	1.5
Netball	**	**	66.9	5.4	75.3	3.1
Rugby League	23.5	1.9	**	**	23.5	1.0
Rugby Union	31.2	2.6	**	**	31.2	1.3
Running	80.4	6.7	59.0	4.8	139.4	5.7
Soccer (outdoor)	37.7	3.1	**	**	41.6	1.7
Squash/racquetball	51.7	4.3	32.4	2.6	84.0	3.4
Surf sports	48.9	4.1	22.4	1.8	71.3	2.9
Swimming	139.7	11.6	226.1	18.3	365.8	15.0
Tennis	87.9	7.3	106.6	8.6	194.5	8.0
Tenpin bowling	39.8	3.3	52.3	4.2	92.1	3.8
Touch football	48.0	4.0	23.2	1.9	71.2	2.9
Volleyball	**	**	*13.5	*1.1	31.1	1.3
Walking(a)	162.5	13.5	370.6	29.9	533.1	21.8
Weight training	23.7	2.0	*15.3	*1.2	39.1	1.6

(a) Excluding walking not organised by a club or association.

Source: Participation in Sport and Physical Activities, Australia (4177.0).

Brisbane City Council, cultural development

Contributed by the Brisbane City Council

The Brisbane City Council's primary arts and cultural role is to provide a supportive environment to foster the city's creativity in both the citywide and suburban context. This environment mentors the young and the talented and nurtures local creators and communities.

Cultural development

The Brisbane City Council's vision for cultural development is twofold:

- Creative Brisbane, which recognises culture as a vital ingredient to make Brisbane a diverse and interesting capital city and to establish its reputation in the Asia-Pacific region and
- Living Suburbs, which recognises the part culture plays in creating and defining healthy local communities. The council is committed to unlocking and supporting the cultural variety of local suburbs which reflect the rich diversity of Brisbane's community life.

In the 2000–01 financial year, Brisbane City Council allocated $24.8m in recurrent expenditure for cultural development.

Cultural facilities and precincts

The Brisbane City Council provides a range of cultural facilities across Brisbane City including City Hall and King George Square precinct, Brisbane City Gallery, Ann Street School of Arts, 13 suburban community halls and a network of 32 libraries throughout the city. The city's hundreds of parks and gardens also host many city-wide and community cultural events and festivals.

The redevelopment of the New Farm Powerhouse has created a new cultural hub for Brisbane. The development, which is unique to Australia, includes two theatres, dance studios, restaurants, cafes, public areas and accommodation for arts organisations. The precinct will become an icon for Brisbane residents and a major attraction for visitors to the city with events and activities catering to all sectors of the community being staged seven days a week.

The Queen Street Mall refurbishment, which was a dynamic partnership project between the Brisbane City Council and City Heart businesses, was completed in late 1999. The project will be funded over 10 years by a benefited area levy — traders and other concessions will account for two-thirds of the cost, with the Council contributing the remainder.

The new mall design fosters civic pride and provides a diverse range of experiences for visitors, shoppers and workers. The revitalised mall ensures Queen Street will continue to be one of Brisbane's most popular places and Australia's most successful pedestrian space well into the millennium.

Creative neighbourhoods

Neighbourhood cultural development is a major priority of the Brisbane City Council. With four regionally based community arts officers, the Council works with communities to foster the cultural and recreational diversity of neighbourhoods and plan for future cultural development.

The amenity and identity of the city has been enhanced through public art initiatives in selected urban villages. The development of Brisbane Stories, an innovative website, made stories about Brisbane people and landmarks available to an international audience.

City entertainment and celebrations

Festivals, city celebrations and programming of regular concerts are a major feature of the Brisbane City Council's cultural development program. The City Entertainment program offers a free, year-round program of high quality concerts presented by some of Brisbane's leading music producers and performing artists. The Council's major events program comprises key celebrations of the city, including the Lord Mayor's Christmas Carols, the Lord Mayor's Australia Day Concert, Riverfestival, and the DÄR Indigenous Arts and Cultural Festival.

A visual city

The Brisbane City Gallery presents a diverse range of contemporary exhibitions and ancillary programs with both national and Brisbane-based perspectives. The programs include:

- an annual exhibition program presenting visual arts and craft exhibitions of national and international significance,

- ARTREACH: taking art into the community through a series of exciting exhibitions in suburban locations,
- a social history program presenting major exhibitions which investigate aspects of Australia's national identity and events and
- a series of public programs comprising regular Sunday contemporary performing arts concerts and a regular series of public lectures on the visual arts.

Embracing indigenous cultures

The Brisbane City Council will continue its commitment to the reconciliation process by partnering and resourcing Brisbane's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities in projects and programs highlighting their unique history and its contemporary expression. The year 2000 marked the first year of the 2-year pilot 'Black Diamonds' sport, recreation and cultural program for indigenous youth. The program, which celebrates and encourages the talents and cultures of indigenous youth, also incudes a mentoring program.

The Brisbane City Council will further develop programs focusing on cultural heritage, social justice, economic development, employment and training and projects that promote indigenous culture as part of the city's fabric and built environment.

City identity, cultural industries and tourism

The Brisbane City Council is committed to fostering a vital and sustainable cultural economy. It recognises the importance of Brisbane's cultural industries as well as the need to achieve a balance of cultural, social, economic and environmental outcomes from the city's developments. The Council is a major employer of artists, providing a range of various cultural programs and numerous citywide cultural development projects. A festival and events strategy and a public art policy have been developed and work is continuing on development of a strategy for cultural tourism. These provide a framework for promotion of the city's identity and supporting growth within Brisbane's cultural industries.

Cultural grants

The Brisbane City Council provides a range of grant programs that support the cultural life of the city. Programs of assistance include:

- the Local Cultural and Festival Grants Program,
- the Major Cultural and Festival Grants Program,
- the Lord Mayor's Performing Arts Fellowship Program,
- the Lord Mayor's Photographic Competition and
- the Richard Randall Visual Arts Fellowship.

Library services

More than $31m will be spent by Brisbane City Council in 2000–01 as it continues to develop its libraries as vital community facilities. The network of 32 libraries offers customers an extensive range of book, audio-visual and multi-media resources. Internet, CD-ROM databases and word-processing facilities are provided at various libraries. Barrier-free access for people with disabilities is provided at all libraries in accordance with the *Disability Discrimination Act, 1992*.

All 32 libraries are fully automated and networked. Library customers have access to 1.2 million items including books, magazines, CD-ROMs, music compact discs, videos and taped books. In 1999, this access was made available at all libraries for free via the Brisbane City Council Library Service's home page on the internet (http://www.brisbane.qld.gov.au/libraries). Information and services on the internet site will increasingly be developed to provide the people of Brisbane with state-of-the-art library services. Internet use is free of charge.

In 1999–2000, approximately 9 million items were borrowed from Brisbane's libraries. This was an 8.2% increase in library loans from the previous year.

In 1999–2000, an improved range of resources and services was introduced to inform, educate and entertain the community. This includes the highly successful 'Music in Libraries' program in collaboration with the Queensland Conservatorium of Music; writing seminars in conjunction with the Queensland Writer's Centre; children's writing workshops under the Nestle program and initiatives for the International Year of Older Persons.

Sport development and recreation

Brisbane City Council is spending $4.6m in 2000–01 to further encourage community participation in sport. This includes junior sports development grants totalling $500,000 to boost support for programs which increase young people's sporting involvement and a further $60,000 for a new program to encourage greater involvement from ethnic communities.

The Council continues to offer free or low cost recreational programs to older adults in the GOLD! (Growing Old and Living Dangerously) program, young people in CHILL OUT (school holiday recreation for 12 to 16 year olds) and Walking for Pleasure (community walks around Brisbane). The programs are designed to provide low-cost and free recreational options in the areas of culture, health and fitness, adventure and education.

Following its trial in 1998, the Real Adventure Women Program has continued to grow in size and popularity. This is a program of low-cost outdoor recreation programs for women over 16 in Brisbane.

Facilities

The Brisbane City Council has established and manages more than 18 skate parks throughout the suburbs, with larger regional facilities at Ferny Grove, Centenary, Paddington, Toombul and Coorparoo.

The Council also installed more than 100 half basketball courts at sites throughout Brisbane, as well as tennis rebound walls at eight sites across Brisbane.

Community leasing

The Brisbane City Council leases land for sport, recreation and community purposes, with each site being categorised according to the maximum level of development permissible on each site.

At June 2000, the Council's leases numbered in excess of 450 sites.

Open space

Brisbane has more than 1,800 parks and natural area reserves totalling more than 11,800 hectares of land.

During 2000–01, the Brisbane City Council will continue to improve visitor facilities and services in many of the city's parks and reserves. There will be an increased emphasis on providing community space, playscapes, youth facilities, shade structures and picnic facilities.

In addition, Brisbane will continue to implement the city's street tree master plan which was developed in 1995 and to plant more than 14,000 street trees annually.

Open Space Planning is continuing its program of preparing master plans in consultation with the community, for parks of community and district significance. These master plans will guide development and management of these parks into the next century.

Botanic gardens

The Brisbane Botanic Gardens at Mt Coot-tha is one of Queensland's most popular tourist attractions with more than 400,000 people visiting the gardens each year. The new Bonsai House located in the Gardens was opened in June 1999. The Botanic Gardens has also implemented a highly successful self-funding education program that teaches 25,000 participants per year.

Bushland areas

Brisbane City Council has 7,000 hectares of bushland reserves, which include long established and recently acquired lands. Mt Coot-tha Forest (1,500 hectares) is a well-known and established reserve, while Brisbane Koala Bushlands (800 hectares) has been acquired over recent years under the Bushland Preservation Levy. The Council has spent $40m acquiring 1,500 hectares of bushland to protect key bushland sites to which other Council and State Government land has been added.

As a major proportion of the city's significant bushland is on private land, Brisbane City Council has introduced a range of mechanisms to encourage retention and protection of bushland. Vegetation Protection Orders (introduced in 1991) now cover 18,000 hectares of public and private bushland. In addition, Voluntary Conservation Agreements allow land owners to protect and manage bushland on their property with financial assistance from the Council.

More than $1.5m has been spent on Brisbane Koala Bushlands and Bayside Parklands with improved visitor facilities and services at Tinchi Tamba Wetlands and Karawatha Forest, as well as the development of essential management actions such as fire breaks and fencing. Management plans have been developed for all major reserves.

The Brisbane City Council also runs a bushland care scheme entitled Habitat Brisbane, which works with community groups throughout Brisbane to rehabilitate bushland areas along waterways and in suburban parks. More than 100 groups are currently participating in this program.

Major venues

Brisbane City Council's Major Venues Brisbane manages over 30 sports and recreation facilities across Brisbane, and plays a prominent role in securing major sporting and entertainment events. Through strategic partnerships with government and private enterprises, the Council has assisted in securing the Goodwill Games and the World Masters Games for Brisbane in 2001.

A total of $3.9m has been allocated to upgrade ANZ Stadium, the Sleeman Centre and the Brisbane Entertainment Centre to ensure these facilities are ready for the 2001 Goodwill Games.

In 1999, construction was completed on the new Hibiscus Sports Complex, which included a multi-purpose indoor sports facility, new squash courts and a gymnasium.

The Sleeman Centre at Chandler completed construction of the first dry diving facility in the southern hemisphere as well as the sports medicine clinic that is one of the largest in Queensland.

Both St Lucia Golf Links and Victoria Park Golf Course received a $1.5m upgrade, including the redesign and redevelopment of 18 tees and greens at both centres.

Projects for the new millennium

Brisbane City Council will provide funding for some very significant projects that will help to define our city and set us apart from others at the turn of the century.

River Walk 2000 will link more than 28 kilometres of riverside land through promenades, board walks and pedestrian 'green' bridges. The River Walk will link all existing riverside bikeways and walking tracks so that the reaches of the River from Dutton Park to Breakfast Creek are accessible to all Brisbane residents.

Suburban playgrounds will be created for the new millennium, as well as further development of the Colmslie Beach Reserve, Wynnum–Manly and Sandgate–Brighton foreshores. Access and recreation facilities will be provided at Colmslie and water play equipment, playscapes, picnic tables and walking facilities will transform the Wynnum–Manly and Sandgate–Brighton sites into popular destinations for families, also providing excellent locations for community events.

THE SYDNEY 2000 OLYMPIC AND PARALYMPIC GAMES

In the year 2000, Sydney hosted the Olympic and Paralympic Games. This provided Australia with the opportunity to showcase itself to an international audience and Queensland was able to play an integral part in the preparation of many Olympic teams. In particular, Queensland played host to seven soccer qualifying rounds at the Brisbane Cricket Ground.

The Sydney 2000 Olympic Games broke many Australian, Olympic and world records. Attendance at Sydney Olympic Park on day 8 was 400,435, double the previous record of 200,000 set earlier in the Games. Ticket sales for the Games set a new record, with 87% of tickets sold. This broke the previous record of 82% set in Atlanta. The revenue from ticket sales totalled $789m and sales of Olympic Games retail products totalled more than $420m since 1997.

More than 46,000 volunteer workers (47% males, 53% females) were involved in the smooth running of the Olympic Games, giving 5,000,000 hours of service. In the 7 years leading up to the Games, 500,000 hours were given by volunteers in part-time roles. Volunteers tended to be youthful with 59% aged under 45 years and 20% aged under 25 years, although some volunteers were aged between 70 and 80 years.

The Sydney Olympic Games were broadcast in more countries than any Olympic Games in history. A total of 220 countries televised the Games, compared with 214 countries for the Atlanta Games and 193 for Barcelona. The official Olympic internet site had more than 11,000 million hits during the course of the Games, surpassing the previous record of 634 million hits set at the 1998 Nagano Winter Olympic Games.

Transport records for Sydney were set when bus and train services recorded a total of more than 1,900,000 passengers in one day. Sydney ferries also broke a longstanding record, carrying 80,322 passengers in one day. The previous record was set on Federation Day, 1 January 1901.

The Olympic Games

The Olympic torch relay

One hundred days before the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games, the Olympic torch commenced its journey around Australia at Uluru in the Northern Territory. On 9 June, the torch started its 19-day relay around Queensland in Mt Isa. The torch relay drew crowds across Queensland as it travelled as far south as Coolangatta, then up the east coast. A catamaran transferred it to Fraser Island and it continued by train from Mackay to Proserpine, over the Cairns rainforest in the Skyrail Rainforest Cableway and underwater through the Great Barrier Reef off Port Douglas. The map below illustrates the route of the Olympic torch through Queensland.

2000 OLYMPIC TORCH RELAY ROUTE (Queensland Portion)

Source: Queensland Olympic Committee.

Pre-Olympic training

The mild climate and world class sporting facilities of Queensland made it an ideal training venue for Olympic teams of all sports and from all nations. In May 2000, 27 different countries gave commitments to base pre-Games training for the Olympic and Paralympic teams in Queensland. These included Australia, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Great Britain, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Latvia, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United States of America, Korea, Barbados, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hong Kong, New Zealand, Puerto Rico, Slovenia, the Faroe Islands, Finland and Iceland. Over 1,800 athletes came to Queensland from 116 sporting teams. Queensland was Australia's largest pre-Games training base and the State's economy benefited by an estimated $45m to $50m.

Olympic competition in Queensland

From 13 September to 23 September, Queensland hosted seven rounds of the Olympic soccer at the Brisbane Cricket Ground. The world number one team from Brazil and the world number two team from the Czech Republic were drawn to play heats in Brisbane. Other teams included Japan, Kuwait, Cameroon, South Africa and Slovakia. The final Brisbane match, on 23 September, was a quarter final, before play moved to Sydney.

Queensland athletes

Queensland has a long history of supplying elite athletes to Australian Olympic teams. Famous Queensland athletes of past Olympics include Ron Clarke (M.B.E.), the final torch bearer in the 1956 Melbourne Olympics, Duncan Armstrong, who broke the world record to win gold in the 200m freestyle in Seoul (1988) and Glynis Nunn-Cearns, who won gold at the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics.

At the Sydney Olympic 2000 Games, Queensland athletes were among the most high profile team members and Queenslanders continued to be an effective athletic force, gaining a total of eight team and individual gold medals. A total of 16 individual Queensland athletes returned with gold medals. Nine team and individual silver medals were won by 12 individual Queensland athletes. Bronze medals were won by Queenslanders in six events, with 11 Queensland athletes returning with medals. Grant Hackett returned with two gold medals, Susie O'Neill with one gold and three silver medals, Leisel Jones and Giaan Rooney with two silver medals each.

Cathy Freeman, born in Mackay and possibly the most well known of Australian track and field athletes, was honoured by being the person chosen to light the cauldron at the Sydney 2000 Olympics. She won a gold medal (Australia's 100th) with her effort in the women's 400 metres and was watched by one of the largest television audiences in recent years.

Kieren Perkins, long acknowledged as the master of the 1,500 metres freestyle and trying to collect a third Olympic gold medal for the event, came second to fellow Queenslander Grant Hackett . It was a great quinella for Queensland and Australia.

10.13 OLYMPIC MEDAL WINNING ATHLETES BORN OR RESIDENT IN QUEENSLAND

	Sport	Event	Queensland born/resident
GOLD MEDAL WINNERS			
Ashley Callus	Swimming	4 x 100 m freestyle	Born and resident in Queensland
Stuart Tinney	Equestrian	Team three-day event	Born in Queensland
Susie O'Neill	Swimming	200 m freestyle	Born and resident in Queensland
Daniel Kowalski	Swimming	4 x 200 m freestyle (heat)	Resident in Queensland
Grant Hackett	Swimming	4 x 200 m freestyle (heat)	Born and resident in Queensland
Grant Hackett	Swimming	1 500 m freestyle	Born and resident in Queensland
Naomi Castle	Women's water polo	—	Resident in Queensland
Gail Miller	Women's water polo	—	Resident in Queensland
Melissa Mills	Women's water polo	—	Resident in Queensland
Cathy Freeman	Athletics	400 m	Born in Queensland
Natalie Cook	Beach volleyball	—	Born and resident in Queensland
Kerri Pottharst	Beach volleyball	—	Resident in Queensland
Renita Garad	Women's hockey	—	Born and resident in Queensland
Nikki Hudson	Women's hockey	—	Born and resident in Queensland
Clover Maitland	Women's hockey	—	Born and resident in Queensland
Jenny Morris	Women's hockey	—	Born and resident in Queensland
Angie Skirving	Women's hockey	—	Born and resident in Queensland
SILVER MEDAL WINNERS			
Leisel Jones	Swimming	100 m breaststroke	Resident in Queensland
Susie O'Neill	Swimming	200 m butterfly	Born and resident in Queensland
Susie O'Neill	Swimming	4 x 200 m freestyle	Born and resident in Queensland
Giaan Rooney	Swimming	4 x 200 m freestyle	Born and resident in Queensland
Regan Harrison	Swimming	4 x 100 m medley	Born and resident in Queensland
Geoff Huegill	Swimming	4 x 100 m medley	Resident in Queensland
Leisel Jones	Swimming	Women's 4 x 100 m medley	Resident in Queensland
Susie O'Neill	Swimming	Women's 4 x 100 m medley	Born and resident in Queensland
Giaan Rooney	Swimming	Women's 4 x 100 m medley (heat)	Born and resident in Queensland
Tarnee White	Swimming	Women's 4 x 100 m medley (heat)	Born and resident in Queensland
Kieren Perkins	Swimming	1 500 m freestyle	Born and resident in Queensland
Jai Taurima	Athletics	Long jump	Born and resident in Queensland
Sandy Brondello	Women's Basketball	—	Born and resident in Queensland
Jenny Whittle	Women's Basketball	—	Born and resident in Queensland
Daniel Collins	Canoeing — kayak	K2 500 m	Resident in Queensland
Andrew Trim	Canoeing — kayak	K2 500 m	Resident in Queensland
BRONZE MEDAL WINNERS			
Annemarie Forder	Shooting	10 m air pistol	Born and resident in Queensland
Geoff Huegill	Swimming	100 m butterfly	Resident in Queensland
Sandra Allen	Softball	—	Resident in Queensland
Kelly Hardie	Softball	—	Resident in Queensland
Tanya Harding	Softball	—	Born and resident in Queensland
Brooke Wilkins	Softball	—	Resident in Queensland
Simmone Morrow	Softball	—	Resident in Queensland
Loudy Tourkey	Synchronised diving	Women's 10 m platform	Resident in Queensland
Michael Brennan	Men's hockey	—	Born and resident in Queensland
Troy Elder	Men's hockey	—	Born and resident in Queensland
Katrin Borchert	Canoeing — kayak	K1 500 m	Resident in Queensland

(a) Including those athletes who competed in the heats of relay swimming teams which won medals, who were awarded their medals at a later ceremony. A total of four gold medals and nine silver medals were awarded to Australian athletes who competed in heats but not in the finals.

Source: Queensland Olympic Council Ltd.

The Australian event tally of 16 gold, 25 silver and 17 bronze medals resulted in the awarding of 60 gold, 69 silver and 54 bronze medals to individual athletes, including the medals awarded to members of swimming relay teams who competed in the heats but not the finals. These medals were awarded in a later ceremony. Four Australian athletes who swam in the heats but not the finals won gold medals and nine won silver medals.

The Paralympic Games

After a traditional smoking ceremony to cleanse the land and awaken the ancestral spirits, the Ngunnawal community kindled the Paralympic Games torch relay flame in a fire lighting ceremony at Parliament House, Canberra at dawn on 5 October. Three generations of the Ngunnawal community passed the firestick from the eldest to the youngest, who lit the first cauldron. After being flown to each State capital city the flame returned to New South Wales to begin a 750 km road journey, arriving at Sydney's Olympic Park to light the Games cauldron on 18 October.

The Sydney 2000 Paralympic Games involved some 4,000 competitors from 125 countries (more than the 1972 Olympic Games). Athletes competed in six categories of disability and the competition involved 561 gold medal events in 18 sports. The Paralympic Games has grown to be a major sporting event since its beginning at Rome in 1960 when 400 athletes from 23 countries participated.

The Australian contingent in 2000 comprised 281 athletes, the largest ever, with a total team size of 435 including coaches, medical and other support staff. They contested in all 18 sports. A total of 51 Palalympic athletes came from or were residents of Queensland.

Australia won 63 gold medals, 39 silver medals and 47 bronze medals, topping the medal tally. In a tablulationof medals per head of population, Australia came third, behind the Faroe Islands and Iceland. A total of 86 gold, 70 silver and 61 bronze medals were awarded to individual Australian athletes.

10.14 PARALYMPIC MEDAL WINNERS BORN OR RESIDENT IN QUEENSLAND

	Sport	Event
Gold medal winners		
Geoff Trappett	Athletics	Men's 100 m T54
Darryl Thrupp	Athletics	Men's 4 x 100 m relay T38
Chris Scott	Cycling	Mixed bicycle time trial Div. 4
Greg Ball	Cycling	Mixed Olympic Sprint LC1-LC3
Jeff Hardy	Swimming	Men's 400 m Freestyle S12
Paul Cross	Swimming	Men's 4 x 100 m Freestyle relay S14
Silver medal winners		
Geoff Trappett	Athletics	Men's 4 x 100 m relay T54
Norma Koplick	Athletics	Women's Javeline Throw F20
Alison Mosely	Basketball	Wheelchair Women
Patrick Ryan	Rugby — Mixed Team	—
Cameron de Burgh	Swimming	Men's 100 m Freestyle S9
Cameron de Burgh	Swimming	Men's 4 x 100 m Freestyle relay (Max 34 points)
Tamara Nowitzki	Swimming	Women's 100 m Breaststroke SB7
David Johnson	Tennis	Men's Doubles
Bronze medal winners		
Brian Harvey	Athletics	Men's Discus Throw F38
Chris Scott	Cycling	Mixed Bicycle Road Race Div 4
Cameron de Burgh	Swimming	Men's 4 x 100 m Medley relay (Max 34 points)
Amanda Fraser	Swimming	Women's 50 m Freestyle S7
Brooke Stockham	Swimming	Women's 200 m Individual Medley SM8
Karni Liddel	Swimming	Women's 4 x 50 m Freestyle relay (Max 20 points)
Brooke Stockham	Swimming	Women's 4 x 100 m Medley relay (Max 34 points)
Amanda Fraser	Swimming	Women's 4 x 100 m Freestyle relay (Max 34 points)

Source: Australian Paralympics Committee.

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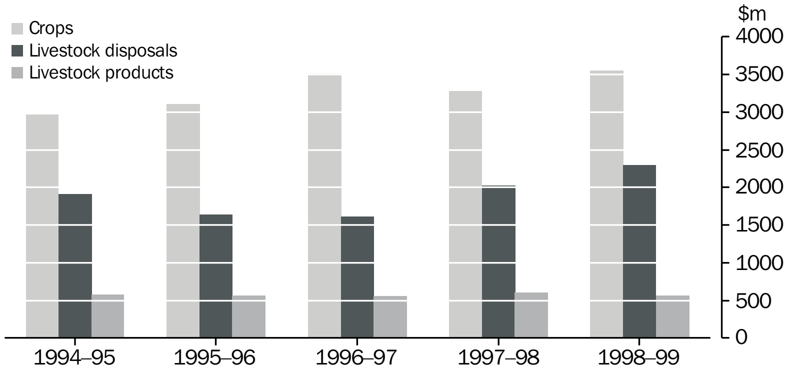
AGRICULTURE

Up to and including 1996–97, commodity statistics from establishments with agricultural activity were obtained from the annual agricultural census conducted throughout Australia at 31 March. Those establishments which made only a small contribution to overall agricultural production were excluded from the census. For 1997–98 and 1998–99, data for crops, fruit, vegetables and some livestock items are estimates based on information obtained from a sample survey.

GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED, Queensland



Source: Unpublished data, Agricultural Census and Agricultural Commodity Survey.

The agricultural industry has been central to Queensland's economic development since the earliest days of settlement. It is still an important contributor to the State's economy and has maintained its role as a major export earner.

In 1998–99, the estimated total value of agricultural commodity production was $6,406m, 8% higher than the comparable figure for 1997–98. The gross value of all crops was $3,545m, with the major crops being sugar cane, bananas, cotton, wheat and grain sorghum. The gross value of livestock disposals increased 13% to $2,298m, while the value of livestock products fell 7% to $563m.

PROPORTION OF AUSTRALIA

Queensland is the leading beef-producing State in Australia. Due to its tropical and subtropical climatic conditions it is Australia's main producer of a variety of cereal crops, citrus, tropical and exotic fruits and vegetables for human consumption.

Grains, wool and beef production, the main agricultural industries in the early days of settlement, remain important but have now been supplemented by a large range of other agricultural products, including sugar cane, cotton, nursery production, vegetables for human consumption and citrus and tropical fruits.

11.1 AGRICULTURE: QUEENSLAND IN RELATION TO AUSTRALIA

	Unit	Total	Queensland Proportion of Australia %
Establishments, at 31 March 1999			
Number		30 753	21.2
Total area	'000 hectares	140 310	30.9
Area under crops (excl. pastures and grasses), year ended 31 March 1999	'000 hectares	3 014	13.0
Selected crop production, year ended 31 March 1999			
Sugar cane	'000 tonnes	35 587	92.4
Wheat	'000 tonnes	1 941	9.0
Grain sorghum	'000 tonnes	1 059	56.0
Barley	'000 tonnes	320	5.4
Tobacco	tonnes	3 716	55.2
Cotton (seed)	'000 tonnes	481	31.1
Peanuts	tonnes	44 616	95.0
Pineapples	tonnes	131 374	100.0
Bananas	tonnes	174 530	77.5
Citrus fruit	tonnes	81 615	14.3
Apples	tonnes	29 232	8.7
Livestock numbers, at 31 March 1999			
Sheep and lambs	'000	10 556	9.1
Cattle for meat production	'000	10 444	44.7
Cattle for milk production	'000	304	9.4
Pigs	'000	621	23.7
Livestock products, 1998–1999			
Wool receivals(a)	tonnes	51 873	8.1
Milk	million litres	827	8.1
Gross value of agricultural commodities produced, 1998–99p			
Crops	$m	3 545	21.9
Livestock disposals	$m	2 298	31.0
Livestock products	$m	563	10.4
Total agriculture	$m	6 406	22.1

(a) Brokers and dealers receivals of taxable wool.

Source: Agricultural Commodities (7121.0); Livestock Products (7215.0); unpublished data, Agricultural Commodity Survey.

VALUE OF PRODUCTION

The total value of agricultural production in Queensland in 1998–99 was estimated at $6,406m. In 1998–99, crop production contributed $3,545m or 55% of the total value of agricultural production, while livestock disposals were valued at $2,298m (36%) and livestock products were valued at $563m or 9%.

11.2 GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES, Queensland

	1996–97 $m	1997–98 $m	1998–99p $m
Crops	3 513	3 283	3 545
Livestock disposals	1 614	2 025	2 298
Livestock products	554	606	563
Total	**5 681**	**5 915**	**6 406**

Source: Agriculture (7113.0) and unpublished data, Agricultural Commodity Survey.

Crops

The value of Queensland crops contributed almost 22% to the total value of Australian crops in 1998–99.

11.3 GROSS VALUE OF SELECTED CROPS, Queensland

	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99p
Commodity	$m	$m	$m
Sugar cane	1 112	1 171	961
Barley	67	32	36
Grain sorghum	179	122	159
Wheat	422	273	354
Cotton	409	372	528
Peanuts	34	20	29
Tobacco (dried leaf)	29	26	22
Vegetables	449	471	546
Bananas	141	159	198
Mangoes	55	64	44
Mandarins	57	49	58
Pineapples	39	37	39
Total(a)	**3 513**	**3 283**	**3 545**

(a) Total value of crops, not the total of the above selected items.

Source: Agriculture (7113.0); unpublished data, Agricultural Commodity Survey.

The 1998–99 gross value of Queensland crops, estimated at $3,545m was 8% more than the value in 1997–98. The gross value of sugar cane cut for crushing was $961m, which was 18% less than the value in 1997–98. Compared with 1997–98, the gross value of wheat increased 30% to $354m and the gross value of grain sorghum also increased 30%, to $159m. Cotton, which was valued at $528m, increased 42% from 1997–98. The gross value of vegetables, $546m in 1998–99, was 16% higher than in 1997–98. Bananas, valued at $198m in 1998–99, increased by 25% from the value for the previous year. The value of pineapples increased 5% to $39m over the same period.

Livestock disposals

In 1998–99, the gross value of livestock slaughterings and other disposals increased 13% to $2,298m. The gross value of cattle slaughterings rose 18% to $1,925m, while sheep and lamb slaughterings dropped 16% to $48m. The gross value of pig disposals, $150m, was a 6% reduction from the 1997–98 figure, while the value of poultry slaughtered increased slightly to $171m.

11.4 GROSS VALUE OF LIVESTOCK DISPOSALS(a), Queensland

	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99p
	$m	$m	$m
Cattle and calves	1 233	1 633	1 925
Sheep and lambs	53	57	48
Pigs	160	159	150
Poultry	166	169	171
Other	1	5	4
Total	**1 614**	**2 025**	**2 298**

(a) Including adjustment for net exports (overseas and interstate) of live animals.

Source: Agriculture (7113.0); unpublished data, Agricultural Commodity Survey.

Livestock products

11.5 GROSS VALUE OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS, Queensland

Commodity	1996–97 $m	1997–98 $m	1998–99p $m
Wool			
Shorn	176	202	165
Wool on skins	5	6	4
Eggs	37	55	48
Milk production	330	337	339
Honey and beeswax	7	6	6
Total	**554**	**606**	**563**

Source: Agriculture (7113.0); unpublished data, Agricultural Commodity Survey.

The gross value of livestock products in Queensland in 1998–99 was $563m, a decrease of 7% from the value for the previous year. The value of milk production increased slightly to $339m. Wool production was valued at $165m, a decrease of 18% from 1997–98.

AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS

Employment

The numbers of persons employed in agriculture and services to agriculture are seasonal, depending on the harvesting times of principal cereal crops, fruit and vegetables. At May 2000, there were 100,500 persons employed in agriculture and services to agriculture, representing 6.0% of all employed persons in Queensland.

11.6 EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE AND SERVICES TO AGRICULTURE, Queensland

Month	Males '000	Females '000	Persons '000	Proportion of total employment %
1994 November	55.8	26.3	82.1	5.6
1995 November	57.2	27.3	84.5	5.6
1996 November	57.3	23.7	81.0	5.3
1997 November	67.2	28.4	95.6	6.1
1998				
February	59.0	26.9	85.9	5.4
May	58.2	25.0	83.1	5.2
August	65.0	31.3	96.3	6.1
November	64.5	34.6	99.0	6.1
1999				
February	62.9	30.7	93.6	5.8
May	68.1	33.1	101.2	6.2
August	76.9	36.8	113.7	6.9
November	69.6	36.2	105.8	6.3
2000				
February	73.3	36.4	109.6	6.6
May	68.5	32.0	100.5	6.0

Source: Unpublished data, Labour Force Surveys.

Regions

There were 5,023 establishments growing sugar cane in Queensland in 1998–99, with the Mackay, Northern and Far North Statistical Divisions being the main growing areas. The number of establishments growing sunflower rose 42% in 1998–99. Over the same period, the number of establishments growing wheat increased by 12%, and for growing barley it was a 22% increase in the number of establishments. In 1998–99, the number of establishments growing grain sorghum decreased by 5% from the previous year.

11.7 NUMBER, AREA AND LAND USE OF AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS, Queensland

	Unit	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99
Total area of Queensland	'000 ha	175 528	175 528	175 528
Agricultural establishments	no.	30 986	30 951	30 753
Area of agricultural establishments	'000 ha	149 560	148 186	140 310
Total area of crops(a)	'000 ha	2 685	2 684	3 014
Area of cereal crops(b)	'000 ha	1 676	1 592	1 756
Area of orchard trees	'000 ha	29	31	29
Area of vegetables	'000 ha	35	33	35

(a) Excluding pastures or grasses. (b) Excluding pasture and grasses harvested for hay or seed.

Source: Agricultural Commodities (7121.0), Agriculture (7113.0); unpublished data, Agricultural Commodity Survey.

Vegetable and fruit growing activities were undertaken largely by establishments in the south-east regions of the State, although a significant number of establishments growing some of these crops were in the Northern and Far North Statistical Divisions.

11.8 AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS GROWING SELECTED CROPS(a), Queensland—1998–99

	Establishments growing										
	Sugar cane	Barley	Wheat	Grain sorghum	Maize	Sun-flower	Cotton	Potatoes	Toma-toes	Pine-apples	Bananas
Statistical division	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Brisbane	82	*	*	—	2	—	—	24	51	71	39
Moreton	106	197	140	147	97	31	2	140	72	82	62
Wide Bay–Burnett	922	169	242	367	218	16	2	29	40	40	34
Darling Downs	15	1 924	2 005	1 715	210	325	327	54	45	—	—
South West	*	68	322	54	*	12	52	—	—	—	—
Fitzroy	*	49	583	336	68	147	73	*	*	18	*
Central West	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mackay	1 206	—	103	82	20	51	7	—	—	4	*
Northern	1 337	—	—	*	*	1	1	5	59	—	*
Far North	1 342	*	—	*	112	*	—	64	1	15	377
North West	—	3	—	*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Queensland	**5 023**	**2 416**	**3 396**	**2 719**	**735**	**589**	**464**	**320**	**290**	**230**	**531**

(a) Establishments may be included in more than one category.

Source: Unpublished data, Agricultural Commodity Survey.

The majority of Queensland's establishments carrying meat cattle and milk cattle were located in the south-eastern portion of the State, chiefly in Moreton, Wide Bay–Burnett and Darling Downs Statistical Divisions. These areas accounted for 57% of the cattle-carrying establishments in Queensland. The same statistical divisions accounted for 86% of establishments with pigs. Over 94% of establishments carrying sheep and lambs were in the Darling Downs, South West and Central West Statistical Divisions.

11.9 AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS CARRYING LIVESTOCK(a), Queensland—1998–99

	Establishments carrying			
	Milk cattle(b)	Meat cattle	Sheep and lambs	Pigs
Statistical division	no.	no.	no.	no.
Brisbane	71	360	6	15
Moreton	525	2 214	11	97
Wide Bay–Burnett	451	3 502	19	245
Darling Downs	676	4 837	797	381
South West	69	1 558	887	15
Fitzroy	116	2 661	23	48
Central West	3	612	457	—
Mackay	18	871	1	*
Northern	6	748	3	17
Far North	232	891	2	*
North West	*	428	63	*
Queensland	**2 169**	**18 682**	**2 269**	**837**

(a) Establishments carrying both cattle for meat production and cattle for milk production are included in both meat and milk cattle counts. (b) Excluding those carrying house cows only.

Source: Unpublished data, Agricultural Commodity Survey.

CROPS

Tropical and subtropical crops are predominantly grown in Queensland. These crops include sugar cane, pineapples, bananas and ginger. Moreover, the normally moist summer conditions in Queensland, compared with the relatively dry summers in other States, have contributed to a considerable increase in the production of summer-growing crops such as grain sorghum, peanuts, sunflower and soybeans.

In 1998–99, the total area planted to crops, excluding pastures and grasses, was 3,014,000 hectares; an increase of 12% from 1997–98.

11.10 AREA AND PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, Queensland

Crop	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99
AREA ('000 hectares)			
Sugar cane(a)	371	394	379
Barley	180	135	163
Grain sorghum	424	379	367
Maize	34	34	37
Wheat	980	1 001	1 139
Soybeans	15	11	24
Sunflower seed	96	77	113
Tobacco	2	2	2
Cotton	129	137	154
Peanuts	23	18	20
Potatoes	5	5	5
Pumpkins	3	3	4
Tomatoes	4	3	3
Bananas(b)	6	7	8
Pineapples(b)	3	3	3
PRODUCTION ('000 tonnes)			
Sugar cane	36 232	36 790	35 587
Barley	429	204	320
Grain sorghum	1 003	690	1 059
Maize	130	97	145
Wheat	1 980	1 392	1 941
Soybeans	24	16	46
Sunflower seed	95	66	115
Tobacco	5	4	4
Cotton (seed cotton)	458	424	481
Peanuts	46	30	45
Potatoes	115	122	108
Pumpkins	39	35	38
Tomatoes	110	97	88
Bananas	144	166	175
Pineapples	123	123	131

(a) Cane cut for crushing. (b) Area of bearing age.

Source: Agricultural Commodities (7121.0); Agriculture (7113.0); unpublished data, Agricultural Commodity Survey.

Sugar

Production of sugar cane is a major component of Queensland agriculture and is carried out in most of the river flats in the fertile coastal valleys. Cultivation is intensive and irrigation is used wherever practicable, as in the Burdekin and Bundaberg areas.

The Queensland sugar country can be grouped into five main areas. The most northerly area (Far North Statistical Division) stretches from Mossman in the north to Cardwell in the south. The Northern Division covers the Ingham and Burdekin districts, while the Mackay Division embraces the Proserpine and Mackay areas. The two southern divisions are Wide Bay–Burnett Statistical Division, including Bundaberg, Maryborough, Gympie and the surrounding districts and Moreton (the areas north and south of Brisbane). Sugar is easily the most important crop grown on coastal farms from Mackay northwards, but south of Mackay other forms of agriculture are combined with cane growing. Harvesting, which begins in most districts about June and ends in November or December, is virtually all done mechanically.

The 1998–99 agricultural commodity survey reported a production of 35.6 million tonnes of sugar cane from 379,000 hectares, resulting in an average yield of 94 tonnes a hectare for the season. The Northern Statistical Division cut the largest area of cane for crushing during the year, with 122,000 hectares or 32% of the State total. It also recorded the highest production during 1998–99, with 11,844,000 tonnes or 33% of the State total.

More recent data obtained from the Queensland Canegrowers Association reveal the following production figures for the 1999 season, which covers the period from June to December 1999. These data are analysed in terms of the Canegrowers Association's sugar districts.

11.11 AREA AND PRODUCTION OF SUGAR, Queensland—1999 Season(a)

	Area cut for crushing	Cane cut for crushing	Sugar production
Sugar district	'000 hectares	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes
Northern	152	11 201	1 383
Burdekin	74	8 493	1 337
Central	145	10 352	1 423
Southern	71	6 919	951
Queensland	**421**	**36 966**	**5 094**

(a) June to December 1999.

Source: Canegrowers, Annual Report.

Cereal grain crops

Wheat and grain sorghum are the most important cereal grain crops in Queensland. The area sown to grain sorghum decreased 3% to 367,000 hectares in 1998–99, while production increased by 53% to 1,059,000 tonnes. The major producer was the Darling Downs Statistical Division which accounted for 59% of the State's production.

The number of establishments growing wheat for grain rose from 3,020 in 1997–98 to 3,396 in 1998–99, an increase of 12%. During the same period, the production of wheat for grain in Queensland also increased, by 39%, to 1,941,000 tonnes.

PRODUCTION OF WHEAT AND SORGHUM, Queensland

Source: Agriculture, Queensland (7113.3) and Agricultural Commodities (7121.0).

Wheat for grain was grown primarily in the Darling Downs Statistical Division. In 1998–99, this statistical division accounted for 53% of the area sown in Queensland and 50% of the State's production.

The area sown to barley for grain increased by 21% to 163,000 hectares in 1998–99. Production during the same period increased by 57% to 320,000 tonnes. Barley for grain was grown primarily in the Darling Downs Statistical Division which had 89% of the area sown in Queensland and 89% of the State's production.

11.12 AREA AND PRODUCTION OF WHEAT AND GRAIN SORGHUM, Queensland—1998–99

	Wheat		Grain sorghum	
	Area	Production	Area	Production
Statistical division	'000 hectares	'000 tonnes	'000 hectares	'000 tonnes
Brisbane	*	*	—	—
Moreton	3	9	2	8
Wide Bay–Burnett	12	31	15	50
Darling Downs	606	980	208	628
South West	195	393	12	22
Fitzroy	239	419	83	211
Central West	—	—	—	—
Mackay	83	110	46	136
Northern	—	—	*	*
Far North	—	—	*	*
North West	—	—	—	—
Queensland	**1 139**	**1 941**	**367**	**1 059**

Source: Unpublished data, Agricultural Commodity Survey.

Vegetables

Queensland is Australia's leading grower of vegetables for human consumption with 35,312 hectares of farmland planted for vegetable production in 1998–99.

During 1998–99, approximately 33% of total plantings occurred in the Moreton Statistical Division. The Northern Statistical Division was also a large producer of vegetables with 24% of total plantings. The main vegetables produced in Queensland in 1998–99 were: potatoes, 108,091 tonnes (down 11% from 1997–98); tomatoes, 88,425 tonnes (down 9%) and lettuce, 41,878 tonnes (down 6%).

During 1998–99, Queensland also produced 28,285 tonnes or 95% of the beetroot in Australia, 34,715 tonnes or 84% of the capsicums, chillies and peppers, 40,142 tonnes or 61% of the watermelons and 54,581 tonnes or 54% of the rockmelons.

11.13 VEGETABLES FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION, Queensland—1998–99

	Area	Production
	hectares	tonnes
Beans — French and runner	3 023	13 898
Beetroot	837	28 285
Broccoli	1 210	7 511
Cabbages	349	13 240
Capsicums, chillies and peppers	1 753	34 715
Carrots	954	20 335
Cauliflowers	614	14 997
Celery	213	10 018
Cucumbers	377	7 334
Lettuces	1 384	41 878
Marrows, squash and zucchini	*2 169	15 416
Onions	892	27 133
Potatoes	4 803	108 091
Pumpkins	3 848	37 634
Rockmelons/cantaloupes	2 815	54 581
Sweet corn	1 459	13 322
Sweet potatoes	411	5 897
Tomatoes	3 296	88 425
Watermelons	2 833	40 142

Source: Agricultural Commodities, Australia (7121.0).

Fruit

Queensland is the leading Australian source of pineapples, papaws and most other tropical fruits. Queensland's pineapple production in 1998–99 was 131,374 tonnes a rise of 7% from 1997–98. Over the same period, production of papaws rose 29% to 6,811 tonnes and bananas rose 5% to 174,530 tonnes.

The two main citrus fruits grown in Queensland are mandarins and oranges. In 1998–99, mandarin production increased 30% to 52,876 tonnes, which was 68% of the nation's mandarin crop. Orange production rose 49% to 20,174 tonnes in the same period.

11.14 MAJOR FRUIT CROPS, Queensland—1998–99

	Bearing area	Production
	hectares	tonnes
Bananas	7 897	174 530
Grapes(a)	1 739	6 850
Kiwi fruit	*31	**370
Papaws	277	6 811
Pineapples	2 820	131 374
Strawberries	215	3 725
	No. of trees aged 6 years and over	Production
	'000	tonnes
Apples	626	29 232
Apricots	35	*311
Avocados	295	15 235
Lemons and limes	94	7 178
Macadamia nuts	1 021	7 673
Mandarins	701	52 876
Mangoes	646	20 451
Nectarines	165	2 891
Oranges	215	20 174
Peaches	190	3 617
Pears	25	1 463
Plums and prunes	147	1 468

(a) Total area.

Source: Agricultural Commodities, Australia (7121.0).

Cotton

Plantings of cotton in Queensland increased 12% to 153,535 hectares in 1998–99. The production of seed cotton increased from 424,194 tonnes in 1997–98 to 480,769 tonnes in 1998–99.

11.15 COTTON PRODUCTION, Queensland—1998–99

	Area	Seed cotton produced
Statistical division	hectares	tonnes
Brisbane	—	—
Moreton	140	509
Wide Bay–Burnett	308	892
Darling Downs	90 656	267 864
South West	35 637	119 430
Fitzroy	23 522	83 069
Central West	—	—
Mackay	3 062	8 365
Northern	210	640
Far North	—	—
North West	—	—
Queensland	**153 535**	**480 769**

Source: Unpublished data, Agricultural Commodity Statistics.

The Darling Downs Statistical Division was the most significant cotton growing area, accounting for 59% of plantings (90,656 hectares) and 56% of seed cotton production (267,864 tonnes).

Sunflower and safflower

The area sown to sunflower in Queensland during 1998–99 increased 47% to 113,329 hectares. Production of sunflower in Queensland in 1998–99 was 114,892 tonnes, 74% higher than for the previous year. Fitzroy Statistical Division, with 70,108 hectares, had the largest area planted, followed by the Darling Downs Statistical Division with 21,084 hectares.

11.16 PRODUCTION OF SUNFLOWER AND SAFFLOWER, Queensland—1998–99

	Sunflower		Safflower	
	Area	Production	Area	Production
Statistical division	hectares	tonnes	hectares	tonnes
Brisbane	—	—	—	—
Moreton	450	469	—	—
Wide Bay–Burnett	798	1 010	—	—
Darling Downs	21 084	30 125	—	—
South West	2 528	2 495	—	—
Fitzroy	70 108	61 808	4 884	2 648
Central West	—	—	—	—
Mackay	18 188	18 359	990	618
Northern	24	26	—	—
Far North	*	*	—	—
North West	—	—	—	—
Queensland	**113 329**	**114 892**	**5 873**	**3 266**

Source: Unpublished data, Agricultural Commodity Survey.

In 1998–99, 5,873 hectares were planted to safflower, for a production of 3,266 tonnes. In 1997–98, the area of safflower planted in Queensland was 324 hectares for production of 239 tonnes.

Peanuts

The area planted to peanuts in Queensland in 1998–99 was 20,211 hectares, which was 12% higher than the area planted in 1997–98. In 1998–99, production of peanuts increased 50% to 44,616 tonnes.

11.17 PEANUT PRODUCTION, Queensland—1998–99

	Area	Peanuts produced
Statistical division	hectares	tonnes
Brisbane	—	—
Moreton	340	811
Wide Bay–Burnett	12 410	24 873
Darling Downs	1 532	4 286
South West	*	*
Fitzroy	1 070	2 746
Central West	—	—
Mackay	—	—
Northern	—	—
Far North	4 530	10 427
North West	—	—
Queensland	**20 211**	**44 616**

Source: Unpublished data, Agricultural Commodity Survey.

The main peanut growing area in the State was the Wide Bay–Burnett Statistical Division which accounted for 61% of the total Queensland area sown and 56% of the total Queensland production. Another major producing area was the Far North Statistical Division which accounted for 22% of the total area sown and 23% of total production in Queensland.

IRRIGATION

In 1998–99, 8,342 establishments (27%) irrigated horticultural plantings, broadacre crops or pastures. The total area of crops and pastures irrigated was 418,800 hectares.

The Darling Downs Statistical Division, with 87,867 hectares irrigated at least once, accounted for 21% of the total area irrigated in Queensland in 1998–99. This was followed closely by the Wide Bay–Burnett Statistical Division, which had 87,507 hectares irrigated.

LIVESTOCK NUMBERS

Of the 30,753 agricultural establishments operating in Queensland during 1998–99, 18,682 carried cattle for meat production, which is down 1% compared with the total for the previous year, 2,169 carried cattle for milk production (down 3%), 2,269 carried sheep (down 7%) and 837 carried pigs (down 5%).

Cattle

Queensland is the major producer of meat cattle in Australia. At 31 March 1999, 45% of all meat cattle in Australia were on Queensland establishments.

The meat cattle herd was 10,444,000 at 31 March 1999, a 1% decrease from the previous year. The number of establishments with meat cattle fell by 1% to 18,682. The major regions in terms of meat cattle numbers were the Fitzroy, North West and Darling Downs Statistical Divisions with 18%, 13% and 12%, respectively, of the State's meat cattle herd.

At 31 March 1999, the number of milk cattle was 304,000, a marginal decrease from the previous year. The number of establishments with milk cattle decreased 3% to 2,169 in the same period. In terms of milk cattle numbers, the major regions were the Moreton, Darling Downs and Wide Bay–Burnett Statistical Divisions with 28%, 25% and 21%, respectively, of the State's milk cattle herd.

11.18 CATTLE NUMBERS, Queensland—At 31 March

	1997	1998	1999
	'000	'000	'000
Meat cattle	*10 123*	*10 562*	*10 444*
Bulls and bull calves for service	225	230	223
Cows and heifers	4 958	5 145	5 071
Calves and vealers	2 236	2 370	2 254
Other (spayed cows, bullocks, etc.)	2 704	2 817	2 895
Milk cattle(a)	*292*	*305*	*304*
Cows, in milk and dry	194	203	196
Other milk cattle	98	102	108
Total	**10 415**	**10 867**	**10 748**

(a) Excluding house cows and heifers.

Source: Agricultural Commodities, Australia (7121.0); Agriculture, Australia (7113.0).

Sheep

Over the year to 31 March 1999, the number of sheep and lambs decreased 4% to 10,556,000. Ewes mated decreased 2% to 3.8 million in the year ended 31 March 1999. Over the same period, the number of lambs marked increased 2% to 2.5 million.

The main sheep belt is a broad strip running through the centre of Queensland, extending north-west from the New South Wales border to the Shires of Flinders, McKinlay and Richmond.

At 31 March 1999, the South West Statistical Division accounted for almost 5.0 million sheep and lambs, 47% of the total number of sheep in Queensland and a 6 percent increase on the 31 March 1998 figure. Sheep numbers in the Central West and Darling Downs Statistical Divisions fell to 3.7 million and 1.4 million, respectively.

11.19 SHEEP NUMBERS, Queensland—At 31 March

	1997	1998	1999
	'000	'000	'000
Sheep(a)	8 292	8 600	8 172
Lambs and hoggets	2 236	2 392	2 385
Total	**10 528**	**10 992**	**10 556**
Statistical division			
Brisbane	—	8	8
Moreton	4	2	30
Wide Bay–Burnett	2	19	10
Darling Downs	1 535	1 465	1 380
South West	4 572	4 704	4 968
Fitzroy	43	28	11
Central West	3 613	4 004	3 723
Mackay	9	*	18
Northern	5	*	15
Far North	—	*	13
North West	745	700	381
Queensland	**10 528**	**10 992**	**10 556**

(a) Sheep 1 year and over including rams, ewes and wethers.

Source: Agricultural Commodities (7121.0); unpublished data, Agricultural Commodity Survey.

Pigs

At 31 March 1999, there were 621,000 pigs in Queensland, a 4% decrease from the figure at 31 March 1998. Pig raising is confined mostly to the Darling Downs, Wide Bay–Burnett, Fitzroy and Moreton Statistical Divisions. Pig numbers in the Darling Downs Statistical Division, which accounted for 48% of the State total, decreased 13% between March 1998 and March 1999. Numbers in the Wide Bay–Burnett Statistical Division, which accounted for 37% of the State total, rose 14% during the same period.

11.20 PIG NUMBERS, Queensland—At 31 March

	1997	1998	1999
Statistical division	no.	no.	no.
Brisbane	7 415	6 558	5 608
Moreton	29 040	35 626	22 261
Wide Bay–Burnett	186 359	200 620	228 770
Darling Downs	305 543	344 137	300 498
South West	3 935	2 587	1 165
Fitzroy	42 369	43 158	36 531
Central West	*	*	—
Mackay	11 305	2 980	*
Northern	4 890	4 936	11 236
Far North	8 265	7 408	*
North West	801	94	*
Queensland	**599 934**	**648 139**	**621 155**

Source: Unpublished data, Agricultural Commodity Survey.

Other livestock

At 31 March 1999, there were 86,067 horses and 43,291 non-feral goats recorded in Queensland, which represents falls of 9% and 25%, respectively, from the 1998 estimates. Likewise, the 31 March 1999 counts for managed deer (14,247) and ostriches (7,882) are down 45% and 36% from the respective 1998 estimates.

LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERINGS

Total cattle slaughterings in 1998–99 increased from the previous year's total to 3,306,300 head, while calf slaughterings decreased to 112,800. Over the year, sheep slaughterings increased to 1,333,800, while lamb slaughterings decreased to 756,700 head. Slaughterings of pigs increased from the previous year to 1,132,400. Chicken slaughterings decreased to 65,989,700 for 1998–99.

11.21 LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERINGS(a), Queensland

	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99
	'000	'000	'000
Cattle	2 518	3 015	3 306
Calves	121	115	113
Sheep	977	1 277	1 334
Lambs	785	766	757
Pigs	1 002	1 083	1 132
Chickens	61 089	66 130	65 990

(a) In meatworks, slaughterhouses and on holdings; for human consumption only.

Source: Livestock Products, Australia (7215.0).

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

In Queensland, wool, meat, dairy and egg production, livestock and poultry slaughterings and beekeeping activities have all made important contributions to the economy.

Wool

In 1998–99, brokers and dealers receivals of taxable wool totalled 51,873 tonnes, which accounted for 8% of total Australian wool receivals. This figure was 13% higher than the 1997–98 receivals for Queensland.

Dairy products

The dairying industry operates mainly on pasture land along the east coast from the border of New South Wales northwards to Rockhampton, on the Darling Downs and on the Atherton Tableland west of Cairns. Queensland's 1998–99 whole milk production increased marginally from the figure for the previous year to 827 million litres.

11.22 DAIRYING, Queensland

	Unit	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99
Total milk cattle(a)	'000	292	305	304
Whole milk production(b)	million litres	797	822	827
Establishments with milk cattle(a)	no.	2 193	2 233	2 169
Butter(b)(c)	tonnes	8 683	8 563	8 933
Cheese, non-processed(b)(c)	tonnes	23 464	22 620	23 721

(a) At 31 March. Excluding establishments with house cows only. (b) Source: Australian Dairy Corporation. (c) Excluding farm production.

Source: Agricultural Commodities, Australia (7121.0); Agriculture, Australia (7113.0).

Meat

11.23 MEAT PRODUCTION(a), Queensland

	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99
Type of meat	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
Beef	687 802	799 779	904 504
Veal	5 579	5 520	5 928
Mutton	19 646	24 552	26 040
Lamb	14 348	13 949	14 138
Pigmeats	73 809	81 172	84 065
Chicken	80 485	88 690	88 086

(a) Dressed carcass weight, excluding offal.

Source: Livestock Products, Australia (7215.0).

Compared with 1997–98, beef production for 1998–99 increased 13% to 904,504 tonnes and veal production increased 7% to 5,928 tonnes. Over the same period, mutton production rose 6% and lamb production increased 1%. Pigmeat production increased 4% to 84,065 tonnes for 1998–99. At the same time, chicken production decreased marginally to 88,086 tonnes.

AGRICULTURAL FINANCE

The preliminary value of turnover for Australian agriculture in 1998–99 was $27,572.5m, an increase of 1% over the 1997–98 figure of $27,300.1m. For 1998–99, the value of turnover for Queensland increased 4% to $6,634.7m (from $6,389.5m in 1997–98). In 1998–99, 20% of all farm businesses were in Queensland and these accounted for 24% of total turnover.

11.24 SELECTED FINANCIAL STATISTICS FOR AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISES, Queensland and Australia

	Queensland			Australia		
	1997–98	1998–99p	1998–99p RSE(a)	1997–98	1998–99p	1998–99p RSE(a)
	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	%
Farm businesses	21 560	20 548	2	104 266	102 507	1
	$m	$m		$m	$m	
Sales from crops	3 463.1	3 190.8	6	13 493.1	13 541.2	3
Sales from livestock	1 823.6	2 144.9	7	5 922.0	6 374.0	3
Sales from livestock products	567.0	577.2	9	5 556.5	4 977.2	3
Turnover	6 389.5	6 634.7	4	27 300.1	27 572.5	2
Purchases and selected expenses	3 544.8	3 723.8	4	15 472.4	15 882.3	2
Value added(b)	3 350.5	2 898.4	10	12 034.4	12 173.4	3
Adjusted value added	2 954.0	2 492.2	12	10 145.0	10 184.6	4
Gross operating surplus	2 231.1	1 773.2	16	7 608.1	7 355.2	5
Total interest paid	384.7	403.5	7	1 595.1	1 645.1	4
Cash operating surplus(c)	1 399.1	1 453.0	10	6 091.7	5 525.3	4
Total net capital expenditure	635.2	610.8	9	2 624.7	2 566.7	5
Total value of assets	34 356.9	34 801.6	3	138 371.3	142 403.5	2
Gross indebtedness	5 864.6	6 658.7	8	21 630.8	24 293.7	3
Net indebtedness	3 657.1	4 229.6	12	12 376.0	14 412.3	6
Net worth	28 492.2	28 142.9	4	116 740.5	118 109.8	2

(a) Relative Standard Error. (b) Including an estimate for the change in the value of livestock. (c) Excluding an estimate for the change in the value of livestock.

Source: Agricultural Industries, Financial Statistics, Australia (7506.0); unpublished data, Agricultural Finance Survey.

FOREST INDUSTRY

The forest industry is an important part of the Queensland economy. It directly employs about 17,000 people and has a gross output of about $1,700m. It is an integral part of a large number of regional communities.

The bulk of logs sourced from Queensland forests are processed into sawn timber. Some are peeled or sliced into veneers, producing items such as veneer sheets and various grades of plywood. Woodchips are initially processed into pulp, or panelboard products such as particle board, medium density fibreboard and hardboards. Further processing of pulp produces paper and paperboard products.

The Queensland Department of Primary Industries (DPI) supplied 1.8 million cubic metres of log timber in 1998–99, which was more than 80% of the log timber used by Queensland's timber processing industry. The revenue generated from sales of this timber was $68.2m in 1998–99. In comparison, the sale of timber in 1997–98 amounted to $68.4m.

Native forests

There are about 4 million hectares of State Forests and Timber Reserves in Queensland. However, only about 2.2 million hectares are actually used for timber production. In 1998–99, native forests supplied 383,000 cubic metres of timber which is slightly up on 1997–98 figures.

The revenue generated from sales of native forest timber was $10.3m in 1998–99. In comparison, the sale of native forest timber in 1997–98 amounted to $9.6m.

Of the trees obtained from the native hardwood forests, the spotted gum is the most common commercially harvested hardwood timber in Queensland. Other significant commercial hardwood species include blackbutt, white mahogany, grey gum, grey ironbark, brush box, narrow leaved red ironbark and broad leaved red ironbark. White cypress pine is the main species harvested from the native cypress forests. A small volume of rainforest logs is also harvested.

Plantations

The State-owned plantation estate covered 178,000 hectares in 1998–99, which represented about 90% of timber plantations in Queensland. This was an increase of almost 1% on 1997–98. The amount of plantation timber supplied was 1.42 million cubic metres in 1998–99 which is down 6% on 1997–98.

The revenue generated from sales of plantation timber was $57.8m in 1998–99. In comparison, the sale of plantation timber in 1997–98 was $58.7m.

The exotic pine species of slash pine and Caribbean pine are the two most common trees grown on plantations. The native rainforest tree, the hoop pine, is the next most common plantation tree.

Wollemi pine

In 1999, DPI Forestry's Queensland Forestry Research Institute, in partnership with Birkdale Nursery, was selected by the Royal Botanic Gardens (Sydney) to undertake the worldwide commercialisation of the wollemi pine, a rare primitive tree discovered near Sydney in 1994. It is expected that sales will begin within 5 years and projected to reach more than 2 million plants annually when in full production. Sales are expected to be mainly into export markets.

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MINING

The mining industry has for many years been vital to Queensland's economic growth and prosperity. Queensland has an abundance of mineral and energy resources. The deposits of coal, oil, shale, base metals, bauxite, silica, mineral sands, phosphate rock and magnesite are world class. The industry is currently the State's major export income earner as well as being a large investor and a significant employer. Mining has further major economic impact in supporting minerals processing, smelting and refining industries, transport and related industries and a wide range of service industries.

The value of minerals and energy production in Queensland in 1998–99 reached a record $7,427.4m compared with $7,059.5m in 1997–98. These figures exclude the value of construction materials.

Queensland's north-west region contains 28.0% of the world's known lead and zinc resources, 5.0% and 1.5% of the world's silver and copper respectively, and over 8.0% of the world's phosphate rock reserves. In the last decade there have been major new discoveries mainly in the Mount Isa region. Collectively, these resources exceed all of the copper, lead and zinc mined in the State's history. During 1999, an unprecedented period of development in north-west Queensland reached fruition as major projects, including the Pasminco Century Zinc mine and the Queensland Fertiliser Project, were commissioned. These projects and further development of the Enterprise deep copper orebodies and the George Fisher silver-lead-zinc orebody at Mount Isa should ensure Queensland remains Australia's major producer of copper for at least 15 years and silver, lead and zinc for at least 20 years. The north-west province is Queensland's primary mineral exploration area and the area is ranked as one of Australia's most prospective exploration provinces.

Mineral resources are extensive also in the northern and eastern areas of the State. A wide range of minerals, including gold, base metals and silica sand, are produced in these areas. Extensive deposits of bauxite occur at Weipa on the Cape York Peninsula in the north of the State, while the coastal sand accumulations at Cape Flattery on Cape York Peninsula, support a large silica sand export industry.

Massive reserves of magnesite in Queensland's central coast region support a mining operation and downstream processing with potential for further vertically integrated development of a magnesium metal industry and die casting possibilities.

Coastal sand accumulations of southern and central Queensland contain significant quantities of mineral sands. There are extensive eluvial deposits of ilmenite at the Goondicum deposit, near Monto in central Queensland.

The largest Queensland coal deposits are located in the Bowen Basin which covers a large triangular shaped area of central Queensland extending approximately 600 km south-east from Collinsville to Theodore and west to Springsure. These deposits have been the major source of the expansion of the Queensland coal industry over the past 30 years.

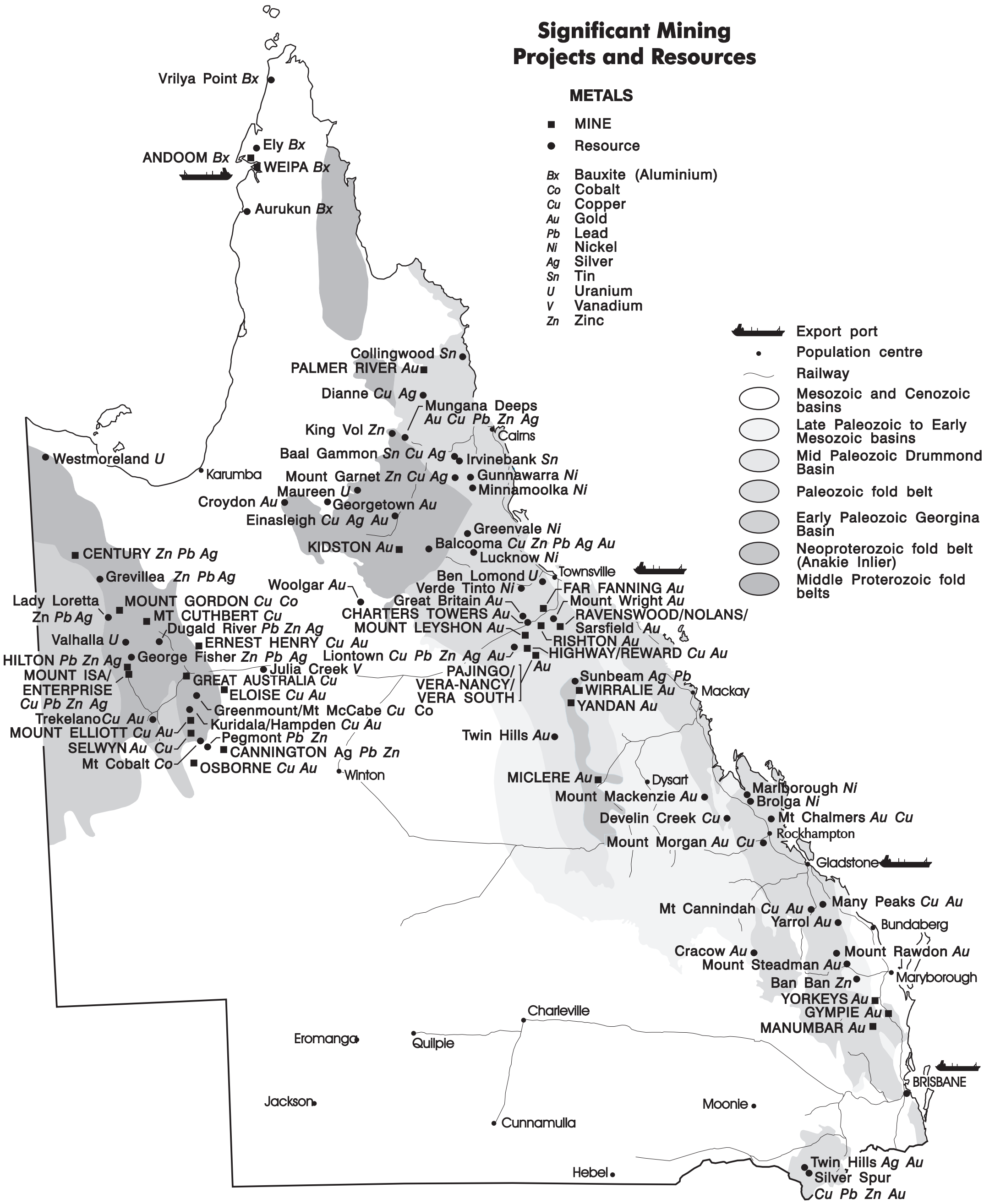
Other producing coal deposits currently are located in the Tarong, Callide and Surat–Moreton Basins.

Significant natural gas reserves exist in far south-west Queensland (Cooper–Eromanga Basin) with lesser reserves in the Roma–Surat region (Bowen–Surat Basins) and near Injune, Rolleston and Springsure regions (Bowen Basin). Small oil reserves are present in the Eromanga Basin (south-west Queensland) and Bowen–Surat Basins between Surat and Moonie.

Commercial quantities of coal seam gas are currently being produced from the Bowen Basin at Fairview near Injune and from Moura in central Queensland. Production from the Scotia and Peat gas fields on the eastern side of the Bowen Basin near Wandoan is expected in 2001 to meet gas supply contracts.

Queensland's oil shale resources total approximately 30,000 million barrels *in situ* and the first large-scale research and development mine and processing project is under way at the Stuart deposit, near Gladstone in central Queensland. If the new technology being trialed is successful, this may be the key to tap into these huge oil resources and place Queensland at the forefront of global oil shale technology.

METALLIC MINERALS



Source: Department of Mines and Energy.

INDUSTRIAL MINERALS

Source: Department of Mines and Energy.

MINERAL PRODUCTION

The total value, at mine, of Queensland mineral production in 1998–99 was $7,771.0m. On a comparable basis, this was an increase of 5.2% over the 1997–98 production figure of $7,376.3m.

Major components of the total value of production for 1998–99 comprised black coal, $4,906.2m (66.1% of the total value); copper concentrate, ore and precipitate, $779.4m (10.5%); gold bullion, $364.2m (4.9%); oil and gas, $386.3m (5.2%); bauxite, $249.4m (3.4%); lead concentrate, $415.7m (5.6%); zinc concentrate and middlings, $143.7m (1.9%) and mineral sands concentrates, $96.5m (1.3%).

12.1 VALUE, AT MINE, OF MINERALS PRODUCED, Queensland and Australia

	Queensland			Australia(a)
	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1997–98
	$m	$m	$m	$m
Metal ores	1 716.4	1 902.5	2 051.6	14 895.2
Coal	3 946.8	4 734.5	4 906.2	9 917.5
Oil and gas	354.5	314.6	386.3	9 302.9
Construction materials(b)	n.a.	316.8	343.6	n.a.
Other non-metal ores(c)	(d)101.1	(d)107.9	(d)83.3	n.a.
Total(c)	**6 118.8**	**7 376.3**	**7 771.0**	**34 115.7**

(a) Excluding Australian Capital Territory. (b) Construction materials are collected on a triennial basis by the ABS from 1989–90. (c) Totals represent the totals of available data. (d) Including value of clays and limestone.

Source: Mining Operations, Australia (8415.0) and Department of Mines and Energy.

Metal ore minerals

The value of metal ore minerals produced in Queensland in 1998–99 was $2,051.6m, which is a rise of 7.8% from $1,902.5m for the previous year.

12.2 PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL METAL ORE MINERALS, Queensland

	Unit	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99
Bauxite(a)	'000 tonnes	9 149	9 247	10 761
Copper concentrate(b)	'000 tonnes	1 069	941	1 226
Gold bullion (including alluvial gold)	kilograms	39 281	42 679	38 301
Lead concentrate(b)	'000 tonnes	320	412	564
Mineral sands				
Ilmenite concentrate				
Upgrades(c)	'000 tonnes	70	153	95
Rutile concentrate	'000 tonnes	51	84	80
Zircon concentrate	'000 tonnes	37	62	58
Nickel ore	'000 tonnes	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Tin concentrate	tonnes	125	12	15
Zinc concentrate(b)	'000 tonnes	411	383	385
Zinc-lead concentrate(d)	'000 tonnes	9	—	—

(a) Including beneficiated and calcined bauxite. (b) Mainly comprising Mount Isa Mines Ltd production. (c) Upgraded by mechanical means. (d) Comprising Mount Isa Mines Ltd production.

Source: Department of Mines and Energy.

Copper, lead, silver and zinc

During 1998–99, production of base metals in Queensland amounted to 1,168,931 kilograms of silver, 327,264 tonnes of lead, 220,220 tonnes of zinc and 381,020 tonnes of copper. Copper production for 1998–99 was valued at approximately $779.4m and the value of production of silver, lead and zinc was $559.4m.

12.3 PRINCIPAL CONTENT(a) OF METAL ORE MINERALS PRODUCED, Queensland

	Unit	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99
Antimony	tonnes	426	407	429
Cadmium	tonnes	645	588	596
Cobalt	tonnes	1 139	639	710
Copper	'000 tonnes	277	270	381
Gold	kilograms	27 996	28 302	28 079
Lead	'000 tonnes	182	250	327
Silver	tonnes	460	825	1 169
Sulphur	'000 tonnes	107	89	91
Tin	tonnes	109	8	11
Titanium dioxide	'000 tonnes	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Zinc	'000 tonnes	242	200	220
Zirconium dioxide	'000 tonnes	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

(a) Content of mine output before smelting.

Source: Department of Mines and Energy.

Major base metal mines operating in north-west Queensland during 1998–99 are Mount Isa (copper-silver-lead-zinc), Hilton (silver-lead-zinc), Selwyn/Mount Elliott (copper-gold), Osborne (copper-gold), Gunpowder (cathode copper), Ernest Henry (copper-gold), Cannington (silver-lead-zinc) and Century (zinc-lead-silver).

North-west Queensland produced 99.0% of Queensland's silver in 1998–99 which totalled 1,168,931 kg and 95.0% of its lead (327,264 tonnes). It also accounted for most of Queensland's zinc and copper production comprising 220,220 tonnes and 381,020 tonnes, respectively, in 1998–99. Copper anode produced at Mount Isa is refined at Townsville into high grade cathodes. The crude lead is refined in the United Kingdom to produce high quality lead, lead alloys and silver. The zinc concentrate is sold to smelters and refineries in Asia and Europe. In addition, sales to the Sun Metals Corporation zinc refinery in Townsville commenced in 1999.

Silver is also a by-product of the State's gold mines. Silver in gold bullion production totalled 13,272 kg in 1998–99. The main silver producing gold mines are Mount Leyshon and Kidston.

Developments and outlook

The commissioning of MIM Enterprise's copper ore body at Mt Isa, was nearing completion in the first half of 2000. Recent expansions at the Mount Isa copper smelter and the Townsville copper refinery were undertaken to accommodate increased copper production in Queensland, principally at Mount Isa and Ernest Henry.

The Ernest Henry copper-gold open-cut mine north-east of Cloncurry is nearing full capacity and current indications of the life expectancy of the mine is around 15 years. The concentrates are transported by road to the Mount Isa copper smelter.

At the Cannington silver-lead-zinc deposit, underground access development has been completed and production on a reduced scale commenced in late 1997 and is nearing full production. Lead and zinc concentrates are railed to Townsville through a new rail loading facility at Yurbi near Cloncurry. The concentrates are currently processed in Korea. At full production, Cannington is expected to yield almost 7.0% of the world's silver.

The Century zinc-lead-silver mine was commissioned in late 1999 and at full capacity will produce 500,000 tonnes a year of zinc in concentrate, estimated at about 5.0% of the world's zinc supply. Mine life is about 20 years and zinc concentrates will be transported in slurry form by pipeline to Karumba on the Gulf of Carpentaria. Sales are predominantly to Pasminco's Budel smelter in the Netherlands but some concentrate is also sold to the Sun Metals zinc refinery in Townsville.

In eastern Queensland, the Highway open cut mine near Charters Towers has been developed and is producing about 20,000 tonnes of copper in concentrate per year. The remaining mine life is expected to be about 18 months.

New mining operations, mines in development and prospects at the feasibility stage reflect the quality of yesterday's discoveries and the long lead times from discovery to development. As a result, Queensland's base metal production is currently increasing. However, there have been no major greenfields base metal discoveries since 1990 and new finds are now essential to maintain the flow of projects and sustain growth.

The environmental and economic viability of Queensland's major oil shale resources are being tested at the Stuart project Stage 1 plant at Gladstone. While petroleum products have successfully been produced within specifications, emissions from the plant remain an area of concern and are currently being addressed.

Gold

Gold bullion production in Queensland in 1998–99 had a gold content of 22,760 kg and accounted for 4.9% of the total value of Queensland mineral production for the year. Copper concentrate contained a further 5,319 kg of gold.

Queensland's largest gold producer during 1998–99 was the Mount Leyshon mine in the Charters Towers region. This mine produced 7,983 kg or 314,575 ounces of gold in the year. The second largest mine was the Kidston mine in far north Queensland which produced 6,675 kg or 214,633 ounces of gold in 1998–99. Unfortunately, both these mines are nearing the end of long and productive lives and are expected to close within the next 2 years. The loss of production from Mt Leyshon will be partly off-set by the current expansion of the Normandy—Battle Mountain Pajingo operations, which will see gold output doubling to about 200,000 ounces per year.

Gold is also produced in the Mount Isa region, mainly as a by-product or co-product of copper mining.

In central Queensland, 1,377 kg or 44,290 ounces of gold were produced at Yandan in 1998–99. The orebody is now depleted and the plant has been moved to the nearby Wirralie site. Construction has commenced at the $35m Mount Rawdon mine near Bundaberg where production of around 72,000 ounces of gold per year is expected to commence towards the end of 2000. In southern Queensland during 1998–99, the Gympie underground mine produced 1,066 kg or 34,276 ounces of gold.

Bauxite

Bauxite is the principal ore of alumina (aluminium oxide), the primary raw material from which aluminium is made. Queensland has the only fully integrated aluminium industry in Australia with a bauxite mine at Weipa on the west coast of Cape York Peninsula, an alumina refinery at Gladstone and an aluminium smelter at Boyne Island, near Gladstone. The refinery at Gladstone is the world's largest with a capacity of 3.325 million tonnes a year. With the completion of the third reduction line in mid-1997, capacity of the Boyne Island smelter increased from 260,000 tonnes per annum to 490,000 tonnes. The upgraded Boyne Island smelter is the largest in Australia and one of the largest in the world. Production of bauxite from Weipa increased to 10.8 million tonnes in 1998–99 from 9.2 million tonnes in 1997–98.

In addition, a special grade of bauxite in the Weipa deposit is calcined to produce a bauxite product suitable for the manufacture of abrasives. Production capacity is about 200,000 tonnes a year. This product is exported, primarily to the United States and Europe.

Comalco is currently conducting a feasibility study on the establishment of a $1,400m, 1.4 million tonnes per annum alumina refinery at Gladstone.

Mineral sands

Mineral sands are heavy minerals found concentrated in beach and dune sands and in alluvial deposits. In Queensland, coastal sands contain three principal minerals of economic interest— rutile, zircon and ilmenite. Mining of mineral sand is currently restricted to high dune deposits on North Stradbroke Island, which contain the principal remaining accessible mineral sand resources in coastal Queensland. A different style of mineralisation is being investigated at Goondicum in Central Queensland by Monto Minerals. The resource consists of ilmenite and titaniferous magnetite in eluvial and alluvial deposits derived from a nearby intrusive rock.

Australia is reputedly the world's largest producer of heavy mineral sands and Queensland is the second largest producer after Western Australia. Almost 90.0% of production is exported as mineral concentrate and associated value-added products.

The value of mineral sand concentrates produced in Queensland in 1998–99 decreased by 15.3% from $114.0m to $96.5m.

In 1998–99, production of rutile decreased 5.1% from that of the previous year to 79,865 tonnes, zircon decreased 7.2% to 57,579 tonnes, while production of ilmenite decreased 37.9% to 94,947 tonnes.

Over 95.0% of rutile and ilmenite production is used to make titanium dioxide pigment, known as 'titanium white'. The white pigment is used in paint, rubber, plastics, paper, cosmetics, leather and ceramics. Zircon is used in refractories, foundry sands and ceramics. Mineral sands are also used in ferro-alloys, paint, pharmaceuticals and abrasives, as well as in leather tanning.

Nickel and cobalt

There has been no production of nickel-cobalt ore in Queensland following depletion of the Greenvale and Brolga lateritic resources in the early to mid-1990s. However, production of nickel and cobalt products has continued at the QNI Pty Ltd Yabulu refinery north of Townsville, based on imported lateritic nickel-cobalt ore. Production in 1998–99 was 25,643 tonnes of nickel and 1,553 tonnes of cobalt. The refinery has recently been up-graded and is to be expanded to treat intermediate products imported from Western Australia.

Significant deposits of laterite nickel-cobalt ore occur in the Marlborough region north of Rockhampton. Development proposals are currently on hold pending funding approvals. Production of around 20,000 tonnes of nickel and 1,600 tonnes of cobalt a year has been proposed.

Fuel minerals

Queensland's fuel mineral resources include vast reserves of black coal, extensive natural gas reserves sufficient to meet foreseeable domestic demand in the medium term and significant, but limited, crude oil reserves.

Coal

Coal production and exports from Queensland set new records in 1998–99, easily maintaining the State's position as the world's largest seaborne coal trader. The records were achieved through incremental expansions at several mine sites plus the commissioning of one new open-cut mine. Productivity at the mines increased by a massive 21.0% during the year from an average of 10,732 tonnes per person in 1997–98 to 12,982 tonnes in 1998–99. The total value of coal exports was $5,398m.

Production of saleable coal in 1998–99 totalled 112.6 million tonnes, an increase of 6.5% from the 1997–98 figure of 105.8 million tonnes. Of that total, some 15.4 million tonnes were produced from underground mines, 7.4% greater than the previous year's 14.3 million tonnes. To produce the coal, a total of 30 open-cut and 13 underground mines operated during the year.

Coal exports in 1998–99 from the State totalled 93.5 million tonnes, comprising 61.7 million tonnes of coking coal and 31.8 million tonnes of thermal coal. This represented an 8.3% increase over the 1997–98 total of 86.4 million tonnes. The proportional increases from the previous year for coking coal and thermal coal were 1.3% and 24.9%, respectively.

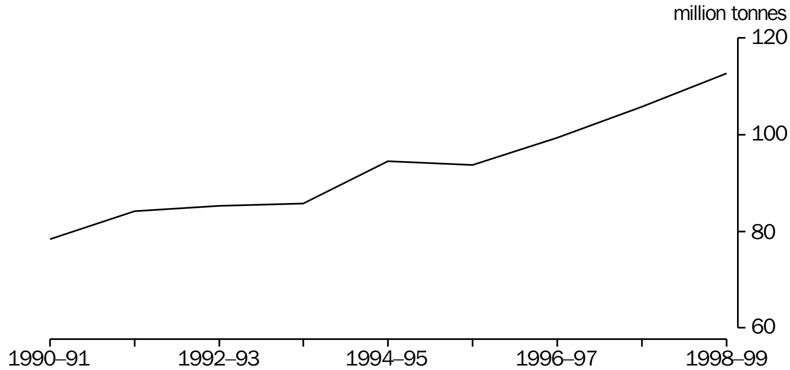
12.4 PRODUCTION OF FUEL MINERALS, Queensland

Mineral	Unit	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99
Black coal, saleable(a)				
Open-cut	'000 tonnes	86 362	91 446	97 268
Underground	'000 tonnes	13 075	14 306	15 366
Total	**'000 tonnes**	**99 437**	**105 752**	**112 634**
Crude oil	megalitres	805	690	651
Natural gas condensate	megalitres	197	256	432
Natural gas	gigalitres	2 117	2 497	3 282
Liquefied petroleum gases(b)				
Propane	megalitres	173	196	171
Butane	megalitres	81	110	114

(a) Predominantly comprising washed coal but including some saleable raw coal. (b) Extracted from natural gas; excluding refinery output.

Source: Department of Mines and Energy.

COAL PRODUCTION, Queensland



Source: Department of Mines and Energy.

The average export price a tonne (f.o.b.) of $64.95 for coking coal in 1998–99 was $5.21 less than that obtained in 1997–98. In addition, the average export price of thermal coal fell by $3.90 to $43.70 a tonne in 1998–99.

Japan continued to dominate Queensland coal purchases, importing 33.9 million tonnes during the year, with South Korea and India taking 11.2 million tonnes and 8.2 million tonnes, respectively, as the next most important buyers. Other countries to import more than 1 million tonnes of Queensland coal in 1998–99 were (in order of importance) Taiwan, United Kingdom, Netherlands, France, Brazil, Italy, Belgium, Spain, Hong Kong, Turkey and Germany.

A small yet significant growth in domestic coal sales was due mainly to increasing demand in the electricity industry. The domestic tonnage increase was 0.47 million tonnes, taking total sales for 1998–99 to a record 20.1 million tonnes, of which the electricity industry purchased 17.6 million tonnes.

12.5 COAL DISTRIBUTION BY CONSUMER GROUP, Queensland

	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99
	’000 tonnes	’000 tonnes	’000 tonnes
Electricity	15 439	17 140	17 558
Basic non-ferrous metals	1 731	1 654	1 691
Cement and concrete products	220	184	201
Sugar	147	126	136
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	103	102	104
Water transport	212	190	201
Other	257	267	241
Total	**18 109**	**19 663**	**20 132**

Source: Department of Mines and Energy.

12.6 COAL EXPORT PRICE INDEX(a)(b), Australia

Period	Index no.	Percentage change from previous year
1994–95	96.1	–9.6
1995–96	103.6	7.8
1996–97	102.9	–0.7
1997–98	116.9	13.6
1998–99	116.4	–0.4

(a) Based on f.o.b. prices expressed in Australian currency. (b) Base year: 1989–90 = 100.0.

Source: Export Price Index (6405.0).

The number of people employed in the Queensland coal industry at 30 June 1999 was 8,561, a decrease of 400 persons from the corresponding June 1998 figure of 8,961. The increase in saleable coal tonnage achieved for the year reflected an increase in productivity by the workforce.

Productivity for open-cut mines increased by 29.1% to 15,540 tonnes per employee year and in the underground operations there was a 0.3% increase to 6,358 tonnes per employee year. Average industry productivity for the 1998–99 year was 12,982 tonnes per employee which was an increase of 21.0% from the 1997–98 result.

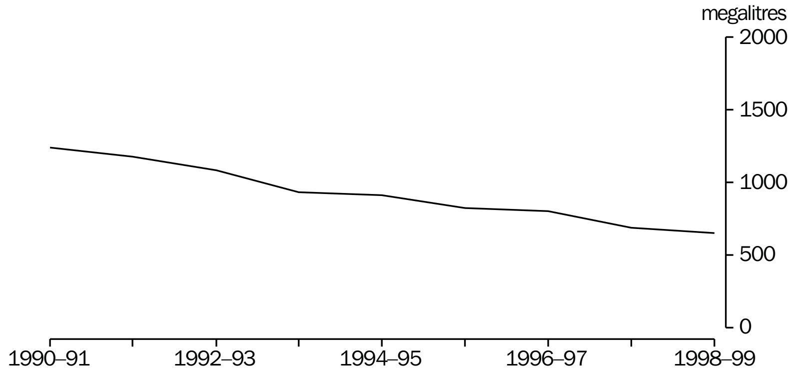
During 1998–99 Coppabella commenced production. Product coal from Coppabella is low-ash, high-carbon thermal coal suitable for pulverised coal injection (PCI) markets.

Crude oil and condensate

Production of crude oil in Queensland in 1998–99 was 651.1 megalitres, a decrease of 5.6% from 689.8 megalitres in 1997–98.

Only four new gas fields were discovered in 1998–99. Appraisal drilling resulted in 4 oil and 4 gas wells being completed and 14 gas development wells being successfully drilled during the year.

CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION, Queensland



Source: Department of Mines and Energy.

Natural gas condensate production in 1998–99 increased to 432.3 megalitres from 256.2 megalitres in 1997–98. The value of production increased by 422.1% to $148.1m during 1998–99.

Natural gas and liquefied petroleum gas

Natural gas production in Queensland increased by 31.4% to 3,281.5 gigalitres in 1998–99 compared with 2,496.9 gigalitres in 1997–98. The main gas-producing area of Queensland is the Cooper–Eromanga Basins. The other main areas of production are the Bowen–Surat Basins and the Denison Trough in the Bowen Basin, with minor production from the Adavale Basin.

Oil and gas industry developments during 1998–99 were:

- Connection of the Cocos-Bunya and Vernon gas fields to the Ballera–Mount Isa pipeline.
- Accessing the additional gas reserves in south-west Queensland with the construction of pipeline connections between Barrolka–Karmona, Mount Howitt–Wippo and Wologolla Epsilon.
- Connection of WMC Fertiliser Ltd operation at Phosphate Hill in north-west Queensland to the Ballera–Mount Isa pipeline.
- A new gas-fired power station at Roma was connected to the Ballera–Wallumbilla pipeline.
- Feasibility and impact studies continued for the supply of gas from Papua New Guinea via Cape York to Townsville for potential electricity generation.
- Compared with 1997–98, propane volumes in 1998–99 decreased 12.7% while volume of butane increased by 3.5%.

Construction materials and other non-metal ore minerals

Construction materials

Production of construction materials—sand, gravel, crushed and broken stone, fill, etc—caters almost exclusively to the domestic market and, to some extent, is a reflection of domestic economic conditions, particularly the state of the building industry. At the top end of the market, the dimension stone industry involves the production of shaped sandstone, granite, marble, etc. and exports a significant proportion of production.

The sand, gravel and quarry production industry includes hundreds of small, medium and large-scale operators throughout the State. A large proportion of the major operations are in the hands of three or four major companies.

The dimension stone industry (sandstone, granite, marble and slate) in Queensland is still in the early stages of development. Although substantial areas are held under lease, the total production of dimension stone is small. The total value of production of dimension stone in Queensland in 1998–99 was $4.9m.

Sandstone comprised 83.8% of the total value of production of Queensland dimension stone in 1998–99. The majority of sandstone production is centred around the Helidon region to the west of Brisbane. Small amounts are also produced in the Gympie and Rockhampton areas. The total production from seven producers for 1998–99 was 20,090 tonnes at a value of $4.1m.

The total production of granite in 1998–99 in Queensland was 2,100 tonnes with a value of $152,418.

Despite there being a large number of leases for marble in Queensland, only one marble producer at Chillagoe operated in 1998–99. Production for 1998–99 increased to 2,415 tonnes with a value of $448,954. There is continuing interest in expanding the industry in the Chillagoe district to supply marble to both the domestic and international markets.

Slate production increased in 1998–99, by 66.0% to 415 tonnes with a value of $202,250. The majority of this material came from the Mareeba area with smaller quantities coming from Anderleigh (near Gympie) and the Warwick district.

Whilst the domestic market is important to the dimension stone industry, further export opportunities particularly for sandstone, marble and granite are being pursued in Asia and Europe.

Other non-metal ore minerals

Excluding fuel minerals, the most significant (in value terms) of the non-metal ore minerals currently produced in Queensland are silica, limestone, clays, salt, magnesite and gemstones.

12.7 PRODUCTION OF NON-METAL ORE MINERALS(a), Queensland

Mineral	Unit	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99
Clays				
Bentonite	'000 tonnes	58	84	162
Brick and shale	'000 tonnes	769	898	955
Cement	'000 tonnes	54	157	323
Pipe and tile	'000 tonnes	1	910	—
Other types	'000 tonnes	153	198	95
Diatomite	tonnes	969	1 035	1 615
Dimension stone				
Granite	tonnes	1 964	4 246	2 100
Marble	tonnes	3 204	785	2 415
Sandstone	tonnes	14 877	11 273	20 090
Slate	tonnes	162	250	415
Dolomite	'000 tonnes	36	35	30
Gypsum	tonnes	40 635	36 362	29 572
Limestone	'000 tonnes	2 127	1 994	2 407
Magnesite	'000 tonnes	210	344	317
Peat	tonnes	1 294	2 576	2 185
Perlite	tonnes	6 304	6 068	3 886
Salt	'000 tonnes	230	312	68
Silica	'000 tonnes	2 680	2 851	2 087
Zeolite	tonnes	500	101	—

(a) Excluding gemstones and fuel minerals.

Source: Department of Mines and Energy.

Silica sand is extracted from deposits at Cape Flattery, North Stradbroke Island, Moreton Bay, Beachmere, Bribie Island, Coonarr and Tannum Sands. Over 90% of State production is exported to Japan, Taiwan, Korea and the Philippines. Deposits in north Queensland continued to be the major supplier for the State, accounting for about 60.0% of the total silica production in 1998–99. Production in Queensland in 1998–99 decreased by 26.8% to 2.1 million tonnes, valued at $21.3m.

The total tonnage of limestone mined in Queensland increased from 2.0 million tonnes, valued at $25.4m in 1997–98, to 2.4 million tonnes, valued at ,$17.0m, in 1998–99. Limestone mined in Queensland is used in a wide variety of applications, though by far the largest single consumer is the cement industry. Queensland currently supports two cement plants, at Rockhampton and Gladstone. The Rockhampton plant is supplied from the Mount Etna deposit and the Gladstone plant draws limestone from a major mining operation at East End near Mount Larcom. Other significant limestone users are the alumina refinery at Gladstone, copper and lead smelters at Mount Isa, glass works in Brisbane, sugar mills along the coast, the State's agricultural and pastoral industries and the coal industry.

Queensland has a diversity of raw materials for use in the clay industries. These include extensive resources of ceramic clay, which include mostly structural clay for brick, pipe and tile manufacture and special purpose clays for pottery, as well as significant deposits of the specialist clays, kaolin and bentonite.

Queensland currently produces small quantities of coating and filler quality kaolin and is Australia's largest producer of bentonite. In 1998–99, Queensland produced 5,798 tonnes of kaolin, valued at $288,390, compared with 6,024 tonnes produced in 1997–98 with a value of $301,196. This decrease in production was due to the closure of Comalco's kaolin operation in Weipa in November 1996. The kaolin was exported mainly to Japan and south-east Asia, and also Europe for use in paper coating.

Queensland is the main producer of bentonite in Australia. Bentonite production increased from 84,466 tonnes in 1997–98 to 161,785 tonnes in 1998–99. The corresponding value increased from $14.9m to $16.1m.

Production of structural and special purpose clays in 1998–99 was 1.37 million tonnes and was valued at $3.9m. This represents a significant decrease from the 1997–98 figure of 1.2 million tonnes which was valued at $4.9m.

Salt is produced by solar evaporation of subsurface brines and sea water in the Bajool-Port Alma area south of Rockhampton and at Bowen. Production decreased in 1998–99 to 68,123 tonnes valued at $3.8m from 312,429 tonnes valued at $8.2m in 1997–98.

Magnesite production in Queensland in 1998–99 decreased by 8.0% although the value of production increased by 1.9%. The quantity produced in 1998–99 was 316,666 tonnes, valued at $10.7m. Significant magnesite deposits occur at Kunwarara, Yaamba, Marlborough and Herbert Creek north of Rockhampton in central Queensland. Kunwarara is the world's largest known deposit of cryptocrystalline nodular magnesite, the rarest and most preferred natural magnesite.

Resource evaluation, as well as extensive metallurgical testing and product development research programs, continues to be undertaken. The QMAG project produces deadburned magnesia and electrofused magnesia. Production in 1998–99 amounted to 136,228 tonnes of beneficiated high grade magnesia. An $800m magnesium smelter is currently planned for the Gladstone region. The smelter will have the capacity to produce 90,000 tonnes per annum.

Gypsum production in Queensland for 1998–99 was 29,572 tonnes valued at $463,417 which was lower than the 36,362 tonnes produced in 1997–98 with a value of $644,144. This mineral is used for agricultural purposes and for the manufacture of building materials.

The $700m Phosphate Hill phosphate operation is being commissioned by WMC Fertilizers and scheduled for completion in 2000. Fertiliser production commenced on 31 December 1999. At full production, 2.2 million tonnes per annum of phosphate rock will be mined for the manufacture of 1 million tonnes per annum of ammonium phosphate fertiliser.

Queensland gemstone production in 1998–99 increased by 25.7% to $2.9m. Sapphire, opal and chrysoprase are Queensland's more significant gemstones. Small deposits and occurrences of garnet, topaz, aquamarine, amethyst and agate also occur in the State.

Production of sapphires in 1998–99 was valued at $0.7m compared with $0.5m in 1997–98. The majority of sapphires are destined for the export market, mainly to Thailand.

Queensland production of opal in 1998–99 was valued at $1.3m. Queensland is Australia's only producer of ironstone boulder opal, which accounts for approximately 1% of total Australian opal production. Approximately 80% of Australian opal is destined for the export market, mainly to South-East Asia.

12.8 VALUE OF GEMSTONE PRODUCTION, Queensland

	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99
	$'000	$'000	$'000
Sapphires	811	520	656
Opals	1 038	660	1 324
Chrysoprase	1 087	1 071	892
Other	64	78	58
Total	**3 000**	**2 329**	**2 930**

Source: Department of Mines and Energy.

All of Queensland's and approximately half of Australia's chrysoprase is currently mined at Marlborough in central Queensland. Most of this production is destined for export to Asian markets. Chrysoprase production in 1998–99 was valued at $892,000.

MINING OPERATIONS

Turnover of mining establishments in Queensland in 1997–98 increased 18.3% in current prices to $8,819.5m compared with the 1996–97 turnover figure of $7,456.6m. Value added increased 13.7% from $4,391.2m in 1996–97 to $4,993.3m in 1997–98.

Value added for coal mining establishments increased in 1997–98 by 18.9% ($557.7m) compared with 1996–97 ($3,494.2m) figures. Value added for oil and gas extraction establishments increased by $48.1m (25.0%) to $240.2m, but for metal ore mining establishments, the value decreased by $3.7m (0.3%) to $1,258.9m.

Employment in Queensland mining establishments decreased to 13,148 persons (12,222 males and 926 females) at 30 June 1998, compared with 14,973 at 30 June 1997. Although the overall employment figure has decreased, female employment has risen by 3.6% and the ratio of male to female is becoming smaller. Employment in the metal ore sector decreased 1.4% from 4,738 persons at 30 June 1997 to 4,673 persons at 30 June 1998. Employment in oil and gas extraction establishments decreased 35 persons to 235 persons. The coal mining sector also recorded a decrease in employment of 1,725 persons from 9,965 at 30 June 1997 to 8,240 at 30 June 1998.

12.9 MINING OPERATIONS(a), Queensland and Australia

	Establishments at 30 June	Employment at 30 June(b)	Wages and salaries(c)	Turnover	Value added
	no.	no.	$m	$m	$m
Queensland					
1993–94	126	14 794	987.3	6 843.2	3 745.1
1994–95	124	14 756	982.5	666.3	3 393.9
1995–96	127	14 913	1 107.9	7 299.3	3 747.6
1996–97	127	14 973	1 131.2	7 456.6	4 391.2
1997–98	141	13 148	1 170.5	8 819.5	4 993.3
Metal ore minerals	48	4 673	283.9	2 151.8	1 258.9
Fuel minerals					
Coal	60	8 240	866.5	6 286.4	3 494.2
Oil and gas	33	235	20.1	381.3	240.2
Australia					
1997–98	526	50 875	4 134.0	37 344.0	23 770.0

(a) Including metal ore, coal, oil and gas extraction establishments. Excluding construction materials and other non-metal ore minerals establishments. (b) Including working proprietors. (c) Excluding drawings by working proprietors.

Source: Australian Mining Industry (8414.0) and Mining Operations, Australia (8415.0).

12.10 MINING OPERATIONS(a), States and Australia—1997–98

State or Territory	Establishments at 30 June	Employment at 30 June(b)	Turnover	Value added
	no.	no.	$m	$m
New South Wales	122	13 729	5 975	3 058
Victoria	25	1 995	3 362	3 069
Queensland	141	13 148	8 820	4 993
South Australia	16	1 859	1 160	872
Western Australia	184	17 405	16 107	10 688
Tasmania	11	980	424	164
Northern Territory	27	1 759	1 496	924
Australia	**526**	**50 875**	**37 344**	**23 770**

(a) Including metal ore mining establishments for all States. All States except NSW and Tasmania include oil and gas extraction establishments. Including coal mining establishments for all States except the Northern Territory. Excluding construction materials and other non-metal ore minerals establishments. (b) Including working proprietors.

Source: Australian Mining Industry (8414.0) and Mining Operations, Australia (8415.0).

Coal mining remains the dominant sector of the Queensland mining industry. In 1997–98 it accounted for 62.7% of total employment of metal ore, coal, oil and gas mining establishments, 71.3% of turnover and 70.0% of value added.

As a proportion of total Australian mining for 1997–98, Queensland accounted for 26.8% of the total metal ore, coal, oil and gas extraction establishments, 25.8% of employment, 23.6% of turnover and 21.0% of value added.

MINERAL EXPLORATION

Queensland consists of three major geotectonic units—the Proterozoic Shield areas in north-west Queensland, the Tasman Orogenic Zone of eastern Queensland and the Great Artesian Basin. The Proterozoic Shield areas are extensively mineralised, particularly with base metals and gold. The Palaeozoic to Cainozoic Tasman Orogenic Zone is also extensively mineralised with gold and base metals and contains enormous resources of coal and significant oil, gas, mineral sands, magnesite, silica, limestone and oil shale. The Mesozoic to Cainozoic Great Artesian Basin contains important resources of oil, gas, bauxite, kaolin, opal and groundwater.

Private mineral exploration expenditure in Queensland was $71.0m in 1998–99, down 30.0% from 1997–98. In particular, base metals (copper, lead, zinc, silver, nickel and cobalt) exploration expenditure dropped from $46.5m in 1997–98 to $29.2m in 1998–99. Gold exploration also fell from $44.9m in 1997–98 to $36.2m in 1998–99.

Over the same period, private exploration expenditure in Australia as a whole has decreased 21.5% from $1,066.8m in 1997–98 to $837.8m in 1998–99.

12.11 PRIVATE MINERAL EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE(a), Australia

	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99
State or Territory	$m	$m	$m
New South Wales	94.1	88.2	65.6
Victoria	51.8	43.1	37.0
Queensland	160.7	133.2	93.8
South Australia	35.1	45.0	41.9
Western Australia	691.7	660.4	523.1
Tasmania	26.0	20.7	11.9
Northern Territory	88.9	75.9	64.5
Australia	**1 148.6**	**1 066.8**	**837.8**

(a) Excluding petroleum and oil shale exploration and details of mineral explorers reporting expenditure of less than $5,000 a quarter.

Source: Actual and Expected Private Mineral Exploration, Australia (8412.0).

12.12 PRIVATE MINERAL EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE(a) BY MINERAL SOUGHT, Queensland and Australia

	Queensland		Australia	
	1997–98	1998–99	1997–98	1998–99
	$m	$m	$m	$m
Copper, lead, zinc, silver, nickel and cobalt	46.5	29.2	227.1	176.9
Gold	44.9	36.5	648.4	486.1
Iron ore	—	—	30.0	41.5
Mineral sands	0.7	0.3	14.0	19.0
Tin, tungsten, scheelite and wolfram	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Uranium	2.9	0.8	22.2	15.4
Coal	32.6	22.5	64.8	39.9
Construction materials	0.3	0.5	1.1	0.7
Diamonds	1.2	0.1	42.8	40.9
Other	4.1	3.9	16.3	17.2
Total	**133.2**	**93.8**	**1 066.8**	**837.8**

(a) Excluding details of mineral explorers reporting expenditure of less than $5,000 a quarter.

Source: Actual and Expected Private Mineral Exploration, Australia (8412.0).

Coal exploration

Coal exploration in Queensland continued to decline with exploration expenditure amounting to $22.7m in 1998–99 compared with $32.6m in 1997–98. This downturn is a major concern to the Department of Mines and Energy, reflecting the current lack of an effective process to grant title, where native title exists and the uncertainty of future land access arrangements.

Another factor is the state of the export market for both coking and thermal coals, dominated by low prices. These issues have continued through the rest of 1999 and will also impact on the exploration indicators for 1999–2000. However, recent signs of improvements in the strength of the Asian economies and a more promising forecast for thermal coal exports should lead to an upturn in coal exploration in Queensland for the fiscal year 2000–01.

Grass roots exploration by smaller companies searching for PCI type coals was concentrated in the north-eastern parts of the Bowen Basin adjacent to existing infrastructure or new mine developments. Exploration was also undertaken at some ‘stand alone’ previously identified deposits.

Further exploration activity and feasibility work was also carried out on a number of advanced coal deposits.

Exploration by the larger companies such as Rio Tinto, BHP and Shell during the year focused more on brownfields areas adjacent to existing operations, such as down dip of the German Creek, Goonyella, Peak Downs and Saraji mines. In these cases, targets were coal resources amenable to underground longwall mining.

Petroleum exploration

12.13 PETROLEUM EXPLORATION, Queensland

	Unit	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99
Expenditure – conventional	*$'000*	*69 322*	*68 811*	*52 263*
Geophysical/geological	$'000	23 967	11 776	15 648
Exploration drilling	$'000	38 012	46 782	19 634
Appraisal drilling	$'000	7 343	10 253	16 981
Expenditure – coal seam gas	*$'000*	*27 683*	*10 184*	*20 334*
Geophysical/geological	$'000	1 637	1 351	2 862
Exploration drilling	$'000	10 008	2 650	1 164
Appraisal/development drilling	$'000	16 038	6 183	16 308
Exploration wells drilled(a)	*no.*	*41*	*45*	*15*
As oil producers	no.	2	—	—
As gas producers	no.	14	19	3
As oil/gas producers	no.	—	—	—
Abandoned or water wells	no.	24	26	11
Suspended	no.	1	—	1
Total exploration drilling	metres	80 312	97 947	27 843
Appraisal wells drilled(a)	*no.*	*14*	*25*	*8*
As oil producers	no.	1	11	4
As gas producers	no.	8	12	2
Abandoned or water wells	no.	5	2	2
Total appraisal drilling	metres	31 201	40 935	19 382
Coal seam gas wells drilled	no.	36	10	30
Total drilling of coal seam gas wells	metres	29 347	9 350	24 817
Seismic survey acquisition	line kilometres	3 696	4 851	3 594

(a) Onshore.

Source: Department of Mines and Energy, Annual Report.

Total expenditure by the petroleum industry on exploration in 1998–99 was $52.6m, which is significantly lower than the 1997–98 figure of $78.9m. The proportion of expenditure devoted to coal seam methane exploration was 28.0%. The decrease in exploration expenditure is a reflection of the low oil prices during 1998–99 resulting in less risk capital being available.

Seismic acquisition for 1998–99 decreased to 3,594 line kilometres in comparison to last year's total of 4,851 line kilometres. Ten surveys were conducted to record 4,851 line kilometres, with 74.0% being acquired in the Eromanga and Eromanga–Cooper Basins, 21.0% in the Surat and Bowen–Surat Basins and 5.0% in the Georgina Basin. Only 9 line kilometres of seismic reprocessing was undertaken during 1998–99.

Conventional exploration drilling decreased significantly with only 39 wells being drilled in comparison with 89 in the previous year. This exploration activity resulted in the discovery of the Royal and Bunya North gas fields in the Cooper Basin, the Yandina gas field in the Denison Trough of the Bowen Basin, and the Myall Creek gas field in the Taroom Trough of the Bowen Basin. The size of the reserves in these fields is generally considered to be small. No oil discoveries were made during the year.

Appraisal and development drilling produced a success rate of 95.5%, resulting in 4 oil and 4 gas wells, and 14 gas wells, respectively. Most of these wells were drilled in the Eromanga and Eromanga–Cooper Basins, except for appraisal gas wells in the Bowen–Surat and Bowen Basins.

In 1998–99, a total of 30 coal seam gas wells were drilled during the year, an increase of 20 over the previous year. Of the total coal seam gas wells drilled, two were exploration, 13 appraisal and 15 development wells. All exploration continued to target the Bowen and Bowen–Surat Basins.

MINING RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The value of research and development expenditure by the mining industry in Queensland in 1998–99 was $74.9m, a decrease of 39.2% on the 1997–98 figure of $123.1m. The leading States in terms of research and development expenditure in the mining industry in 1998–99 were Western Australia ($213.5m) and New South Wales ($91.3m) followed by Queensland. The mining industry recorded a 10.4% decrease in research and development expenditure during 1998–99. Western Australia was the only State to increase their expenditure for the year. The majority of funding for research and development expenditure in the mining industry is from the mining companies themselves.

12.14 MINING RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE

	1997–98	1998–99
State or Territory	$'000	$'000
New South Wales	115 489	91 349
Victoria	32 067	31 440
Queensland	123 149	74 901
South Australia	n.p.	34 031
Western Australia	197 133	213 525
Tasmania, Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory	30 375	22 368
Overseas	n.p.	10 691
Total	**533 906**	**478 305**

Source: Research and Experimental Development, Businesses, Australia (8104.0).

ENVIRONMENT

Protection of the environment is an important aspect of the mining industry. Australian expenditure for the primary purpose of pollution abatement and control was $308m in 1996–97. The majority of this expenditure, 56.0%, occurred in metal ore mining.

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13 Manufacturing

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MANUFACTURING

In 1998–99 the manufacturing sector was the largest contributor to Gross State Product in Queensland. Over the last 10 years, the importance of this industry has declined marginally, with an overall shift to service-providing industries from goods-producing industries in Queensland and Australia. Despite this trend, the Queensland manufacturing sector has become more technologically oriented and export focused.

Manufacturing, as specified in the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), broadly relates to the physical or chemical transformation of materials or components into new products.

In 1998–99, manufacturing establishments operating in Queensland recorded $32,466m in turnover, paid $4,860m in wages and salaries and, at the end of June 1999, employed 145,600 persons.

13.1 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, Queensland and Australia—1998–99

	Unit	Queensland	Australia	Queensland as a proportion of Australia
				%
Employment at 30 June(a)	'000	145.6	937.4	15.5
Wages and salaries(b)	$m	4 860	35 099	13.8
Turnover	$m	32 466	220 555	14.7

(a) Including working proprietors. (b) Excluding the drawings of working proprietors and provisions for employee entitlements.

Source: Manufacturing Industry, Australia, Preliminary (8201.0).

During the 1998–99 financial year, Queensland manufacturing industry's contribution to the Australian manufacturing industry was 15.5% of employment, 13.8% of wages and salaries paid and 14.7% of turnover.

13.2 TOTAL FACTOR INCOME FOR MANUFACTURING AND ALL INDUSTRIES, Queensland—Current Prices

	Manufacturing	All industries	Manufacturing as a proportion of all industries
Year	$m	$m	%
1990–91	5 721	52 635	10.9
1991–92	5 985	55 659	10.8
1992–93	6 428	61 015	10.5
1993–94	7 237	63 926	11.3
1994–95	7 778	68 472	11.4
1995–96	8 247	73 020	11.3
1996–97	8 518	77 690	11.0
1997–98	9 384	82 291	11.4
1998–99	9 611	86 302	11.1

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (5220.0).

In 1998–99, Queensland total factor income was $86,302m. The manufacturing industry was the largest single contributor to this figure, accounting for 11.1% or $9,611m of the State total. In dollar terms, total factor income in manufacturing increased 2.4% in 1998–99 compared with $9,384m recorded in the previous financial year.

Total factor income is shared between employees and entrepreneurs. Gross costs of labour as a proportion of total factor income in manufacturing was 56.5% in 1998–99, the lowest proportion for labour costs recorded during the 10-year period to 1999. During this same period gross labour costs peaked at 65.7% in 1995–96.

MAJOR MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

In the Queensland economy in 1998–99, food, beverage and tobacco was the largest manufacturing subdivision, comprising 26.3% of employment in manufacturing, 26.3% of wages and salaries paid and 31.8% of manufacturing turnover.

13.3 MANUFACTURING, Queensland—1998–99

ANZSIC industry subdivision	Employment at end of June(a) '000	Wages and salaries (b) $m	Turnover $m
Food, beverage and tobacco	38.3	1 277	10 314
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather	5.4	128	620
Wood and paper products	12.8	385	1 877
Printing, publishing and recorded media	11.7	391	1 533
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated products	11.8	460	4 691
Non-metallic mineral products	6.4	254	1 888
Metal products	26.2	906	6 851
Machinery and equipment	23.5	811	3 583
Other manufacturing	9.7	250	1 110
Total	**145.6**	**4 860**	**32 466**

(a) Including working proprietors. (b) Excluding the drawings of working proprietors and provisions for employee entitlements.

Source: Manufacturing Industry, Australia, Preliminary (8201.0).

In terms of contribution to the Australian food, beverage and tobacco industry, Queensland accounted for 22.5% of employment, 20.8% of wages and salaries paid and 21.0% of turnover.

MANUFACTURING OPERATIONS

Labour costs

In 1996–97, labour costs for the Queensland manufacturing industry totalled $5,326.9m, with earnings comprising 87.1% of these costs. Overall, the manufacturing industry represented 13.6% of total labour costs for all industries in Queensland. In proportionate terms to total cost, the manufacturing industries recorded higher payroll tax (3.5%) and workers' compensation costs (3.6%) than for all industries (2.5% and 1.9%, respectively). Superannuation costs, however, were less at 5.1% compared with 6.8%. Refer also to Chapter 4, Labour.

13.4 MAJOR LABOUR COSTS OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY, Queensland—1996–97

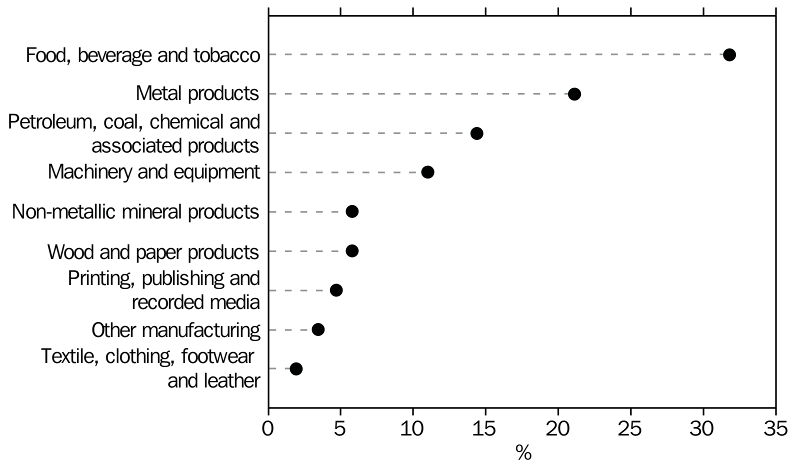
		Distribution of labour costs by type	
	Major labour costs	Manufacturing	All industries
Type of labour cost	*$m*	*%*	*%*
Earnings	4 638.7	87.1	88.1
Other labour costs	*688.2*	*12.9*	*11.9*
Superannuation	270.8	5.1	6.8
Workers' compensation	191.3	3.6	1.9
Payroll tax	187.2	3.5	2.5
Fringe benefits tax	39.0	0.7	0.8
Total	**5 326.9**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: Unpublished data, Labour Costs.

Turnover

The largest manufacturing industry subdivisions in 1998–99 in terms of contribution to total turnover were food, beverage and tobacco (37.8%), metal products (21.1%), petroleum, coal, chemicals and associated products (14.4%) and machinery and equipment (11.0%).

MANUFACTURING: PROPORTION OF TOTAL TURNOVER BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION, Queensland—1998–99



Source: Manufacturing Industry, Australia, Preliminary (8201.0).

Operating ratios

In 1998–99, the Queensland manufacturing industry generated an average turnover of $222,700 per employee and paid an average of $33,000 in wages and salaries per employee. The petroleum, coal, chemicals and associated products industry subdivision recorded the highest average turnover per person employed at $397,500 and the non-metallic mineral products subdivision recorded the highest average wages and salaries per employee at $39,700. Other manufacturing subdivision recorded the lowest average turnover per employee at $114,400 and the textile, clothing, footwear and leather subdivision had the lowest average wages and salaries per employee at $23,700, reflecting the labour-intensive nature of this industry group.

13.5 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, SELECTED OPERATING RATIOS BY INDUSTRY, Queensland—1998–99

	Turnover per person employed(a)	Wages and salaries per employee(b)
ANZSIC industry subdivision	$'000	$'000
Food, beverage and tobacco	269.3	33.3
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather	114.8	23.7
Wood and paper products	146.6	30.1
Printing, publishing and recorded media	131.0	33.4
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated products	397.5	39.0
Non-metallic mineral products	295.0	39.7
Metal products	261.5	34.6
Machinery and equipment	152.9	34.5
Other manufacturing	114.4	25.8
Total	**222.7**	**33.3**

(a) Including working proprietors. (b) Excluding the drawings of working proprietors and provisions for employee entitlements.

Source: Manufacturing Industry, Australia, Preliminary (8201.0).

Employment

At August 1999, the labour force survey revealed that manufacturing employment comprised 10.7% of Queensland employed persons, compared with the national figure of 12.2%. Employment in the manufacturing sector decreased by approximately 2% in Queensland between August 1998 and August 1999.

Employment in manufacturing in Queensland increased between June 1998 and June 1999 by 2.3% or 3,300 persons despite employment decreasing in four of the nine industry subdivisions. The greatest proportional decreases in employment were recorded in textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing with a decrease of 18.2% or 1,200 persons. In non-metallic mineral products manufacturing the decrease was 16.9% or 1,300 fewer persons. Five subdivisions recorded proportional increases in employment during the same period. The greatest increase in absolute terms was recorded in food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing with 3,100 persons, representing an increase of 8.8%. The industry subdivision which recorded the largest percentage increase was wood and paper products manufacturing, with an increase of 15.3% or 1,700 persons. In petroleum, coal, chemical and associated products manufacturing, there was an increase of 14.6% or 1,500 persons.

13.6 EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, Queensland—At 30 June

ANZSIC industry subdivision	1998	1999	Percentage change, 1998 to 1999
	'000	'000	%
Food, beverage and tobacco	35.2	38.3	8.8
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather	6.6	5.4	–18.2
Wood and paper products	11.1	12.8	15.3
Printing, publishing and recorded media	12.3	11.7	–4.9
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated products	10.3	11.8	14.6
Non-metallic mineral products	7.7	6.4	–16.9
Metal products	24.7	26.2	6.1
Machinery and equipment	24.7	23.5	–4.9
Other manufacturing	9.6	9.7	1.0
Total	**142.3**	**145.6**	**2.3**

Source: Manufacturing Industry, Australia, Preliminary (8201.0); unpublished data, Manufacturing Industry.

MANUFACTURING EXPORTS

Manufacturing exports comprised 38.6% of total Queensland foreign exports in 1998–99 compared with 42.9% in 1997–98 and 45.9% in 1996–97. The value of manufactured goods exported from Queensland for 1998–99 was $6,140.5m, a decrease of $845.3m (12.1%) compared with the 1997–98 figure. Decreases of $794.5m in the value of exports of the food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing subdivision and $63.5m for the machinery and equipment subdivision accounted for most of the decrease in the value of manufactured goods exported during 1998–99. The sugar manufacturing industry experienced a decrease in value of exports of $1,150.8m, which especially impacted on the manufacturing sector's overall exporting performance. However, exports of metal products continued to increase over the 1996–97 level, rising by $496.5m in 1997–98 and a further $76.5m to $1,883.9m in 1998–99.

The food, beverage and tobacco sector accounted for 45.8% of total manufactured goods exported from Queensland in 1998–99, followed by metal products (30.7%) and machinery and equipment (11.6%).

13.7 MANUFACTURED GOODS EXPORTED FROM QUEENSLAND

ANZSIC industry subdivision	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99
	$'000	$'000	$'000
Food, beverage and tobacco	3 415 123	3 605 270	2 810 819
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather	115 020	143 324	119 595
Wood and paper products	105 377	128 250	114 230
Printing, publishing and recorded media	23 480	25 077	19 814
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated products	411 029	380 207	352 312
Non-metallic mineral products	56 915	52 594	55 972
Metal products	1 310 893	1 807 369	1 883 854
Machinery and equipment	718 524	777 543	714 081
Other manufacturing	66 565	66 167	69 859
Total	**6 222 926**	**6 985 801**	**6 140 537**

Source: Unpublished data, Foreign Trade Export Statistics.

MANUFACTURING INVESTMENT

Private new capital expenditure

New private capital expenditure in the manufacturing industry at current prices in Queensland rose over recent years, with increases of 26.1%, 9.5%, 21.0% and 1.7% from 1994 to 1998. In the financial year 1998–99, however, new private capital expenditure dropped by 23.5%, mostly in new buildings and structures.

13.8 ACTUAL AND EXPECTED PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE IN THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY, Queensland(a)(b)

Year	New buildings and structures $m	Equipment, plant and machinery $m	Total capital expenditure $m
Actual			
1993–94	226	812	1 038
1994–95	142	1 167	1 309
1995–96	162	1 271	1 433
1996–97	531	1 203	1 734
1997–98	563	1 201	1 764
1998–99	215	1 134	1 349
Expected			
1999–2000(c)	387	1 106	1 493
2000–01(c)	141	713	854

(a) Care should be exercised when comparing expectations data with actual data due to under (or over) realisation patterns. (b) As reported by businesses. (c) Expected expenditure for the financial year as reported by businesses in the December 1999 survey.

Source: Unpublished data, State Estimates of Private New Capital Expenditure.

Care should be taken when analysing the absolute change in capital expenditure between reference years, because of the effects of price changes and because expenditure is subject to individual business decisions on an irregular basis.

The increases in capital expenditure on new buildings and structures that occurred in 1996–97 and 1997–98 have not continued in the 1998–99 financial year. New buildings and structures accounted for 30.6% of total capital expenditure in the manufacturing industry in 1996–97 and 31.9% in 1997–98 but only 15.9% in 1998–99, approximately the same proportion as in the financial years prior to 1996–97. Capital expenditure on equipment, plant and machinery decreased marginally (5.6%) in 1998–99 to $1,134m when compared with 1997–98 ($1,201m).

In the December 1999 survey, manufacturing businesses had planned expenditure which totalled $1,493m for 1999–2000 and $854m for 2000–01. However, previous realisation patterns show that businesses tend to spend more than was planned for in the middle part of the previous financial year.

Committed projects

During 1999–2000, two major manufacturing and mineral processing development projects were completed in Queensland. These were a $16.8m plant at Richlands which packages, warehouses and distributes honey to domestic and international markets and the $42m construction of a sugar mill on the Atherton Tablelands, west of Cairns. The sugar mill is the first to be constructed in Queensland for 75 years.

Over the same period of time, eight manufacturing and mineral processing developers are proceeding with projects or have announced a definite commitment to the project. The total estimated cost is more than $2,127m over the life of these projects. Of these developments, four projects contribute 92.6% of the total estimated cost. These include the WMC High Analysis Fertiliser project with an estimated cost of $700m, Sun Metals Corporation zinc refinery at Townsville estimated at $530m, BP oil refinery expansion, costing approximately $500m and an ammonium nitrate plant at Moura estimated at $240m.

In addition to the above, a project to upgrade dairy processing and distribution facilities at Booval, Malanda and Toowoomba, with an estimated cost of $32m and the construction of a high technology abattoir and piggery in south-west Queensland, costing around $70m, are committed projects.

A further six developers are undertaking feasibility studies of new manufacturing or mineral processing projects in Queensland.

ELECTRICITY AND GAS

Electricity

The structure and operation of the Queensland electricity industry has undergone significant reform over the last 18 months to provide electricity consumers in Queensland with a low cost, reliable, efficient and competitive supply.

Key developments and reforms include:

- a restructure of the government owned sector of the industry,
- continuation of reforms associated with the State's participation in the National Electricity Market (NEM), including the phasing-in of retail contestability,
- strong electricity demand outlook, which many generation projects under consideration by the private and government owned sector and expansion of the State's transmission grid and
- addressing serious environmental issues such as greenhouse gas emission levels.

The restructure of the government owned sector of the Queensland electricity industry to ensure the provision of reliable and competitive electricity was announced by the State Government in February 1999. This included:

- the amalgamation of the six former regional electricity distribution corporations on 30 June 1999 to create a single corporation, Ergon Energy,

- the dissolution of the boards of the 15 government owned electricity corporations and appointments to create nine new boards from 1 July 1999 and
- the winding-up of the engineering services corporation AUSTA Energy, which ceased to be a government owned corporation on 2 July 2000.

Since December 1998, Queensland has operated as part of the wholesale national electricity market, although physical interconnection with New South Wales will not take place until early 2001. Under these market arrangements, retail competition or contestability, is being phased in over a number of tranches. At June 2000, the proportion of customers entering the contestable market and choosing their electricity retailer based on price, service, quality and other factors were:

- 98% of 69 potentially contestable customers in the first tranche (using more than 40 GWh of electricity per year);
- 61% of 456 potentially contestable customers in the second tranche (using more than 4 GWh of electricity per year);
- 20% of 7,068 potentially contestable customers in the third tranche (using more than 0.2 GWh of electricity per year).

Subject to a review of the benefits and costs, it is intended that full retail competition (that is, for households and small business) will be introduced on 1 January 2001.

Coal has been the main fuel source for electricity generation in Queensland. In February 1999, of the 7,415 MW of total installed generation capacity, black coal represented 6,533 MW, hydro (including pumped storage) represented 632 MW and gas represented 250 MW.

In May 2000, the government announced its Queensland Energy Policy – A Cleaner Energy Strategy. The Policy contains a number of initiatives aimed at ensuring that adequate, reliable and competitively-priced energy is available and has, as one of its objectives, diversification of the State's energy mix towards greater use of gas and renewables.

13.9 ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION, Queensland—Year Ended 30 June 1998

	Customers	Consumption	Consumption per customer
	no.	m kW.h	'000 kW.h
Residential	1 346 548	9 369	6.96
Commercial/industrial	185 486	22 841	123.1
Total	**1 532 034**	**32 210**	**21.0**

Source: Electricity Supply Association of Australia, Electricity Australia 1999.

In 1997–98, 1,532,034 Queensland customers consumed 32,210 GWh of electricity, with residential customers representing 29% of consumption. In its Annual Planning Statement 2000, Powerlink Queensland has forecast that the summer maximum demand will increase at an average rate of 3.1% a year over the next 10 years.

Electricity was supplied to customers over a transmission and distribution network consisting of 176,468 circuit kilometres of overhead lines and 10,874 circuit kilometres of underground cables.

13.10 ELECTRICITY OPERATIONS, Queensland

	Unit	1997–98
Industry value added	$m	1 702
Net capital expenditure	$m	568
Employment	no.	7 011

Source: Electricity, Gas, Water and Sewerage Industries, Australia (8208.0).

Employment in the electricity industry declined in 1997–98 by 3% (203 persons) from 1996–97. The Industry Value Added (IVA) for electricity industry was $1,700m in 1997–98.

In 1997–98, net capital expenditure (acquisition of plant, equipment and property, less sales of these assets) was $568m, representing a 42.5% increase on the 1996–97 net capital expenditure of $398.3m. The increase was due to expansion of the transmission network in Queensland.

The Government owned electricity corporations currently operating in the industry are:

- generation—CS Energy, Tarong Energy and Stanwell Corporation;
- transmission—Powerlink Queensland;
- distribution—ENERGEX and Ergon Energy and
- retail—ENERGEX Retail and Ergon Energy Pty Limited.

In addition, the Queensland Power Trading Corporation is responsible for trading the output from a number of private sector generators into the National Electricity Market through power purchase agreements.

Following the advent of the competitive national electricity market, the private sector is now playing a greater role in the Queensland electricity generation and retail sectors. For example, around 34% of the State's current generating capacity is non-government owned.

Gas

In 1994, the Council of Australian Governments agreed to remove barriers to the free trade of gas within and across government boundaries by 1 July 1996, in order to create a national gas market. The main aim was to encourage competition, enabling consumers and producers to trade in gas within and between any State and Territory.

A major step towards achieving a national gas market was the dismantling of the previously State-based, State-regulated gas industry. Another major objective is the establishment of a national gas transmission network. Currently, most gas users are supplied by pipelines within Queensland.

Natural gas production in Queensland increased by 31.4% to 3,281.5 gigalitres in 1998–99 compared with 2,496.9 gigalitres in 1997–98. The main gas-producing area of Queensland is the Cooper–Eromanga Basins. The other main areas of production are the Surat–Bowen Basins and the Denison Trough in the Bowen Basin, with minor production from the Adavale Basin.

Oil and gas industry developments during 1998–99 were:

- connection of the Cocos–Bunya and Vernon gas fields to the Ballera–Mount Isa pipeline,
- accessing the additional gas reserves in south-west Queensland with the construction of pipeline connections between Barrolka–Karmona, Mount Howitt–Wippo and Wologolla Epsilon,
- connection of WMC Fertiliser Ltd operation at Phosphate Hill in north-west Queensland to the Ballera–Mount Isa pipeline,
- a new gas-fired power station at Roma was connected to the Ballera–Wallumbilla pipeline and
- continued feasibility and impact studies for the supply of gas from Papua New Guinea via Cape York to Townsville for potential electricity generation.

13.11 UTILITY NATURAL GAS OPERATIONS, Queensland—1998–99

	Customers	Sales	Gas sales per customer
	no.	terajoules	gigajoules
Residential	127 916	1 593	12
Commercial and industrial	6 876	14 529	2 113
Total	**134 792**	**16 121**	**120**

Source: Electricity, Gas, Water and Sewerage Industries, Australia (8208.0).

MANUFACTURING OCCUPATIONS

The annual average for 1999 showed that approximately 174,900 persons were employed in the manufacturing industry. Of these persons, 131,000 or 74.9% were males and 43,800 or 25.0% were females. The occupational group with the greatest number of males was the tradespersons and related workers group with 39.0% of all males working in the manufacturing industry. The labourers and related workers group had the greatest number of females followed by the intermediate clerical, sales and services group with 21.7% and 21.5%, respectively, of all females working in the manufacturing industry

13.12 MANUFACTURING OCCUPATIONS, ANNUAL AVERAGE(a), Queensland—1999

	Males	Females	Persons
Occupation	'000	'000	'000
Managers and administrators	8.1	1.1	9.2
Professionals	5.8	3.7	9.5
Associate professionals	7.0	3.1	10.0
Tradespersons and related workers	51.1	3.7	54.8
Advanced clerical and service workers	0.4	5.7	6.1
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	7.9	9.4	17.3
Intermediate production and transport workers	23.8	6.2	30.0
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	1.4	1.6	2.9
Labourers and related workers	25.6	9.5	35.0
Total	**131.0**	**43.8**	**174.9**

(a) Annual average calculated from quarterly data.

Source: Unpublished data, Labour Force.

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14 Housing and Construction

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HOUSING AND CONSTRUCTION

Building activity is a significant indicator of the state of the Queensland economy. The level of activity and the types of building being constructed have an impact on the physical and social environment. The number of building approvals issued gives an indication of the extent of investment by private individuals, companies and government agencies.

Engineering construction, which includes bridges, roads, airports, water storage and reticulation and other non-building works, represents part of Queensland's infrastructure in which other economic activities are able to develop.

HOUSING

With just under two-thirds of dwellings in Queensland owned or being purchased by their occupants, home ownership continues to be important for Queenslanders.

Figures derived from the 1996 census of population and housing show that 38.7% of occupied private dwellings in Queensland were owned by the occupants and 24.8% were being purchased by the occupants. When compared with the 1991 census, these figures represent a decrease of 1.8 percentage points in ownership and an increase of 0.3 percentage points in the proportion of dwellings being purchased. The proportion of dwellings being rented increased 3.4 percentage points over the same period.

14.1 HOME OWNERSHIP(a), QUEENSLAND

	1986		1991		1996	
Dwellings	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Owned	325 581	39.1	399 730	40.5	465 399	38.7
Being purchased	238 442	28.6	241 843	24.5	298 310	24.8
Rented(b)	223 148	26.8	279 731	28.4	382 399	31.8
Other(c)	46 332	5.6	64 655	6.6	57 960	4.8
Total	**833 503**	**100.0**	**985 959**	**100.0**	**1 204 068**	**100.0**

(a) Excluding caravans, etc. in parks. (b) Including 'Occupied rent free'. (c) Including 'Not stated'.

Source: Censuses of Population and Housing.

There has been a general decline over the last few years in the number of owner-occupied dwelling units for which housing finance has been obtained. Between 1997–98 and 1998–99, the number of total new housing commitments decreased by 2.3%. Over the same period, the amount of finance for total new housing commitments increased by 7.4%. In contrast, there was a 12.0% decrease in the amount loaned for alterations and additions.

14.2 SECURED HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS TO INDIVIDUALS, All Lenders, Queensland

	1996–97		1997–98		1998–99	
		Value		Value		Value
Type of housing	no.	$m	no.	$m	no.	$m
Construction of dwelling units	15 097	1 506	15 157	1 674	13 275	1 638
Purchase of newly erected dwelling units	4 038	435	4 116	480	3 679	473
Purchase of established dwelling units	44 378	4 425	43 680	4 716	46 377	5 495
Refinancing	20 449	1 816	16 313	1 530	14 095	1 418
Total new housing commitments	**83 962**	**8 182**	**79 266**	**8 400**	**77 426**	**9 024**
Alterations and additions	n.a.	508	n.a.	374	n.a.	329
Total new lending commitments	**n.a.**	**8 690**	**n.a.**	**8 774**	**n.a.**	**9 353**

Source: Unpublished data, Housing Finance.

Residential building

Dwelling units in new residential buildings approved during 1998–99 totalled 30,144 which is a decrease of 15.7% from the number for the previous year. The value of these residential approvals was $3,122.9m, a decrease of 13.4% from 1997–98.

14.3 NUMBER AND VALUE OF DWELLING UNITS APPROVED, Queensland

	New houses		New other residential buildings		Total	
Year	no.	$m	no.	$m	no.	$m
1996–97	23 533	2 412.3	9 288	779.3	32 821	3 191.6
1997–98	24 013	2 593.4	11 741	1 014.8	35 754	3 608.1
1998–99	21 313	2 405.3	8 831	717.6	30 144	3 122.9

Source: Building Approvals, Queensland (8731.3) and unpublished data, Building Approvals.

The number of new dwelling units approved in Queensland during 1998–99 fell 15.7% to 30,144, when compared with the previous year. Of the larger councils, Brisbane City and Gold Coast City recorded decreases in the total number of new dwelling units approved of 26.1% and 12.0%, respectively, during 1998–99. In contrast, Redland Shire experienced an increase of 20.8%.

14.4 NUMBER OF NEW DWELLING UNITS APPROVED BY SELECTED AREAS, Queensland

	1997–98			1998–99		
	New houses	New other residential buildings	Total	New houses	New other residential buildings	Total
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Brisbane City	5 231	4 986	10 217	4 317	3 238	7 555
Caboolture Shire	1 250	327	1 577	686	79	765
Cairns City	930	424	1 354	679	283	962
Caloundra City	698	147	845	657	205	862
Gold Coast City	3 224	3 194	6 418	3 346	2 301	5 647
Hervey Bay City	478	89	567	372	77	449
Logan City	702	74	776	702	79	781
Mackay City	610	133	743	607	98	705
Maroochy Shire	1 156	525	1 681	1 064	605	1 669
Noosa Shire	669	273	942	631	209	840
Redland Shire	1 145	164	1 309	1 091	490	1 581
Rockhampton City	150	60	210	109	36	145
Thuringowa City	612	75	687	639	18	657
Toowoomba City	403	130	533	424	70	494
Townsville City	423	242	665	516	125	641
Whitsunday Shire	116	68	184	131	60	191
Queensland	24 013	11 741	35 754	21 313	8 831	30 144

Source: Unpublished data, Building Approvals.

In 1998–99, the value of new dwelling units approved in Brisbane City decreased 27.6% to $753.9m, which accounted for 24.1% of the total value of new dwelling unit approvals in Queensland. Compared with the value for 1997–98, Gold Coast City fell 12.6% to $571.0m, while Redland Shire rose 15.8% to $164.6m and Maroochydore Shire rose 4.9% to $178.1m.

14.5 VALUE OF NEW DWELLING UNITS APPROVED BY SELECTED AREAS, Queensland

	1997–98			1998–99		
	New houses	New other residential buildings	Total	New houses	New other residential buildings	Total
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Brisbane City	592.8	448.5	1 041.4	503.7	250.1	753.9
Caboolture Shire	116.3	11.7	128.0	67.6	8.8	76.3
Cairns City	101.5	30.0	131.5	81.4	18.9	100.3
Caloundra City	76.1	14.5	90.6	73.8	19.8	93.5
Gold Coast City	368.6	284.6	653.2	387.2	183.7	571.0
Hervey Bay City	45.3	6.2	51.4	37.7	5.4	43.1
Logan City	65.0	4.8	69.9	66.2	3.6	69.7
Mackay City	71.0	11.1	82.2	74.1	10.1	84.2
Maroochy Shire	128.1	41.6	169.8	119.5	58.6	178.1
Noosa Shire	87.3	33.2	120.5	82.4	22.6	105.1
Redland Shire	127.9	14.4	142.2	124.1	40.5	164.6
Rockhampton City	14.7	4.5	19.3	12.4	2.2	14.6
Thuringowa City	65.7	6.0	71.7	71.8	1.3	73.2
Toowoomba City	43.4	9.9	53.3	47.1	10.1	57.2
Townsville City	52.0	23.3	75.3	70.2	13.0	83.2
Whitsunday Shire	12.3	8.2	20.5	16.7	5.4	22.2
Queensland	2 593.4	1 014.7	3 608.1	2 405.3	717.6	3 122.9

Source: Unpublished data, Building Approvals.

During 1998–99 in Queensland, the total number of dwelling unit commencements decreased 17.2% from the previous year. New house commencements decreased by 15.2% to 20,150 during this time. Commencements of new dwelling units in other residential buildings (flats, home units, etc.) decreased by 20.1% over the same period and the number of commencements on conversions, etc. fell by 51.7%.

14.6 DWELLING UNITS COMMENCED, Queensland

	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99
	no.	no.	no.
New houses	22 870	23 754	20 150
New other residential buildings	9 004	11 222	8 962
Conversions, etc.	535	441	213
Total dwelling units	**32 409**	**35 418**	**29 325**

Source: Building Activity, Queensland (8752.3).

The total value of all residential building commencements decreased 13.7% during 1998–99 to $3,374.7m. The total value of new house commencements decreased 11.8% in 1998–99 and the total value of new other residential building commencements decreased 20.7% over the same period.

14.7 DWELLING UNITS COMMENCED, Queensland

	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99
	$m	$m	$m
New houses	2 399.2	2 621.3	2 311.6
New other residential buildings	794.4	979.5	776.6
New residential building	3 193.6	3 600.8	3 088.2
Alterations and additions	288.4	310.0	286.5
Total residential building	**3 482.0**	**3 910.8**	**3 374.7**

Source: Building Activity, Queensland (8752.3).

House building materials

Regional availability has a bearing on the types of materials used in the construction of dwellings in Australia and Queensland and differing materials have predominated over time. The first settlers graduated from tents to rough buildings constructed of local materials such as wattle and daub.

By 1901, the typical Queensland dwelling was built on wood stumps to allow extra ventilation underneath with extra shade provided by verandahs—features influenced by climate. By Federation, wood was the most extensively used house building material in Queensland while brick and stone dwellings were more common in the southern States.

By the mid-1970s, the use of brick as a building material was becoming more widespread in Queensland because of its qualities of permanence and insulation and because the relative cost of brick construction was decreasing compared with that of timber construction. Houses built on wood and concrete stumps remain a feature of Queensland housing, although fully enclosed high-set and low-set dwellings and ground-level construction on concrete slabs are now more common.

Costs of house building materials

The prices of materials used in house building in Brisbane increased slightly during 1998–99, slightly below the national average figure. Over the same period the increase in the CPI for both Brisbane and the weighted average of the eight capital cities was slightly larger.

14.8 PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING AND CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI): PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR

	Price index of materials used in house building		CPI	
	Brisbane	Weighted average of six State capital cities	All groups Brisbane	Weighted average of eight capital cities
	%	%	%	%
1996–97	0.2	0.3	1.6	1.3
1997–98	1.6	1.8	0.5	0.0
1998–99	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.2

Source: Price Index of Materials Used in House Building, Six State Capital Cities (6408.0); Consumer Price Index, Australia (6401.0).

PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING, Brisbane

Source: Price Index of Materials Used in House Building, Six State Capital Cities (6408.0).

GOVERNMENT FINANCE FOR HOUSING

The Commonwealth and State Governments each provide assistance for housing to low-income groups and other specific groups in the community. The Commonwealth provides assistance to defence personnel as a long standing policy, for both rental and purchase of homes.

State Government assistance dates back to 1910 when the Workers' Dwelling Board was established to assist persons with low income to obtain housing. Since World War II the State Government has been a direct provider of housing for rental for low-income earners and has also provided means-tested loans for house purchases.

Two Commonwealth Departments, Defence and Veterans' Affairs, are involved in the provision of housing benefits to former and serving Defence Force personnel.

The Department of Veterans' Affairs

The Defence Service Homes Scheme (DSH) administered by the Department of Veterans' Affairs provides benefits in the form of subsidised low interest loans and house and contents insurance. These services are available to eligible persons who have served Australia in either wartime or peacetime. As at 4 July 1999, the number of housing loans maintained was 73,530 compared with 80,802 for the corresponding date of the previous year. This represents a 9% decrease in the number of loans maintained.

The Department of Defence

The Department of Defence has the responsibility for administering the *Defence Force (Home Loans Assistance) Act 1990* and the Defence Housing Authority (DHA) is the Department's agent. Under this Act subsidised loans are available to former and serving Defence Force personnel, with different eligibility and benefits from those offered by the DSH scheme.

The objectives of the Defence Home Owner Scheme, which comes under the *Defence Force (Home Loans Assistance) Act 1990*, are:

- to attract and retain Defence Force personnel,
- to encourage home ownership during service as a cost effective alternative to rental assistance and
- to assist in the reintegration of Defence Force personnel into the community on return to civilian employment.

The total number of approved loans at 30 June 1999 was 3,519 and a total of $3,692,631 was paid in subsidy payments. The total cost of the scheme for 1998–99 was $4,178,221.

In Queensland, 5,018 houses are currently managed by the DHA. These houses are located throughout Queensland: 261 are in Cairns, 1,855 are located in Townsville, 1,461 houses are in Brisbane, 551 in Toowoomba and 890 houses are in Ipswich.

The Department of Housing

Public housing in Queensland is provided through rental and purchase assistance to a wide range of clients. The housing types include detached houses, duplexes, attached houses, cluster houses, apartments and seniors' units.

The Department's rental accommodation program is designed to provide secure, affordable and appropriate public rental housing to those unable to obtain suitable accommodation in the private rental market. Assistance is also given to low to moderate income earners to enable them to access appropriate private rental housing. In addition to these programs, the Department is also involved in other public housing programs. A range of home loans is available to assist low to moderate income earners who are unable to borrow sufficient funds from the private sector to purchase their own home. Community housing programs also exist to provide funding to local government and community organisations to assist them in providing community-managed housing, for either purchase or rental, to these socioeconomic groups.

The total number of households assisted during 1998–99 was:

- 99,804 for Private Housing Assistance
- 57,071 for Public Rental Housing
- 13,670 for Community Housing
- 11,786 for Home Purchase Assistance
- 2,984 for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Housing.

The Department of Housing commenced building 763 new dwellings in 1998–99 for public rental housing, with 389 built to adaptable housing standards to cater for possible changing needs of tenants. It also purchased 118 dwellings plus land costing $13.1m to provide 281 new accommodation units.

The Department commenced construction of 146 dwellings and upgrading of 544 existing dwellings utilised under the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Housing Rental Program.

The total number of tenants in public housing at 30 June 1999 was 48,504. The Department's capital investment in housing during 1998–99 resulted in expenditure of over $216m.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

The construction industry consists of the building sector and the engineering construction sector. In 1998–99, the building sector accounted for $6,221.1m of work done or 57.9% of the total value of work done by the construction industry in Queensland.

Residential building

14.9 VALUE OF WORK DONE ON RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS, Queensland

	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99
Type of building	$m	$m	$m
New houses	2 365.8	2 649.3	2 332.3
New other residential buildings	792.8	1 000.8	933.6
Alterations and additions	283.5	315.0	306.9
Total	**3 442.0**	**3 965.2**	**3 572.9**

Source: Building Activity, Queensland (8752.3).

The value of work done on new residential buildings in Queensland accounted for 52.5% of the total value of work done on all buildings during 1998–99. New houses made up 65.3% of the $3,572.9m of work done on residential buildings and new other residential buildings accounted for 26.1% of this total. When compared with the value of work done in 1997–98, there was a decrease of 12.0% for new houses and a decrease of 6.7% for new other residential buildings.

Non-residential building

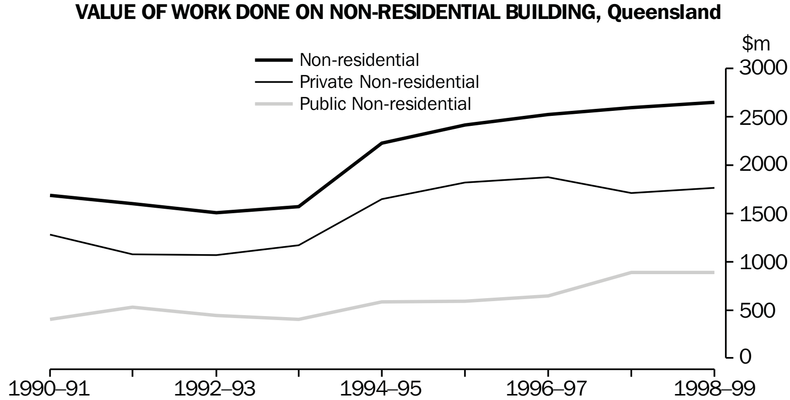
Construction work involving non-residential building relates not only to new buildings but also to refurbishments, fit-outs, alterations and additions to existing buildings. The non-residential sector experienced a further upward movement in 1998–99 with the value of work done recording a total of $2,648.2m, an increase of 2.0% over the 1997–98 figure, following a 2.9% increase from 1996–97.

14.10 VALUE OF WORK DONE ON NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING, Queensland

Type of building	1996–97 $m	1997–98 $m	1998–99 $m
Hotels, etc.	265.4	329.3	266.5
Shops	677.1	478.0	509.2
Factories	186.2	129.8	167.2
Offices	220.7	226.2	252.5
Other business premises	353.6	376.0	308.4
Educational	268.0	298.6	245.3
Religious	11.5	14.9	17.8
Health	187.2	370.5	516.9
Entertainment & recreational	191.8	167.2	194.0
Miscellaneous	161.4	205.1	170.7
Total	**2 522.9**	**2 595.6**	**2 648.2**

Source: Building Activity, Queensland (8752.3).

VALUE OF WORK DONE ON NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING, Queensland



Source: Building Activity, Queensland (8752.3).

Private sector

In 1998–99, the value of work done on non-residential construction by the private sector was $1,764.1m, which was 3.0% higher than the previous year. This accounted for 66.6% of the total value of all work done on non-residential construction in 1998–99. The value of work done on office buildings increased 55.7% over the year 1998–99. The value of work done in the hotels category fell 18.9% to $265.9m, and the value of work done on private sector educational buildings fell 30.3% to $72.4m.

14.11 VALUE OF WORK DONE ON PRIVATE SECTOR NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING, Queensland

Type of building	1997–98 $m	1998–99 $m	Change %
Hotels, etc.	328.0	265.9	–18.9
Shops	470.7	502.1	6.7
Factories	122.9	152.6	24.2
Offices	120.0	186.8	55.7
Other business premises	281.7	235.9	–16.3
Educational	103.8	72.4	–30.3
Religious	14.9	17.2	15.4
Health	95.8	144.8	51.1
Entertainment and recreational	125.3	155.0	23.7
Miscellaneous	44.3	31.4	–29.1
Total	**1 707.3**	**1 764.1**	**3.3**

Source: Building Activity, Queensland (8752.3).

Public sector

The value of work done for the public sector on non-residential buildings totalled $884.4m in 1998–99, a slight decrease when compared with the previous year. Health which comprises 42.1% of public sector non-residential building and educational buildings at 19.5% were the main categories of public sector building activity. The value of health buildings rose 35.5% while that of educational buildings fell 11.2%, from the value of work done in 1997–98.

14.12 VALUE OF WORK DONE ON PUBLIC SECTOR NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING, Queensland

Type of building	1997–98 $m	1998–99 $m	Change %
Hotels, etc.	1.3	0.6	–53.8
Shops	7.3	7.1	–2.7
Factories	6.9	14.6	111.6
Offices	106.2	65.7	–38.1
Other business premises	94.3	72.5	–23.1
Educational	194.8	172.9	–11.2
Religious	—	0.6	. .
Health	274.7	372.1	35.5
Entertainment and recreational	41.9	39.0	–6.9
Miscellaneous	160.8	139.3	–13.4
Total	**888.3**	**884.4**	**–0.4**

Source: Building Activity, Queensland (8752.3).

ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION

The construction of works such as roads, bridges, railways, harbours and pipelines is covered by the engineering construction sector.

In 1998–99 the total value of engineering construction work done in Queensland was $4,529.4m, an increase of 17.4% on the work done during 1997–98. The type of work done which had the largest increase was heavy industry, with an increase of 51.9% over 1997–98. Over the same period there was a decrease of 10.0% in the work done on other engineering construction which includes the categories of bridges, harbours, sewerage and drainage, recreation, etc.

14.13 VALUE OF ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION WORK DONE, Queensland

	1997–98		1998–99	
Type of work done	$m	%	$m	%
Roads, highways, etc.	1 095.0	28.4	1 334.9	29.5
Telecommunications	687.1	17.8	733.2	16.2
Electricity generation, transmission, etc.	374.7	9.7	386.3	8.5
Railways	188.2	4.9	245.8	5.4
Water storage and supply	133.8	3.5	134.8	3.0
Heavy industry	728.9	18.9	1 107.5	24.5
Other(a)	651.7	16.9	586.8	13.0
Total	**3 859.4**	**100.0**	**4 529.4**	**100.0**

(a) Including the categories of bridges, harbours, sewerage and drainage, recreation, etc.

Source: Unpublished data, Engineering Construction Activity.

Engineering construction activity is undertaken by both public and private sector organisations. In 1998–99, of the $4,529.4m of work done, 42.1% ($1,907.7m) was undertaken by the public sector and 57.9% ($2,621.7m) by the private sector. Of the work undertaken by the private sector, 33.4% ($875.3m) was done for the public sector.

The value of work done in 1998–99 for the public sector increased by 15.4% from the previous year and, likewise, the value of work done for the private sector increased by 20.5%. During the same period there was an increase of 25.8% in the value of work done by the private sector.

14.14 ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY, Value of Work Done, Queensland

	By the private sector					
	For the private sector	For the public sector	Total	By the public sector	Total for the public sector	Total
Year	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
1996–97	1 446.9	602.8	2 049.8	1 543.6	2 146.4	3 593.4
1997–98	1 448.8	634.7	2 083.5	1 775.8	2 410.6	3 859.4
1998–99	1 746.4	875.3	2 621.7	1 907.7	2 782.9	4 529.4

Source: Unpublished data, Engineering Construction Activity.

In 1998–99 the value of work done by the public sector ($1,907.7m) was fairly evenly distributed between the three levels of government—38.0% by the Commonwealth Government, 34.2% by the State Government and 27.8% by local government.

14.15 ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY, Value of Work Done by the Public Sector, Queensland

	1997–98	1998–99	Change
Level of government	$m	$m	%
Commonwealth	679.9	724.8	6.6
State	497.1	652.3	31.2
Local	598.9	530.6	–11.4
Total	**1 775.8**	**1 907.7**	**7.4**

Source: Unpublished data, Engineering Construction Activity.

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TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

At 30 June 1999, 176,958 km of roads were open to the public in Queensland. Of these, some 33,609 km were State controlled or 'declared' roads. The number of motor vehicles on register at 31 October 1999 was 2,315,634, an increase of 3.9% when compared with the number recorded in the motor vehicle census of 31 October 1998. For 1998–99, trade at major Queensland ports increased 6.5% compared with 1997–98 figures. During 1998–99, the number of airline passenger movements through Queensland's 11 major airports increased 2.7% compared with the 1997–98 total. The number of passenger journeys taken on Queensland railways in 1998–99 increased by 3.0% to 42 million and the amount of freight carried increased by 9.0% to 120,487,000 tonnes.

The Queensland Department of Transport handles most of the Queensland Government's transport-related management functions. In December 1989, it was amalgamated with the Department of Harbours and Marine and Department of Main Roads. Queensland Rail was included as part of the structure of the Department of Transport up until 30 June 1991. After this time it was restructured on a commercial basis as a separate organisation. In 1996, the Department of Main Roads was re-established with responsibility for the State's main roads network. All other functions including registrations, remained with the Department of Transport. The *Transport Planning and Coordination Act*, which provides umbrella transport legislation, was proclaimed on 15 April 1994.

ROADS

Queensland has 176,958 km of public roads to service the community. In 1998–99, the Department of Main Roads was responsible for 33,609 km of State controlled (declared) roads comprising the major traffic-carrying arterial and linking roads. Local authorities, including Aboriginal and Island Community Councils, managed the remainder.

At 30 June 1999, 37.6% of the road network in Queensland was sealed. The proportion of formed roads to all roads was 91.7% at 30 June 1999. This compared with 91.6% at 30 June 1998 and 91.5% at June 1997.

15.1 ROADS NORMALLY OPEN TO TRAFFIC, Queensland—At 30 June

	1997	1998	1999
Nature of construction	km	km	km
Sealed	66 130	66 321	66 594
Formed and surfaced	50 807	50 774	50 710
Formed only	44 949	45 049	44 912
Total formed	*161 886*	*162 144*	*162 216*
Unformed	15 131	14 844	14 742
All roads	**177 017**	**176 988**	**176 958**

Source: Queensland Department of Main Roads.

Roads are the backbone of modern society and by providing vital links and access, they help communities, business and industry prosper. Roads are a major part of the transport infrastructure across the State with State and Federal Government agencies, local government, business, industry and the community working closely to manage the increasing demands on the State's roads and transport infrastructure.

While the State controlled road network comprises less than 20% of the State network, these roads carry 80% of Queensland traffic. As stewards of this network, the Department of Main Roads have overall responsibility for planning, developing, maintaining and operating the system. The business strategies of the Department are set by identifying and funding the highest priority works which industry and the community value. Public consultation helps with the prioritisation and planning of these strategies and implementation of programs in a socially responsible way.

Each year the Department prepares its Road Implementation Program (RIP) in full consultation with local government, industry and other key stakeholders. The RIP is a 5-year works program, with firm funding allocations for the first 2 years and indicative funding in subsequent years.

Main roads expenditure for 1998–99 totalled $1,224m of which $933m (76.2%) was funded by the State, $241m (19.7%) was received from the Commonwealth and $50m (4.1%) was from developer contributions. The planning, design, construction and maintenance activities in relation to the delivery of the works program was managed by each of the Department's 14 administrative districts across the State.

State controlled (declared) roads such as *Highways and Developmental Roads,* link together major commercial centres and regions within the State and to adjoining States. *Main Road*s are major roads connecting cities and towns to each other and the highway network. *Secondary Roads*, while carrying a relatively large volume of local traffic, complete the network of collectors. *Urban Arterial Roads* are the principal routes in urban areas carrying large 'through' traffic volumes, while *Urban Subarterials* supplement these and distribute traffic onto the local street network.

15.2 QUEENSLAND STATE CONTROLLED ROADS—At 30 June

	1997	1998	1999
Declared roads	km	km	km
Type			
State highways	10 760	10 752	10 751
Developmental	8 816	8 819	8 818
Main	7 757	7 760	7 735
Secondary	6 135	6 109	6 106
Other	(a)199	(a)199	(a)199
Surface			
Bitumen surfaced or concrete pavement	25 954	26 145	26 418
Gravelled pavement	3 553	3 520	2 456
Formed only	2 363	2 464	2 327
Unformed	1 797	1 510	1 408
Total	**33 667**	**33 639**	**33 609**

(a) Including urban arterial road and urban subarterial road (132 km and 67 km, respectively).

Source: Queensland Department of Main Roads.

New road works

Development work completed on the State controlled (declared) roads in 1998–99 included:

- 69 lane-kms of road were duplicated or re-aligned (two km of two-lane road is counted as four lane-kms),
- 298 lane-kms of unsealed road were bitumen sealed,
- 854 lane-kms of road were upgraded, widened or rehabilitated,
- 4,549 lane-kms of previously sealed road were resealed,
- 32 new bridges were built and
- 24 road intersections and two pedestrian crossings were signalised.

The following major road projects were completed in Queensland in 1998–99:

- Construction of the Western Arterial Extension (Ipswich Road to Logan Motorway), part of the proposed road to the new city of Springfield was completed at a cost of $46m.
- Four-laning of South Pine Road between Bunya Park Drive and Leitchs Road was completed at a cost of $7m. The project included the relocation of the Eatons Crossing Road intersection.
- Reedy Creek Road (Burleigh Connection Road), a heavily trafficked arterial link on the Gold Coast’s road network, between Stephens Street and Tabilan Street was duplicated. The $4.3m project has eased congestion and improved safety.
- The $12m federally funded Oakey Bypass was opened on the Warrego Highway. The bypass will improve safety, divert heavy vehicles from the town centre and improve freight efficiency.
- The construction of the Burnett River Bridge and approaches (9 km) was completed on the Bruce Highway at Wallaville, south of Gin Gin. The work replaces an old level bridge and upgrades the alignment to National Highway standard, improving flood immunity and safety.
- Sealing of the Texas–Yelarbon Road was completed at a cost of $4.8m.
- Full bitumen sealing of the 865 km freight route between Roma and Charters Towers was achieved with the completion of construction on the 18.5 km section of the Injune–Rolleston Road between Canarvon and Christmas Creeks at a cost of $7.9m.
- Duplication of the Ron Camm Bridge was completed on the Bruce Highway at Mackay. The $24.4m federally funded project will reduce traffic congestion and improve freight movements to the Port of Mackay. It is estimated some 33,000 vehicles will use the bridge daily.
- A new bridge has been constructed over Nebo Creek on the Suttor Developmental Road, south-west of Mackay at a cost of $2.3m.
- The $25m upgrade of the Brimsmead–Kamerunga Road in Cairns provides a four-lane divided roadway between Pease Street and Loridan Drive.

- Sections of the Flinders Highway between Julia Creek and Hughenden have been upgraded at a cost of $11.6m.
- A total of 17 km of the Gulf Development Road between Cairns and Normanton was sealed at a cost of $3.8m. Work is continuing to seal the remaining 29 km of this route.

ROADS, Queensland

Source: Queensland Department of Main Roads.

15.3 ROAD DISTANCES BETWEEN POPULATION CENTRES(a)—1999 (km)

	Brisbane	Bundaberg	Cairns	Charleville	Goondiwindi	Karumba	Longreach	Mackay	Mount Isa	Rockhampton	Roma	Townsville	Winton
Brisbane	—	358	1 710	743	355	2 161	1 180	978	1 828	630	446	1 359	1 356
Bundaberg	358	—	1 397	833	570	1 985	1 004	620	1 652	272	566	1 046	1 180
Cairns	1 710	1 397	—	1 639	2 065	780	1 062	732	1 196	1 080	1 342	351	947
Charleville	743	833	1 639	—	636	1 497	516	1 270	1 164	922	267	1 258	692
Goondiwindi	355	570	2 065	636	—	2 054	1 073	1 024	1 721	676	369	1 360	1 249
Karumba	2 161	1 985	780	1 497	2 054	—	981	1 349	571	1 668	1 685	968	805
Longreach	1 180	1 004	1 062	516	1 073	981	—	797	648	687	704	772	176
Mackay	978	620	732	1 270	1 024	1 349	797	—	1 285	348	765	381	977
Mount Isa	1 828	1 652	1 196	1 164	1 721	571	648	1 285	—	1 355	1 352	904	472
Rockhampton	630	272	1 080	922	676	1 668	687	348	1 335	—	589	729	863
Roma	446	566	1 342	267	369	1 685	704	765	1 352	589	—	991	880
Townsville	1 359	1 046	351	1 258	1 360	968	772	381	904	729	991	—	596
Winton	1 356	1 180	947	692	1 249	805	176	977	472	863	880	596	—

(a) All distances have been measured over highways and major roads, not necessarily the shortest routes.

Source: Queensland Department of Main Roads.

ROAD TRANSPORT

Motor vehicle registrations

Prior to 1 July 1921, the registration of motor vehicles in Queensland was a function of the Police Traffic Department. With the creation of the Main Roads Board in 1920, the *Main Roads Act* authorised the registration of all motor vehicles and payment of fees throughout the State. As this was to be one of the major sources of revenue to the Main Roads Fund, action was taken to draft the necessary regulations which came into force on 1 July 1921.

15.4 MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER, Queensland—At 31 October

Type of vehicle	1997 '000	1998 '000	1999 '000
Passenger vehicles	1 607.5	1 680.7	1 741.1
Campervans	4.7	5.0	5.2
Light commercial vehicles	361.1	377.9	396.3
Trucks	79.3	81.5	85.7
Buses	12.9	13.5	14.1
Total	**2 065.5**	**2 158.6**	**2 242.4**
Motor cycles	66.6	70.3	73.2

Source: Motor Vehicle Census, Australia (9309.0).

Results of the 1999 motor vehicle census of vehicles registered at 31 October 1999 showed there were 2,315,634 vehicles registered in Queensland. This was an increase of 3.9% over the figure for the previous census of vehicles registered at 31 October 1998. The average age of vehicles registered in Queensland was 10.5 years and the proportion of vehicles that were 5 or more years old has decreased from 72.3% in 1998 to 71.5% in 1999. The number of vehicles registered in Queensland per 1,000 mean population increased 2.2% from 645 in 1998 to 659 in 1999.

The first Annual Report of the Department of Main Roads records that the number of motor vehicles registered to 30 June 1922 was 13,807 of which 11,643 were cars and trucks and 2,164 were motor cycles.

15.5 NEW MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED(a), By Type of Vehicle, Queensland

	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000
Type of vehicle	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Passenger vehicles(b)	98 609	100 546	118 315	118 400	97 367
Light commercial vehicles(c)	21 292	21 416	23 793	24 521	24 253
Trucks(d)	2 916	3 063	3 803	4 206	4 156
Buses	993	939	817	759	847
Total	**123 810**	**125 964**	**146 728**	**147 886**	**126 623**
Motor cycles	4 297	4 323	4 779	5 970	6 271

(a) Including Commonwealth Government owned vehicles. (b) Including cars station wagons and people movers. (c) Including utilities, panel vans and cab chassis vehicles of 3.5 tonnes gross vehicle mass or less. (d) Including rigid, articulated and non-freight carrying trucks of more than 3.5 tonnes gross vehicle mass.

Source: New Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia (9301.0); unpublished data, New Motor Vehicle Registrations.

The number of new motor vehicles registered during 1999–2000 was 132,894, a decrease of 13.6% from the 1998–99 figures.

15.6 HOUSEHOLDS WITH MOTOR VEHICLES(a), Queensland

Vehicles	Households(b), 1991 census	Households(b), 1996 census
0	116 300	128 670
1	432 337	495 252
2	321 533	386 317
3	83 636	97 217
4 or more	32 556	34 504
Not stated	31 439	62 112
Total	**1 017 801**	**1 204 072**

(a) Excluding motor cycles, motor scooters and tractors. (b) Excluding caravan parks.

Source: Censuses of Population and Housing, 1991 and 1996.

In 1922, less than 8% of Queensland households had at least one motor vehicle, excluding motor cycles. By contrast, at the census conducted in 1996, this figure had increased to more than 88%.

Drivers’ licences

Under the *Traffic Act 1949*, a person who is driving a motor vehicle must hold a learner’s permit, a provisional licence or an open licence authorising him or her to drive that class of motor vehicle.

- A learner’s permit may be issued only to a person at least 16 years and 6 months old.
- A provisional licence may be issued only to a person who has held a learner’s permit for at least 6 months and has passed a driving competency test. A 3-year provisional licence period applies generally to all licence holders under 23 years, a 2-year provisional licence period for licence holders 23 years but under 24 years, and a 1-year provisional licence period applying to all other holders.
- An open licence may be issued to a person only after the person has completed the required provisional licence period.
- A driver’s licence may be issued with a condition stated on the licence and the holder of the licence must comply with the condition at all times while driving under the authority of the licence. The condition is shown as a code letter.

For example, the code letter A restricts the holder to driving a vehicle with automatic transmission only. The holder is told of any such condition applying to his or her licence when the licence is issued to him or her.

Queensland has adopted the National Graduated Driver's Licence Classification Scheme. Briefly, this scheme groups certain types of vehicles into different licence classes. Moreover, it requires a person to have held a provisional or open licence under the lowest licence class for a minimum period of one year before being eligible to obtain a licence to drive a motor vehicle in the next higher class.

The licence shows only the highest licence class the person has obtained and the person may drive any of the vehicle types in or below that licence class. For example, a person who holds a MR licence may drive any vehicle in that class as well as any vehicle under the lower licence classes of LR and C.

The types of vehicles that may be driven under each licence class (from the lowest to the highest) are:

C a motor vehicle (other than a motorcycle) of not more than 4.5 tonnes Gross Vehicle Mass (GVM) built or fitted to carry not more than 12 passengers (including driver). A trailer of not more than nine tonnes GVM may be towed by the vehicle. This class also includes mopeds.

LR a bus, motor truck and prime mover provided they are not more than eight tonnes GVM. A trailer of not more than nine tonnes GVM may be towed by the vehicle.

MR a bus and a motor truck more than eight tonnes GVM provided they do not have more than two axles. A trailer of not more than nine tonnes GVM may be towed by either vehicle.

HR a bus and a motor truck of unlimited GVM. A trailer of not more than nine tonnes GVM may be towed by either vehicle. An articulated bus of unlimited GVM may also be driven.

HC a motor truck of unlimited GVM. A trailer of unlimited GVM may be towed by the vehicle. A prime mover and semitrailer of unlimited GVM may also be driven.

MC a B-double and a road train.

For a motorcycle, a person must gain practical driving experience under an RE licence class (for a moped and a motorcycle with an engine capacity of not more than 250 cc) for a minimum period of 1 year before being eligible to obtain an R licence. An R licence allows a person to drive a motorcycle with an unlimited engine capacity.

A person who wishes to drive a type of motor vehicle that is not included in any of the above licence classes may be eligible to obtain a UD class licence. However, this licence class is restricted generally to specialist vehicles and the issue of any such licence is subjected to close examination.

15.7 DRIVERS' LICENCES ON REGISTER BY AGE GROUP, Queensland—At 30 June 1999

	Open	Provisional	Learner's permit(a)	Total
Age group (years)	no.	no.	no.	no.
Under 17	(b)2	5	13 241	13 248
17	(b)28	17 622	19 640	37 290
18	(b)176	28 971	11 335	40 482
19	(b)745	32 239	7 109	40 093
20	15 474	19 577	5 309	40 360
21–24	129 038	30 457	12 269	171 764
25–29	232 754	7 173	7 931	247 858
30–39	480 177	6 066	6 121	492 364
40–49	464 713	3 091	2 311	470 115
50–59	361 756	1 373	800	363 929
60–69	211 575	426	273	212 274
70 and over	158 539	128	98	158 765
Total	**2 054 977**	**147 128**	**86 437**	**2 288 542**

(a) Excluding permits issued to persons who held an open or provisional licence for some other class of vehicle. (b) Issued to holders of interstate and international open licences.

Source: Queensland Transport.

Survey of motor vehicle use

The survey of motor vehicle use conducted for the 12 months ended 31 July 1999 showed that vehicles registered in Queensland travelled an estimated total of 32,772 million km in the year, an increase of 12.9% from the 1998 figure. Queensland vehicles had an average annual distance travelled of 14,800 km. The Australian average annual distance travelled was 14,900 km.

Business use accounted for 45.1% of total distance travelled and 17.4% was for travel to and from work. Of all distance travelled in the 12-month period, 43.0% occurred in Brisbane, 24.6% in other urban areas and 28.4% in other areas of the State. This compared with 45.9%, 21.7% and 28.4%, respectively, in 1998.

An estimated 26,651 million tonne-kilometres were recorded in 1999 by freight-carrying vehicles, an increase of 17.8% over the 1998 total. The amount of freight carried rose from 284 million tonnes in 1998 to 308 million tonnes in 1999, an increase of 8.5%.

The total distance travelled by buses in 1999 increased by 18.8% to 448 million km from the 1998 total of 377 million km. The number of passengers carried in 1995 (163 million) increased by 25.3% when compared with the 1991 figure. The number of passengers carried by buses was removed from the survey of motor vehicle use in 1998.

Freight movements survey

The freight movements survey, which commenced in June quarter 1994, provides a measure of the transport of goods and materials within Australia by each of the major modes of transport i.e., road, rail, sea and air. Both interstate and intrastate movements were collected but urban or short distance movements were excluded.

The road transport component of this survey was suspended after the September quarter 1995, pending a review of methodology. Data were published as *Experimental Estimates of Freight Movements, Australia* (9217.0).

Road traffic accidents

During 1998 there were 279 fatalities on Queensland roads, a decrease of 22.5% from the 1997 total of 360. The rate of fatalities in Queensland decreased to 1.2 per 10,000 registered vehicles and 8.1 per 100,000 population.

15.8 ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, Queensland

	1996	1997	1998
Details	no.	no.	no.
Total accidents(a)	20 907	19 339	19 260
Casualty accidents(b)	8 829	8 409	8 225
Persons killed	385	360	279
Persons injured(c)	11 317	10 627	10 712
Rate per 10,000 vehicles(d)			
Persons killed	1.8	1.7	1.2
Persons injured(c)	56.2	51.5	49.6

(a) Including accidents causing death or personal injury or causing more than $2,500 worth of damage. (b) Accidents causing death or injuries requiring hospital or medical treatment. Excluding minor injury not requiring medical treatment. (c) Excluding minor injury. (d) Vehicles on register as at 31 October.

Source: Queensland Transport, Road Traffic Crashes in Queensland.

Of those persons killed in road traffic accidents in 1998, 70.6% were males and 29.0% were females. This compares with 69.7% and 30.3%, respectively, in 1997.

The 17 to 20 years age group had the highest fatality rate during 1998. The 17 to 24 years age group accounted for 28.3% of fatalities but only 13% of the population. Fatalities in this group decreased from 114 in 1997 to 79 in 1998. Males accounted for 77.2% of these fatalities, compared with 65.8% in 1997. Fatalities in the 30 to 39 years age group decreased 14.9% in 1998 when compared with fatalities in that age group for 1997.

15.9 AGE AND SEX OF PERSONS KILLED IN ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, Queensland—1998

	Males	Females	Persons	Rate(a)
Age group (years)	no.	no.	no.	no.
Under 5	6	2	(b)9	3.8
5–16	14	8	22	3.6
17–20	28	11	39	19.4
21–24	33	7	40	18.0
25–29	18	8	26	9.9
30–39	29	11	40	7.7
40–49	20	7	27	5.6
50–59	18	10	28	8.3
60 and over	31	17	48	9.2
Total	**197**	**81**	**279**	**8.1**

(a) Rate per 100,000 estimated resident population. (b) Including one fatality of unknown sex.

Source: Queensland Transport, Road Traffic Crashes in Queensland; Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories (3201.0).

15.10 ROAD TRAFFIC CASUALTIES BY TYPE OF ROAD USER, Queensland

	1996	1997	1998
	no.	no.	no.
Motor drivers			
Killed	174	159	121
Injured(a)	5 264	5 112	5 177
Motor cyclists			
Killed	39	40	23
Injured(a)	1 070	903	902
Pedal cyclists(b)			
Killed	10	12	9
Injured(a)	697	663	661
Pedestrians			
Killed	55	59	48
Injured(a)	795	737	724
Passengers(c)			
Killed	107	91	78
Injured(a)	3 329	3 065	3 049

(a) Persons requiring hospital and medical treatment only (excluding minor injury). (b) Including pillion passengers. (c) Including passengers on motor cycles and riders of horses and horse-drawn devices.

Source: Queensland Transport.

The number of motor drivers and motor cyclists killed in road accidents in 1998 decreased 23.9% and 42.5%, respectively, from the total killed in 1997. The number of pedestrians killed in 1998 decreased by 18.6% compared with 1997.

Urban bus services

Public transport in Queensland is provided by municipal organisations, private operators and the government railways.

The activities of Queensland Transport's Public Transport Program are closely linked to the Transport Operations Program and to integrated planning across the Department. The Program operates under the *Transport Operations (Passenger Transport) Act 1994*. It aims to develop a high quality integrated passenger transport system. The Public Transport Program oversees all school transport services (since 1 March 1996), bus, taxi and limousine services and regulates air routes within the State.

15.11 MUNICIPAL BUS TRANSPORT, Queensland—1998–99

	Unit	Brisbane
Vehicle kilometres	'000	37 145
Rolling stock	number	607
Passengers carried	'000	41 500
Employees at 30 June	number	1 401

Source: Brisbane City Council.

15.12 MUNICIPAL BUS PASSENGERS CARRIED, Queensland

Year	Brisbane '000
1994–95	40 260
1995–96	41 790
1996–97	41 170
1997–98	41 290
1998–99	41 500

(a) Including Brisbane Transport regions bus patronage plus private bus operators on contracted services.

Source: Brisbane City Council.

The number of municipal bus passenger journeys in Brisbane in 1998–99 was 0.5% higher than 1997–98. The total distance travelled by Brisbane City Council buses increased 8.8% from 34.1 million km in 1997–98 to 37.1 million km in 1998–99.

A new bus network was introduced across Brisbane in 1998–99 that included a simplified route numbering system to make it easier for residents to catch buses. The number of bus trips operated annually by Brisbane Transport increased by 11.4% while the number of kilometres operated in the year grew by 8.8%.

An innovative 'Busabout' promotion was introduced during the 1998–99 Christmas-New Year period to increase patronage. The promotion offered a $2 ticket for all day travel on bus services anywhere in Brisbane. Busabout' proved so popular during the 5 weeks it was available that bus patronage increased by 16%.

New half-price tertiary travel was introduced from January 1999, making it easier and more cost-effective for students to use Brisbane's bus services. Patronage on university services increased and more buses have been introduced to cater for more passengers.

Brisbane Transport played a key role in introducing an integrated public transport ticket for use across south-east Queensland. Called the South-east Explorer, the new single-day ticket was designed for use on rail, Brisbane transport buses and buses operated by selected private operators. Travel was available anywhere between Coolangatta and Noosa.

Ferry services

The Brisbane City Council operates three ferry services, cross river ferries, CityCats and inner city ferries, in accordance with the *Transport Operations (Passenger Transport) Act 1994*. Brisbane Transport recorded that 3 million passengers used these three ferry services in 1998–99, an increase of 0.3% over the revised 1997–98 total of 2.99 million.

Cross-river ferries operate at four different points along the river. These mono hull cross-river ferries run from Bulimba (Oxford Road) to Teneriffe (Commercial Road), Norman Park (Wynnum Road) to New Farm Park, Kangaroo Point (Holman Street) to Riverside 1 (Eagle Street) and Edward Street to Kangaroo Point (Thornton Street) then Riverside 2 (Eagle Street).

The Inner City Ferry service operates from Queens Wharf Road in North Quay to Mowbray Park in East Brisbane, stopping at nine terminals.

The CityCat ferry service, incorporating six high-speed low-wash catamarans, operates between Brett's Wharf at Hamilton and the University of Queensland at St Lucia, stopping at 13 terminals en route.

RAILWAYS

At 30 June 1999, Queensland Rail (QR) operated a fleet of 540 locomotives and 350 electric multiple units for the Brisbane suburban Citytrain network. The rail network comprises 9,500 km of line, 1,875 km of which are electrified. This includes 133 km of 1,435 mm gauge in use between Brisbane and the New South Wales border.

Railways operations

QR announced an organisational restructure in December 1997. QR's previous organisational structure was based on four core business groups, two business support groups and a small corporate core. Fully operational since 1 July 1998, QR's new structure encompasses eight groups: Deputy Chief Executive, Coal and Mainline Freight, Metropolitan and Regional Services, Infrastructure Services, Network Access, Workshops, Technical Services and Strategy and Planning.

QR is subject to the *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994* and the *Government Owned Corporations Act 1993,* which allowed for corporatisation on 1 July 1995.

QR's first year of operation as a corporatised entity was 1995–96. Under a corporate structure and in line with National Competition Policy endorsed by all State Governments, QR operates on a commercial basis in an environment affected by increasing competition. The shareholders of the corporation are the people of Queensland represented equally by the shareholding Ministers, the Minister for Transport and Main Roads and the Treasurer of Queensland.

The purpose of the *Government Owned Corporations Act 1993* is to provide the mechanism for government entities such as QR to operate on commercial lines. However, the Act also recognises the need for these organisations to carry out community service obligations.

In 1998–99, QR carried over 42.0 million passengers, hauled 111.9 million tonnes of coal and minerals and 8.6 million tonnes of other freight.

QR's long term passenger fatality rate (one fatality per 196 million passenger journeys) continued to improve during the year. Again there were no passenger fatalities as a result of train operations. Unfortunately, during the year there were 11 suspected suicides and one level crossing fatality.

15.13 RAILWAY OPERATIONS, Queensland

	Unit	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99
Lines open	km	9 458	9 496	9 500
Traffic train-kilometres	'000	35 081	36 006	37 352
Train-kilometres per kilometre open	km	3 709	3 792	3 932
Total earnings	$'000	1 992 990	1 895 510	1 902 012
Total working expenses(a)	$'000	1 145 806	1 112 535	1 199 819
Net revenue	$'000	847 184	782 975	702 193
Coaching traffic				
Train-kilometres	*'000*	*11 778*	*11 750*	*12 308*
Country	'000	2 079	2 041	2 128
Suburban(b)	'000	9 699	9 709	10 180
Passengers carried	*'000*	*42 320*	*(c)40 756*	*42 000*
Country	'000	861	(c)843	902
Suburban(b)	'000	41 459	(c)39 913	41 098
Passenger earnings collected	*$'000*	*107 901*	*113 674*	*(d)121 500*
Country earnings	$'000	44 851	45 236	(d)49 827
Suburban earnings(b)	$'000	63 050	68 438	71 673
Goods traffic(e)				
Train-kilometres	'000	22 071	22 925	24 028
Freight carried	'000 tonnes	104 963	110 386	120 487
Other freight	'000 tonnes	9 080	8 809	8 585
Earnings collected	$'000	1 106 061	1 100 085	1 113 652
Other receipts (including coal royalties/CSOs*)	$'000	795 049	681 751	(d)666 860

(a) Excluding interest, redemption and sinking fund charges on Uniform Gauge Railway. (b) Including Gympie and Toowoomba services. (c) Totals for 1997–98 have been revised due to the introduction of a new electronic ticketing system. (d) Provisional figures only. (e) Excluding departmental traffic. Community Service Obligations.

Source: Queensland Rail.

Capital expenditure in QR in 1998–99 was $713.4m compared with $554.6m in the previous year. This reflects a continuance of an historically high investment in expanding and upgrading QR's infrastructure and rolling stock acquisitions. Major achievements during the year were:

- The first major commissioning of the Mayne–Northgate track quadruplication was completed with the Mayne–Eagle Junction quad in Brisbane becoming operational.
- The Great South Pacific Express, which travels between Cairns, Brisbane and Sydney, was launched.
- Australia's first tilt train service began operations between Rockhampton and Brisbane. The tilt train recorded a world speed record for a narrow gauge train.
- Citytrain recorded a 97% on-time performance for its services, which is an Australian record.
- QR became the first company in Australia to break the 100 million tonne barrier for a single commodity in a single year by transporting 104.5 million tonnes of coal (an 8.8% increase over 1997–98).

15.14 ROLLING STOCK, Queensland—At 30 June

	1997	1998	1999
Type	no.	no.	no.
Locomotives	*541*	*539*	*540*
Diesel-electric	350	349	350
Diesel-hydraulic	2	—	—
Diesel-mechanical	1	—	—
Electric	182	184	184
Steam (excursion trains)	6	6	6
Locomotive hauled cars	280	281	279
Self-propelled cars and trailers(a)	347	360	362
Revenue wagons	11 638	11 506	11 726
Service wagons and other vehicles	1 349	1 352	1 251

(a) Including electric multiple units.

Source: Queensland Rail, Australasian Railway Association.

Metropolitan and regional services

Metropolitan and Regional Services provides passenger and freight services, consisting of Citytrain, Traveltrain, Regional Freight and Q-Link Services.

Citytrain

Citytrain is the largest public transport system in south-east Queensland, providing safe, fast and comfortable passenger rail travel. It extends between Brisbane and Gympie; from the north Brisbane suburb of Ferny Grove to Robina on the Gold Coast; and from Cleveland and Shorncliffe in the east to Rosewood in the west.

With around 155,000 passenger journeys made each workday and a total of 41.1 million passenger journeys recorded, Citytrain increased patronage by almost 3.0% in 1998–99. In June 1998, Citytrain converted its passenger trip recording to a new electronic ticketing system.

Citytrain's sales revenue increased by 4.2% from $68.8m in 1997–98 to $71.7m in 1998–99.

Citytrain achieved an excellent result for on-time performance with an Australia's best practice average of 97% of trains on time over a 24-hour period. Citytrain defines its on-time performance in terms of scheduled train services arriving within 3 minutes of scheduled timetables.

Installation of closed circuit television surveillance cameras and recording systems have been completed on all 116 Citytrain stations with the final 26 stations being completed in 1998–99. Remote monitoring systems for other stations by Mayne Control Centre were also installed during the year.

Works were undertaken to improve network access for people with a disability, including a new footbridge and lifts at Goodna, Petrie and Central Station at Wickham Terrace. Contracts for the installation of new lifts at Yeerongpilly, Northgate, Virginia, Zillmere, Carseldine and Bald Hills rail stations were awarded.

An additional four three-car inter-urban multiple unit train sets have been ordered to supplement the Citytrain fleet to provide rolling stock necessary for the Airtrain services. Citytrain's rolling stock retrofit program continued with 12 Electric Multiple Units (EMUs) undergoing the program. The program has seen 52 trains out of an 88 EMU fleet completed by June 1999.

Traveltrain

As the dedicated tourism arm of Queensland Rail, Traveltrain is recognised as a major contributor to the State's transport and tourism industry. It operates the largest and most comprehensive network of long-distance and tourist trains in Australia, carrying around 900,000 passengers each year.

More than 9,000 seats/berths per week on 19 return services are available on the Group's major long distance trains including the Queenslander, Sunlander, Spirit of the Outback, Spirit of the Tropics, Westlander and Inlander, as well as on its inter-city electric train known as the Spirit of Capricorn.

Traveltrain also operates the Gulflander and Savannahlander tourist services as well as 14 scheduled return trips each week for the Kuranda Scenic Railway with additional services running out of Cairns during peak tourist months.

These 10 trains provide 73 services each week, ranging from the longest journey of 1,681 km between Brisbane and Cairns to the 34 km Kuranda Scenic Railway day tour.

The year was highlighted with the $35m investment in opulent luxury train travel, the Great South Pacific Express. After its inaugural launch in April 1999, the Great South Pacific Express commenced its regular return once weekly Brisbane to Cairns and once fortnightly Brisbane to Sydney services. The train's maximum capacity is, initially, 92 passengers.

Australia's first tilt train service began operations between Rockhampton and Brisbane in 1998–99. The tilt train has cut 145 minutes off the previous time taken by conventional trains to travel between these two centres.

During trials of the tilt train outside Bundaberg in May 1999, an Australian rail speed record of 210 km per hour was achieved. The Queensland Police service provided independent confirmation of the world record speed attained by a narrow gauge train.

Traveltrain completed several station upgrades during the year including Bundaberg, Maryborough West, Gympie North, Kuranda and Barron Falls. New works for network access were undertaken at Landsborough, Glasshouse Mountains and Beerwah stations.

In 1998–99 Traveltrain's sales revenue increased by 10.1% to $49.8m. Traveltrain's revenue per train kilometre increased by 5.2% to $23.41 for 1998–99, well above the target of $22.84.

Regional freight and Q-Link services

Regional Freight provides transport services for container traffic and bulk fuels between major industrial, regional and mining centres. Activities include carrying livestock, sugar, grain and other primary produce between centres. Q-Link provides a statewide and interstate door-to-door service for small freight with total transport packages, including road pick-up and delivery. It also provides warehousing and distribution services, interstate services and provision of a positive freight tracking capability. Q-Link also expanded its operations into transport of produce from north Queensland to southern markets.

Regional Freight will commission new KOJX livestock container wagons and a livestock facility at Dinmore. Cattletrain is being further improved in terms of animal feeding, inspection and specialised handling. QR successfully transported the largest single load of cattle from Queensland, a total of 14,003 head, destined for Egypt, during the year.

Q-Link introduced operational improvements and service enhancements through the containerisation of freight on the north coast line which resulted in increased utilisation of linehaul services by customers on this heavy traffic rail corridor. Apart from improving rolling stock utilisation, this has also led to greater overall efficiency costs for linehaul operations.

The design and testing phases of the new freight tracking system (POStrac) were completed as part of an on-going program to improve services provided to customers.

Regional Freight and Q-Link services hauled 8.5 million tonnes of general, bulk and containerised freight in 1998–99, a decline of 2.5% from 8.8 million tonnes in the previous year.

Coal and Mainline Freight Group

The Coal and Mainline Freight Group provides commercial transport services for coal, minerals and other predominantly train load freight.

In 1998–99, the Coal and Mainline Freight Group transported a record 120.5 million tonnes of products, an increase of 9.0% over the previous financial year. Coal and Mainline Freight achieved this and became the first company in Australia to break the 100 million tonne barrier for a single commodity in a single year. The company transported 104.5 million tonnes of coal in 1998–99, an 8.8% increase over 1997–98.

Coal customers continued to earn significant incentives through the Freight and Corridor Incentive Schemes. In 1998–99, QR returned over $34m to its customers via these schemes. Queensland Rail offered an initiatives package to the coal industry in August 1998 and a second industry package in July 1999. In 1998–99, these packages delivered benefits of approximately $37m to customers.

Coal and Mainline Freight's industrial products business implemented National Rail Corporation's (NRC) freightweb booking and location browser during the year. Freightweb allows for the booking and tracking of containers for transportation over the Queensland border, on the national rail network. This improves information flow and availability between NRC, QR and their customers. Coal and Mainline Freight's temperature monitoring project commenced in 1998–99. Parts of this project were completed and are now being tested. Through the use of a special tag placed on containers, container temperatures can be monitored as trains travel on the north coast line.

A specific program was developed to acquire or upgrade rolling stock and to improve productivity of the total rolling stock fleet. This resulted in a locomotive productivity increase of 5.3% and wagon productivity increase of 7.5%. These locomotive and wagon reliability productivity increases translate into QR's ability to move more customer product.

Industrial products staff also achieved third party National Association Testing Authority (NATA) certification of major customer traffics. This resulted from a review of the freight rate structure. A new methodology for determining train consists has been implemented. It gives customers a broader choice of train services to meet their business requirements. Improved terminal and yard management procedures and processes were introduced. This enabled faster turn-around times for customers and improved operating efficiencies.

On-time performance is measured in terms of train cycle times between mine, port and return to the mine for reloading. The actual result for the year was just under 19 hours.

Freight movements survey

The rail component of the ABS freight movements survey, which commenced in June quarter 1994, is designed to provide measures of the transport of goods and materials within Australia by rail transport. Interstate and intrastate movements are collected from both public and private railway operators.

15.15 RAIL FREIGHT MOVEMENTS: ORIGIN AND DESTINATION BY STATISTICAL DIVISION, Queensland

	Origin			Destination		
	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98
Statistical division	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes
Brisbane	3 545	2 520	2 823	6 295	6 834	6 055
Moreton	2 118	2 599	2 431	736	967	860
Wide Bay–Burnett	4 245	n.p.	4 273	3 968	n.p.	3 955
Darling Downs	1 180	3 146	3 857	433	308	279
South West	131	478	275	136	68	85
Fitzroy	41 503	42 884	45 087	31 664	33 584	36 811
Central West	72	70	176	61	30	33
Mackay	40 132	48 140	49 114	50 204	58 726	60 372
Northern	24 917	26 699	28 147	25 306	27 154	28 995
Far North	18 618	n.p.	17 646	18 723	n.p.	17 432
North West	926	968	1 090	925	918	823
Queensland	**137 387**	**150 874**	**154 919**	**138 452**	**151 859**	**155 700**

Source: Experimental Estimates of Freight Movements, Australia (9217.0); unpublished data, Freight Movement Survey.

Network Access Group

Rail access within Australia is controlled by the National Access Regime, created by reforms introduced in the *Competition Policy Reform Act 1995* and introduced into Part IIIA of the *Trade Practices Act 1974*. This establishes a supervisory body for allowing access to rail infrastructure for private operators who are not covered by the existing State-based regimes.

Network Access Group was formed in 1998 as a result of the decision to separate ownership of railway track and infrastructure from the operation of the trains, stations and other railway services. It operates as an independent body charged with managing access to the network. The group's extended role includes network infrastructure, assets management (including train control) and strategic infrastructure planning and development.

There was unprecedented interest in QR's network during 1998–99, as potential third party operators, from within and outside of Queensland, contacted Network Access to express interest in gaining access. It is the responsibility of Network Access Group to:

- ensure that access negotiations are conducted expeditiously on a commercial basis between QR and third party operators,
- establish pricing principles to be employed by QR in negotiating access in a competitive neutral environment,
- outline the principles to be incorporated in an Access Agreement and
- provide a mechanism for the exchange of information between QR and third party operators necessary to facilitate the negotiation process.

Network Access Group completed a draft Goonyella System Master Train Plan during 1998–99 along with developing train scheduling and reporting protocols to improve network reliability. During the year, customers on the Goonyella system requested railing rates for coal that were approximately 10% above the contracted amounts. A reduction of train cycle times from 23.1 hours to 20.5 hours on this system was achieved and met customer railing rates at the required levels.

RAIL, Queensland

Source: Queensland Rail.

Infrastructure Services Group

The Infrastructure Services Group is responsible for developing and maintaining a railway network of 9,500 route kilometres covering most population centres of the State.

The total infrastructure value in 1998–99 was $3,051m, an increase of 4.7% over figures in 1997–98. Major infrastructure upgrades continued with a total of $713m being spent in 1998–99 on track, infrastructure and facility upgrades.

The first major commissioning of the Mayne–Northgate track quadruplication was completed with the Mayne–Eagle Junction quad in Brisbane becoming operational.

The Gold Coast railway continued to be very well patronised with the recent extension of the line to Robina. It is proposed to extend the line from Robina to Coolangatta along with a new rail link to the Sunshine Coast.

New platforms were opened at Elimbah, Glass House Mountains, Beerwah and Landsborough to handle services of the inter-city electric train known as the Spirit of Capricorn.

In regional freight, the upgrade of the Dinmore livestock facility, including extended electrified siding, holding yards and grade separated access to the AMH plant was completed during the year. The Hewitt container terminal was also commissioned during the year to service the Tully region which produces tropical fruits for the southern market. Construction of the Willowburn wagon depot and Redbank locomotive depot were also completed in 1998–99.

Upgrades of the Stoney Creek bridge and Goondiwindi to Thallon line section to A class were completed and the line section from McArthur Junction to McArthur (5.1 km) was opened in 1998–99.

The new Brisbane Airport Rail Link announced on 11 February 1999 is to be built by Airtrain Citylink Limited. The project will link the airport to the current Citytrain track between Eagle Junction and Toombul stations. QR Citytrain staff will operate and service the new rail link by providing train crews, rolling stock and train control services.

AIR TRANSPORT

Contributed by the Department of Transport and Regional Services

Other sources: Queensland Department of Transport

The Queensland Government regulates the provision of air services within Queensland. The Commonwealth Government previously regulated aviation safety through the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA). On 6 July 1996, two new bodies replaced the CAA: the Civil Aviation Safety Authority (CASA) and Airservices Australia. The functions of CASA include standards setting, safety surveillance of the industry, enforcement of standards, entry control and licensing. CASA is also responsible for the regulatory oversight of services provided by Airservices Australia and administration of the mandatory carriers' liability insurance arrangements. The functions of Airservices Australia are to provide cost-effective services for Australia's aviation industry. These include air traffic control, aeronautical information services, airport rescue and fire fighting, search and rescue and navigation services.

CASA and Airservices Australia are required to perform their functions in a manner that, as far as practicable, protects the environment from the effects of the operation of aircraft.

The Commonwealth Government, through the Department of Transport and Regional Services, is responsible for the negotiation and administration of international air service arrangements and the fostering of a competitive environment for domestic air transport in Australia.

The Remote Air Services Subsidy Scheme is federally funded and provides subsidies for air services where there are no suitable alternative forms of transport to remote areas. In 1998–99, the subsidy for Queensland was $826,357. The Queensland Government provided more than $3.8m in direct subsidies to operators over western air routes in Queensland to cover the shortfall of revenue against costs of operating the services in 1998–99.

Airports

Source: Department of Transport and Regional Services

There are various major categories of aerodrome ownership in Australia. These range from Federal airports where the airport land is owned by the Commonwealth but is leased to either a Commonwealth company or a private company, to local bodies such as port authorities or local government authorities and private owners.

During 1997 and 1998, all Federal airports in Queensland were leased to private sector operators. They included Brisbane, Archerfield, Coolangatta, Mount Isa and Townsville airports. Townsville airport is operated jointly with the Department of Defence.

The Federal airports are subject to Commonwealth and State regulatory controls. The Commonwealth has chosen to vary the amount of regulation applying to Federal airports depending on their size and significance to the aviation industry. Areas where the Commonwealth has retained control include land use, planning, building control and environment management. The larger airports (Brisbane, Coolangatta and Townsville) are also subject to economic regulation designed to ensure no abuse of market power in the areas of pricing and quality of service.

Brisbane airport is situated 13 km from the city and occupies almost 2,700 hectares of land, which is more than three times the size of Australia's busiest regular public transport airport at Sydney.

From 2 July 1997, Brisbane Airport Corporation Limited (BAC) took up a 50-year lease, with an option for a further 49 years of the Brisbane airport from the Commonwealth. BAC is owned by the Commonwealth Bank of Australia (CBA), Amsterdam Airport Schiphol, Gateway Investments Pty Ltd, Brisbane City Council, Commonwealth Financial Services (CBA's fund management arm) and other financial institutions.

Brisbane airport currently has two runways; the 3,560 m main runway and the 1,760m cross runway. The international terminal building (opened in September 1995) has 8 aerobridges with provision for parking of 3 additional aircraft on the apron and is able to process a maximum of 3,000 passengers an hour. In 1998–99, the terminal was used by 23 international airlines operating international services to Brisbane. In the 12 months of operation to 30 June 1999, almost 18,000 aircraft movements were recorded. Total international passenger numbers were approximately 2.3 million.

The domestic terminal building (opened in March 1988) has 20 gate positions, with 22 additional remote parking stands and is able to process 4,500 passengers an hour. The domestic terminal is used by Ansett, Qantas, Impulse, Virgin Blue and regional airlines. A total of 7.8 million passengers used domestic and regional airlines at the Brisbane airport in the year ended 30 June 1999.

BAC developed a draft master plan during the first 12 months of its lease of Brisbane airport as required under the regulatory regime governing leased Federal airports. The process included a significant period of public comment on the draft plan. The draft master plan was approved by the Federal Minister for Transport and Regional Services in February 1999.

The master plan sets out BAC's vision for the development of the airport over a 20-year period including plans to:

- construct an additional runway, associated taxiways and aprons. The focus is for future terminal development in the area of the existing domestic terminal which is to be called the Central Terminal Area,
- improve landside access to the airport through improved road access and construction of a new rail link and
- develop commercial precincts on land not required for aeronautical purposes.

The Australian Advanced Air Traffic System (TAAATS) was officially commissioned on 1 March 2000. This system provides Australia with the world's leading technology in air traffic management infrastructure.

During 1998, the remaining Federal airports were leased to private sector operators for 50 years with options for a further 49 years. Coolangatta airport was leased on 28 May 1998 to Gold Coast Airport Limited for $103.6m. Key shareholders in Gold Coast Airport Limited include the National Australia Bank, Serco Australia, Suncorp Metway and the Royal Automotive Club of Queensland.

The civil aviation area of Townsville airport and Mount Isa airport were leased to Australian Airports Pty Limited on 10 June 1998 for $15.9m. Australian Airports Pty Limited is owned by Catalyst Investment Managers and Sibona Pty Ltd. Archerfield Airport Corporation is owned by Miengrove Pty Ltd which is associated with local business interests.

Cairns Port Authority owns and operates Cairns airport which is the only non-Federal airport in Queensland serving scheduled international air services. At 30 June 1999 there were eight international airlines operating services to Cairns and nine domestic and regional airlines. Of these, Qantas was the only airline operating both international and domestic services. International passenger numbers declined by 3.0% to 683,443. Major capital works during 1998–99, included a $750,000 bituminous concrete overlay of the domestic apron, incorporating the first trial in Australia of Stone Mastic asphalt, and asphalt resurfacing and rejuvenation of taxiways B and G at a cost of $72,000.

Townsville airport is situated 6 km from the city and has terminal provision for two international and four domestic aircraft.

At June 1999, Queensland based regional airline operators were Skytrans, Flight West Airlines, Sunstate Airlines, Eastland Air, Macair and Sunshine Express. Other interstate based regional airlines operating in Queensland were Norfolk Jet Express, Impulse Airlines, Tasman Australia and Hazelton Airlines. During 1998–99, the regional airlines moved 1.8 million passengers in Queensland (an increase of 2.7%) and recorded 161,991 aircraft movements (an increase of 5.2%) over 1997–98.

15.16 PASSENGER, FREIGHT AND AIRCRAFT MOVEMENTS(a), Queensland Airports(b)—1998–99

	Passengers(c)	Freight	Aircraft movements(d)	Change in aircraft movements(e)
Airport	no.	tonnes	no.	%
Brisbane				
Domestic	6 943 259	44 207	70 527	1.5
International(f)	2 284 172	72 503	17 834	–5.7
Cairns				
Domestic	1 738 944	9 256	18 264	–5.5
International(f)	683 443	12 591	7 435	–9.8
Coolangatta				
Domestic	1 816 671	2 771	14 467	–8.7
International(f)	15 183	—	148	–19.6
Hamilton Island	306 165	288	3 682	–3.8
Mackay	217 657	1 035	4 284	–0.1
Maroochydore	210 528	57	2 207	1.6
Mount Isa	79 213	302	960	–12.5
Proserpine	38 584	54	729	–0.7
Rockhampton	222 983	908	4 564	–0.4
Townsville				
Domestic	492 584	2 564	5 414	6.5
International(f)(g)	658	—	69	–4.2
Weipa	33 157	214	726	–0.5

(a) Excluding regional airline operations. (b) Airports handling fewer than 20,000 passengers are not included. (c) Uplifts and discharges. (d) Landings and takeoffs. (e) Comparison of 1998–99 numbers with totals for 1997–98. (f) Scheduled flights only. (g) Operations commenced in October 1998 and ceased in February 1999.

Source: Department of Transport and Regional Development.

In 1998–99, the Melbourne–Sydney sector was the busiest domestic sector in Australia with 19.6% of total traffic. Brisbane–Sydney (11.9%), Brisbane–Melbourne (6.3%) and Coolangatta–Sydney (4.9%) ranked second, third and fifth, respectively, while the Brisbane–Cairns sector ranked eighth with 3.6% of total traffic.

15.17 AIRCRAFT REGISTERED BY CLASS—30 June 1999

	Queensland	Australia
Class	no.	no.
General aviation	2 092	8 637
Transport	331	1 625
Total	**2 423**	**10 262**

Source: Department of Transport and Regional Development.

Queensland has provision for international services at Brisbane, Cairns, Townsville and Coolangatta airports. Passenger movements through Brisbane international airport in 1998–99 increased by 0.6% and a decline of 3.0% was recorded for Cairns, compared with 1997–98 figures. International airline services at Townsville recommenced in October 1998 and ceased again in February 1999. Passenger movements at Coolangatta international airport declined by 7.8% from figures recorded in 1997–98.

SHIPPING

Contributed by Queensland Department of Transport, Maritime Division

The Queensland coastline is host to 14 modern trading ports, two community ports and a number of non-trading ports located at regular intervals from Brisbane in the south-east to Karumba in the north-west.

These ports are administered by eight port authorities. The ports of Brisbane, Bundaberg, Gladstone, Rockhampton, Mackay, Townsville and Cairns are each managed by a single port authority, whilst the Ports Corporation of Queensland (PCQ) administers predominantly the bulk commodity ports. The Cairns and Mackay Port Authorities also control their respective regional airports. The Port of Brisbane Corporation is a consortium member of the Brisbane Airport Corporation Ltd (BACL) which acquired the Brisbane airport in July 1997.

Queensland's port authorities operate principally under the provisions of the *Government Owned Corporations Act 1993*, the *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994* and the *Financial Administration and Audit Act 1977*. This legislative regime enables the Queensland Government to retain ownership of port authorities through the Shareholding Ministers (the Minister for Transport, the Minister for Main Roads and the Treasurer), and to set overall strategic direction. Each port authority has a Board of Directors and reports to the Shareholding Ministers. However, the legislation also requires and enables port authorities to operate as commercial entities with more operational autonomy than in the past which has enhanced customer focus.

The seven ports which are administered by a single port authority (i.e., Brisbane, Gladstone, etc.) each provide a broad range of facilities which cater for the diverse land/sea interface requirements of their trade catchment areas. In most cases, this means provision of infrastructure which enables the export of minerals and agricultural produce, together with other infrastructure for importing and exporting general cargo, including containers.

The trading ports administered by the PCQ tend to be single commodity bulk ports with highly specialised, sophisticated and mechanised operations catering for commodities such as coal from central Queensland, sugar from north Queensland and bauxite and cattle from far north Queensland.

The total throughput of the Queensland port system in 1998–99 was 154.7 million tonnes. This represents a growth of 6.5% over the previous year, with an increase in exports of 8,401,890 tonnes (7.1%) and in imports of 1,044,136 tonnes (3.9%). These results were achieved despite the Asian economic downturn and serious flooding to several central and northern regions of Queensland.

Extensive capital works infrastructure development projects at the ports of Brisbane, Gladstone and Hay Point and increased productivity in the mining sector were some of the major factors contributing to the increase in tonnage throughput.

The largest volume increase of any commodity was coal, up 7,061,541 tonnes (8.2%) on last financial year's figure. Significant increases were also recorded for cement and cement clinker (68.9%), non-ferrous metals (15.1%), frozen meat and associated products (13.8%), general cargo (6.7%), chemicals/fertilisers (6.5%), molasses/invert (6.3%) and bauxite (6.1%).

15.18 DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL CARGO HANDLED AT QUEENSLAND PORTS

	Trade exports	Trade imports	Trade throughput
Period	'000 mass tonnes	'000 mass tonnes	'000 mass tonnes
1993–94	98 318	23 634	121 952
1994–95	106 070	26 350	132 421
1995–96	105 601	24 952	130 553
1996–97	111 203	26 175	137 379
1997–98	118 758	26 511	145 269
1998–99	127 169	27 556	154 724

Source: Queensland Transport.

Individual port authorities

Port of Brisbane

The Port of Brisbane is Queensland's largest multi-user and container port. The port's operations extend geographically from Caloundra to the southern tip of Moreton Island. Most of its major facilities are located at the mouth of the Brisbane River, with other facilities located as far as Hamilton (seven kilometres upstream). The hub of the port's activity is the Fisherman Islands facility, an intermodal port complex with integrated services of road, rail and sea transport. Brisbane handles a larger variety of cargo than any other port in Queensland. Petroleum products, grain/cereals, chemicals/fertilisers, cotton, cement and clinker, coal, silica sand, woodchips and containerised cargo are some of the products handled at its wharves.

Island Packing & Storage officially opened its 16,300 cubic metre facility, comprising three cotton sheds and a cotton seed shed, establishing Brisbane as the only Australian port to pack cotton at the wharf. Cargolink opened its 2.8 hectare, multipurpose, container-processing facility with a capacity of over 1,000 TEUs (twenty-foot equivalent units) at Patrick's terminal in 1998–99.

Brisbane was able to improve on its 1997–98 trade result with total tonnage increasing by 345,097 tonnes to 20,745,590 tonnes. Exports improved slightly, up 0.4% to 9,651,520 tonnes. Imports continued their upward trend, increasing 2.9% to 11,094,070 tonnes.

Container trade continued to grow in 1998–99, with an increase of 13% to 357,703 TEUs. Import containers rose 10% to 177,355 TEUs, and export containers increased by 16% to 180,348 TEUs, primarily due to growth in cotton (up 26.5%) and meat (up 11.3%). Containerised cotton seed exports grew to 388,043 tonnes in 1998–99, with Asian countries emerging as key markets for this relatively new export product.

Imports of cement and clinker (up 56.0%) and iron and steel (up 10.7%) continued to increase. Exports of fruit and vegetables also improved (up 9.9%), as did animal, vegetable oils and fats (24.4%), hides and skins (18.4%), metal ores and scrap (13.6%) and animal fodder (12.4%). Petroleum and oil remains the largest single commodity, however, trade of petroleum and oil declined 4.5% from 1997–98 figures.

Port of Bundaberg

The Port of Bundaberg is situated 19 km downstream from the City of Bundaberg, 5 km from the mouth of the Burnett River. The port has an entrance channel 8 km in length, 76 m in width, with a minimum 8.3 m navigable depth (LAT) and leads into a swing basin 1,165 m in length and 291 m in width.

Throughput of 661,417 tonnes for 1998–99 was up 4.3% from the previous year. Total exports increased by 6.3% to 542,623 tonnes, while imports of petroleum products declined by 3.7% to 118,794 tonnes.

There are two main wharves:

- The Sir Thomas Hiley Wharf, which is used for the shipment of sugar, is 191 m in length with 9.7 m available depth at berth.
- The John T. Fisher Wharf, the bulk loading point for molasses and petroleum products, is 240 m in length including dolphins and has a berth depth of 9.7 m.

A new approach wharf, 63 m in length, has been constructed for general cargo users.

Port of Gladstone

The Port of Gladstone is a natural deep-water port situated on the Curtis Coast in central Queensland. The authority, unlike other port authorities in Queensland, functions not only as a landlord port authority but also as a cargo handling operator at the Auckland Point facility and at the R G Tanna coal terminal. Major commodities handled include coal, bauxite, alumina, caustic soda, petroleum products, cement, woodchips and wheat.

Throughput of 42.8 million tonnes for the 1998–99 financial year was up 7.2%, or 2.9 million tonnes, from the previous year. Much of this growth was due to a rise in coal exports. Coal exports handled at the R G Tanna and Barney Point coal terminals for the 1998–99 year totalled 27.3 million tonnes, an increase of more than 1.5 million tonnes (5.8%) over the 1997–98 total. This growth can be attributed to expansions and increased production at some of the mines Gladstone Port Authority currently services.

During the 1998–99 financial year, the Gladstone Port Authority completed works at Auckland Point wharf and the bulk liquids wharf at Fisherman's Landing. The deepening of the Golding Bypass channel to 7.3 metres was also completed. The port's list of cargoes grew by two during the year with cottonseed and magnesite handled through the port.

Bauxite totalling 8.4 million tonnes provided the majority of imports, an increase of 5.8% over the 1997–98 figures. Cement and cement clinker exports also contributed to the increase in trade, up 119.1% to 1.2 million tonnes. Exports were shipped to 37 countries in 631 vessels. Imports were received from 17 countries in 235 vessels.

Port of Rockhampton

The Port of Rockhampton, known as Port Alma is a natural deep-water harbour located approximately 60 km by road from the city. It is close to the mouth of Raglan Creek and adjacent to the delta of the Fitzroy River. Due to its remote location and surrounding buffer zones, Port Alma is the only port in Queensland which exports salt and is able to handle the importation of up to 15,000 tonnes per shipment of ammonium nitrate.

Despite a fall in overall trade (down 25.2%), there were increases in ammonium nitrate (imports 43.6% and exports 101.5%), bulk tallow (exports 13.5%) and frozen and preserved meats (exports 29.8%). These cargoes slightly offset the significant reduction of exported salt, down 45.5%. The port handled 78 ships (up 2.6%) in 1998–99.

Port of Mackay

The Port of Mackay is an artificial harbour located to the north of the city. Its principal exports are sugar and grain, with petroleum, bulk fertilisers and iron concentrates being the major commodities imported.

Total trade throughput declined by 9.0% to 2,306,662 tonnes during the 1998–99 financial year, due mainly to declines in sugar (16.2%) and grain exports (14.8%). The poor quality of the harvests was mostly due to unfavourable weather conditions. Other significant losses were recorded in the importation of bulk fertiliser (down 31.7%) and petroleum (3.3%). This was also reflected in the number of ships which called at the port, down 23 (12.6%) to 160 ships. However, good results were recorded in the export of molasses (up 31.3%) and the import of magnetite (59.1%).

Port of Townsville

The Port of Townsville is also an artificial harbour. It is located at the mouth of Ross Creek and has been undergoing considerable infrastructure development in recent years to meet the demands of an ever-expanding mineral rich province in north-west Queensland.

In 1998–99, the authority recorded its twelfth consecutive year of increased trade. Total throughput was up 5.0% to 8.15 million tonnes from 7.76 million tonnes in 1997–98. The largest areas of growth came from the mining and minerals industries and primary products. Other significant items showing growth were the import of general products (up 28.4%), cement (6.0%), nickel ore (6.2%) and the importation of sulphur (7,010 tonnes), and the export of copper concentrates (up 40%), lead (45.1%), refined copper (43.1%), zinc (12.8%) and meat and associated products (98.8%). The port handled 729 ships in 1998–99, up 1.8% from 716 in 1997–98.

Port of Cairns

The Port of Cairns is located in the sheltered natural harbour of Trinity Bay with 11 major wharves. These cater for cargoes which include sugar, molasses, petroleum products, fertilisers and containers.

In 1998–99, the port's throughput was 1,133,586 tonnes, a decrease of 4.5% from the previous year. This becomes the fifth consecutive year in which trade throughput declined for the authority. The latest fall in trade was largely due to the decline in petroleum imports (down 3.0%) and sugar exports (2.4%). However, offsetting these reductions were increases in molasses exports (up 6.9%) and LPG (16.3%).

Cairns remains one of the busiest cruising ports in Australia and 216 cruise vessels, each carrying more than 100 passengers called into the port during 1998–99. International cruise liner visits were up to 29 vessels, with a total of 13,390 other vessels arriving at the port. Cairns also has a large fishing fleet (on average 1,341 vessels), however, numbers increased to 1,859 for 1998–99 due to unfavourable weather conditions during the year.

15.19 DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL CARGO HANDLED AT QUEENSLAND PORTS

	Cargo loaded		Cargo discharged	
	1997–98	1998–99	1997–98	1998–99
Port	'000 mass tonnes	'000 mass tonnes	'000 mass tonnes	'000 mass tonnes
Brisbane	9 615	9 652	10 785	11 094
Bundaberg	510	543	123	119
Gladstone	30 421	32 764	9 504	10 053
Rockhampton	203	144	16	20
Mackay	1 957	1 741	577	566
Townsville	3 077	3 292	4 685	4 856
Cairns	531	500	656	634
Hay Point	51 460	53 948	—	—
Abbot Point	7 016	10 237	—	—
Lucinda	664	469	—	—
Mourilyan	689	702	—	—
Cape Flattery	1 745	1 617	—	—
Weipa	10 815	11 488	99	141
Karumba	55	74	—	—
Thursday Island	—	—	65	70
Quintell Beach	—	—	1	3
Total	**118 758**	**127 169**	**26 511**	**27 555**

Source: Queensland Transport.

PORTS, Queensland

Source: Queensland Transport.

Ports Corporation of Queensland

The seven trading ports managed by Ports Corporation of Queensland handled their highest volume of exports ever, totalling 78.7 million tonnes which represented over half of all sea trade through Queensland by volume during 1998–99.

Hay Point

The Port of Hay Point is situated 30 km south of Mackay. It is dedicated to the export of coal and consists of two separate coal terminals. These are the Dalrymple Bay Coal Terminal (DBCT) and the Central Queensland Coal Associates terminal operated by Hay Point Services, which together serve the mines of central Queensland

The $185m Stage 3 expansion is now complete and along with the $25m Stage 4 expansion which is underway, will further expand the handling capacity of DBCT. The expansions include additional stockpile capacity, additional stacker/reclaimers, duplication of the outloading facility and a second shiploader.

In 1998–99, there were 815 ship visits and all were bulk carriers, with the largest shipments exceeding 200,000 tonnes. In 1998–99, coal exports increased by 4.8% to 53,948,000 tonnes. Total throughput remained the highest for any Queensland port.

Abbot Point

The Port of Abbot Point opened in 1984 and is situated 25 km north of Bowen. It is Australia's northern-most coal port, consisting of coal handling and stockpiling areas with a single trestle jetty and conveyor running out to an offshore berth and shiploader. Coal is transported from the Newlands and Collinsville mines by rail.

In 1998–99, exports increased by 45.9% to 10,236,655 tonnes. This is the first occasion the 10 million tonne barrier has been broken at the port. The port handled 128 ships in 1998–99, up from the 80 recorded for the previous year.

Lucinda

The Port of Lucinda, 100 km north of Townsville, is dedicated to the export of raw sugar from the Ingham and Cardwell districts. It has a single offshore berth and shiploader located on the end of one of the world's longest jetties at 5.6 km.

In 1998–99, sugar exports declined by 29.5% to 468,598 tonnes. This was due to lower than expected sugar yields resulting from poor weather conditions.

Mourilyan

The Port of Mourilyan, 90 km south of Cairns, services the sugar-growing districts of Innisfail, Babinda and Atherton.

In 1998–99, the port handled 45 ships taking sugar, molasses and livestock. Total export tonnage for 1998–99 improved by 1.9% to 702,142 tonnes. Live cattle exports now occur regularly and other trades are being evaluated.

Cape Flattery

The Port of Cape Flattery is situated 200 km north of Cairns on the east coast of Cape York Peninsula. It is used for the export of silica sand from the Cape Flattery mine. There are onshore silica sand handling and stockpiling facilities as well as a single trestle jetty and conveyor running from the mine to an offshore berth and shiploader.

In 1998–99, exports of silica sand declined by 7.3% to 1,616,553 tonnes. This was largely due to a demand reduction from Asian countries. The port handled 48 ships in 1998–99, an increase from 38 in 1997–98.

Weipa

The Port of Weipa, situated on the Embley River on the west coast of Cape York Peninsula, is dedicated to the export of bauxite from the Comalco mines in the Weipa district. There are onshore bauxite handling, processing and stockpiling facilities and conveyors running to Lorim Point wharf for shiploading.

Overall trade figures in Weipa rose 6.5% to 11,628,779 tonnes during the 1998–99 financial year. This was the first time the 11 million tonne barrier had been broken at this port and represents an increase of 714,588 tonnes. The port handled 269 ships in 1998–99.

Karumba

The Port of Karumba, situated at the mouth of the Norman River in the south-east corner of the Gulf of Carpentaria, handles general cargo for remote Gulf communities and also provides facilities for handling petroleum, fisheries produce and the export of live cattle to south-east Asian countries.

Despite the reduced number of cattle (27,496 head) being exported, trade throughput at the Port of Karumba rose to 73,926 tonnes, up 19,386 tonnes (35.5%) over the 1997–98 figures. The increase was mainly due to the development of the Century Zinc project.

Community ports

Quintell Beach is a community port located on the east coast of far northern Cape York. Port facilities consist of a barge ramp to service the Lockhart River community and remote grazing properties. Throughput increased by 116.2% to 3,178 tonnes during 1998–99. General goods and drum oil imports more than doubled during 1998–99.

The Port of Thursday Island, also known as Port Kennedy, is a community port located in a natural harbour and is actually located on Thursday Island and Horn Island. The port services the needs of both islands and also operates as a major transhipment point for the supply of essential cargoes to other islands of the Torres Strait. The strategic location of the port means that a number of government agencies, including Customs and Fisheries patrols, are based at the port. Throughput improved by 8.7% to 70,292 tonnes in 1998–99.

Freight movements survey

15.20 DOMESTIC SEA FREIGHT MOVEMENTS: Origin and Destination by Statistical Division, Queensland

	Origin			Destination		
	1995–96	1996–97(a)	1997–98(a)	1995–96	1996–97(a)	1997–98(a)
Statistical division	’000 tonnes	’000 tonnes	’000 tonnes	’000 tonnes	’000 tonnes	’000 tonnes
Brisbane	2 082	2 108	2 085	2 358	1 790	2 344
Wide Bay–Burnett	221	n.p.	9	62	n.p.	156
Fitzroy	1 678	1 599	1 828	7 922	9 717	8 357
Mackay	162	451	499	431	383	191
Northern	19	44	60	989	1 047	1 133
Far North	7 372	n.p.	7 665	436	n.p.	576
North West	30	44	74	3	10	25
Off-shore areas	3	2	1	10	21	12
Queensland	**11 565**	**13 444**	**12 223**	**12 211**	**13 493**	**12 794**

(a) Preliminary figures in unpublished data.

Source: Experimental Estimates of Freight Movements, Australia(9217.0); unpublished data, Freight Movements Survey.

The sea component of the freight movements survey, which commenced in June quarter 1994, is designed to provide measures of the transport of goods and materials within Australia and its Territories by sea transport. Both interstate and intrastate movements data are collected and are provided by the port authorities.

USE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN QUEENSLAND

Household use of information technology

In recent years, the use of information technology has increased significantly throughout Queensland and Australia. ABS surveys have measured the increased use of both computers and the internet in households, businesses, government agencies and farms.

Recently published data from the 1999 household use of information technology survey showed 575,000 households in Queensland had access to a computer. This figure indicates an increase of 4.5% over households reported to have computers in the 1998 survey. Nationally, the rate of increase in computer usage was slightly higher, rising by 9.3% to 3,329,000 households.

The increase in household internet usage was far greater. Queensland experienced a 38.7% increase between the 1998 and 1999 surveys compared with a national increase of 42.0%. However, the proportion of all Australian households with internet access remains lower than that for computers.

15.21 HOUSEHOLDS WITH COMPUTER OR INTERNET ACCESS, Queensland—1998–99

	Number of households		Proportion of all households		
	1998	1999	1998	1999	Percentage change between 1998 and1999
Households with	'000	'000	%	%	%
Computer access					
Queensland	550	575	43	45	4.5
Australia	3 045	3 329	45	48	9.3
Internet access					
Queensland	191	265	15	21	38.7
Australia	1 082	1 536	16	22	42.0

Source: Household Use of Information Technology, Australia, 1999 (8146.0).

Business and government use of information technology

Business use of computers and the internet was recently measured in the survey of use of information technology and telecommunications by employing businesses, undertaken in 1997–98 and previously in 1993–94. Figures were generally higher than that for households. In 1998, 57% of businesses in Queensland were using a computer and 25% of businesses were using the internet. Queensland had marginally lower usage than the national average which was 64% for computers and 29% for the internet. Although there is no comparison of internet usage for this time period, 49% of all businesses were using computers when the 1994 survey was undertaken.

15.22 BUSINESS USE OF PERSONAL COMPUTERS AND THE INTERNET BY STATE, Australia—1998

	Personal computer	Internet access
	%	%
New South Wales	62	27
Victoria	70	35
Queensland	57	25
South Australia	61	27
Western Australia	67	27
Australia	**63**	**29**

Source: Unpublished data, Survey of the Use of Information Technology and Telecommunications by Employing Businesses.

Nationally, the use of PCs and the internet was highest in the mining industry, property and business services, finance and insurance, wholesale trade and communication services. Industries such as accommodation, cafes and restaurants, and personal and other services had the lowest proportion of use. Industry level details are listed in table 15.23.

15.23 BUSINESS USE OF PERSONAL COMPUTERS AND INTERNET ACCESS BY INDUSTRY, Australia—1997–98

	Proportion of businesses using personal computers	Proportion of businesses with access to the Internet
Industry group	%	%
Mining	78	46
Manufacturing	69	31
Electricity, gas and water supply(a)	n.p.	n.p.
Construction	54	17
Wholesale trade	74	38
Retail trade	54	17
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	45	14
Transport and storage	54	20
Communications services(b)	73	45
Finance and insurance	74	39
Property and business services	78	44
Health and community services	69	33
Cultural and recreational services	64	33
Personal and other services	42	20
All industries	**63**	**29**

(a) Not available separately but included in totals. (b) Including telecommunication services and postal and courier services.

Source: Business Use of Information Technology, Australia, 1997–98 (8129.0).

Interestingly, the usage of computers and the Internet is also very high within government departments. In 1997–98 government departments and agencies at all levels used computers. Internet access was recorded at 99% throughout Federal and larger State government departments. However, only 62% of smaller State government departments and 76% of local government agencies had access to Internet facilities.

Use of information technology on farms

Much interest has recently been shown by policy makers and commentators in the use of computers and the internet in rural areas. Consequently, questions were added to the agricultural commodity survey inquiring about the use of information technology on farms. Responses indicated that use is rising rapidly on farms. In Queensland, between March 1998 and March 1999, there was an increase of 22.8% in farms using a computer and a 58.6% rise in use of the internet.

The Brisbane Statistical Division showed the greatest increase in computer usage rising by 58.7%, whilst the Far North Statistical Division rose by 51.8%. Mackay and Northern Statistical Divisions showed the greatest increase in Internet use (144.3% and 78.4%, respectively).

15.24 FARMS USING THE INTERNET OR A COMPUTER BY STATISTICAL DIVISION, Queensland—1998–99

	March 1998					March 1999					Percentage change between 1998 and 1999	
	All farms	Using the internet		Using a computer		All farms	Using the internet		Using a computer		Using the internet	Using a computer
	no.	no.	%	no.	%	no.	no.	%	no.	%	%	%
Brisbane	1 090	193	17.7	489	44.9	1 346	245	18.2	776	57.7	26.9	58.7
Moreton	4 372	481	11.0	1 447	33.1	4 107	596	14.5	1 665	40.6	23.9	15.1
Wide Bay–Burnett	5 207	406	7.8	1 687	32.4	5 299	707	13.3	1 982	37.4	74.1	17.5
Darling Downs	6 828	587	8.6	2 479	36.3	6 882	959	13.9	2 976	43.2	63.4	20.0
South West	1 774	206	11.6	703	39.6	1 794	304	16.9	791	44.1	47.6	12.5
Fitzroy	3 110	355	11.4	1 328	42.7	3 131	424	13.6	1 574	50.3	19.4	18.5
Central West	709	94	13.3	332	46.8	674	137	20.4	307	45.6	45.7	–7.5
Mackay	2 152	174	8.1	841	39.1	1 817	425	23.4	1 058	58.2	144.3	25.8
Northern	2 136	190	8.9	778	36.4	2 321	339	14.6	954	41.1	78.4	22.6
Far North	3 094	350	11.3	1 030	33.3	3 210	624	19.4	1 564	48.7	78.3	51.8
North West	480	44	9.1	190	39.6	464	68	14.6	222	47.9	54.5	16.8
Queensland	**30 951**	**3 080**	**9.9**	**11 304**	**36.5**	**31 045**	**4 830**	**15.6**	**13 870**	**44.7**	**58.6**	**22.8**

Source: Use of Information Technology on Farms, 1998–99 (8150.0).

FERRIES IN BRISBANE

Brisbane's ferry service had its humble beginnings in 1843. At that time the service consisted of one hand operated punt built and operated by Mr John Williams. The service ran between King's Jetty (later to become Queen's Wharf) and Russell Street, South Brisbane. This punt provided transport for the squatters approaching Brisbane from the south side, enabling them to transact business in Brisbane Town.

In 1858, the care and management of ferries in Queensland passed from the Colonial Secretary of the New South Wales Government to the local municipal councils. Over the next 8 years the Brisbane City Council introduced a total of five ferry routes that were leased at auction for an initial period of 1 year. The building of the Victoria Bridge in 1865 limited the need for some services.

By 1909, some small, hand powered ferries had been replaced by steam ferries — the *Emu* and the *Kangaroo*, commissioned in 1887 and the *Ena*, commissioned in 1909. These steam ferries were supplemented by a number of other rowboat ferries and punts. Motor ferries were introduced in 1926. These carried 60 passengers and until 1940 and the building of the Story Bridge, two of these ferries provided a 5 minute service on weekdays and 10 minute service on weekends between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m., from Edward Street to Kangaroo Point.

At the height of the ferries' history, 14 river ferries crossed the Brisbane River within the scope of the present CityCat route. In 1916, the Hawthorne and Bulimba ferries operated 24 hours a day and each carried 2,000 passengers per day.

The importance of ferries declined with the opening of the William Jolly Bridge in 1932, the Walter Taylor Bridge in 1936 and the Story Bridge in 1940. Today's river is a very different place. The river banks have seen a great deal of change with the demise of the South Brisbane wharves, the Eagle Street wharves and the New Farm, Newstead and Hamilton wharves. Where once shipping would come right up to the city wharves, containerised cargo is now handled at a new complex at Fisherman Islands at the mouth of the river. Expressways line the banks of the city reach of the river.

Generations have crossed the river by row boats, hand operated punts, steam ferries and motor ferries. Dedicated people have acted as ferrymen and women, boat builders and ferry lessees to provide Brisbane's safe, reliable ferry system for 157 years. Over this time, the size and type of ferries has changed considerably. Many of the city's ferries have been replaced by the fast, twin hulled, low wash, catamaran type vessel called 'CityCat'. The arrival of the CityCats in November of 1996 had the effect of reversing the downward trend in the number of passengers for certain cross-river ferry services on the Brisbane River. Today the most popular services are the Dutton Park–University ferry, and the service that runs between Brett's Wharf, Hamilton and University of Queensland, St Lucia, with stopping points all down the river. This scenic service has become a tourist drawcard for Brisbane, opening up the delights of Brisbane's river for all to see. The round trip of 38 km takes 2 hours and judging by its popularity it is value for money.

The ferries, including the CityCats, now carry approximately 10,500 people from shore to shore of the Brisbane River daily.

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TRADE AND PRICES

Queensland has traditionally been a net exporter of agricultural products such as sugar, meat and wool, as well as gold—initially to the United Kingdom and Commonwealth countries and then to Europe and South America.

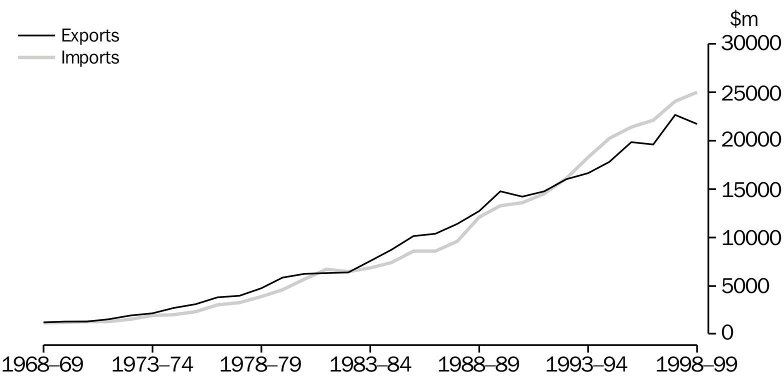
In the early 1970s coal became the most valuable export item, replacing wool. New energy sources were sought by industrialising countries, particularly Japan, which became Queensland's principal trading partner.

Queensland's external trade, including both interstate and foreign trade, has experienced deficits since 1992–93.

EXTERNAL TRADE

After a period of relatively stagnant economic activity during the 1950s and 1960s, the economic boom of the 1970s saw a dramatic increase in the volume of trade. As the 1980s progressed, there was generally a slowing in the rate of growth of total external exports, which continued into the early 1990s. However, there were some periods of strong annual growth in total external imports, particularly in 1980–81 and 1988–89, although these did not reach the peaks of 1973–74 and 1976–77.

TOTAL EXTERNAL TRADE, Queensland



Source: Unpublished data, Foreign Trade.

Between 1970 and 1980, foreign exports from Queensland increased five and a half times, from $773.5m to $4,261.7m, while interstate exports trebled from $547.8m to $1,596.7m.

A similar pattern was reflected in imports between 1970 and 1980. Foreign imports increased four and a half times, from $294.1m to $1,321.1m, while interstate imports increased from $935.7m to $3,272.3m over the same period.

As the 1980s progressed, there was a slowing in the rate of growth of foreign exports and imports and this continued into the mid 1990s. In 1997–98, however, foreign exports rose to $16,288.2m. This was 20.1% higher than in 1996–97, but fell slightly again to $15,900.2m in 1998–99, a decrease of 2.4%. Foreign imports have continued to rise steadily, 10.9% in 1998–99 to $10,809.9m. However, interstate exports decreased 8.3% to $5,840.7m and interstate imports decreased 0.7% to $14,203.8m.

In 1998–99, 56.8% of the State's total imports was recorded as interstate imports, 2.7 percentage points lower than the previous year. It is not known how much of those imports were actually foreign imports, unloaded in southern ports and transhipped through, rather than originating in other States.

Queensland's exports contribute significantly to the national economy. During 1998–99, the State's foreign exports were 18.5% of the Australian total, while foreign imports were 11.1% of the Australian total.

16.1 TOTAL EXTERNAL TRADE, Queensland

	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99
Direction of trade	$m	$m	$m	$m
Exports				
Foreign(a)	13 624.6	13 566.6	16 288.2	15 900.2
Interstate	6 220.0	6 022.7	6 368.4	5 840.7
Total exports	*19 844.6*	*19 589.3*	*22 656.6*	*21 740.9*
Imports				
Foreign(a)	8 052.2	8 636.8	9 751.0	10 809.9
Interstate	13 381.4	13 486.3	14 303.6	14 203.8
Total imports	*21 433.6*	*22 123.1*	*24 054.6*	*25 013.7*
Balance of trade	**–1 589.0**	**–2 533.8**	**–1 398.0**	**–3 272.8**

(a) Excluding non-merchandise trade.

Source: Unpublished data, Foreign Trade.

While Queensland's foreign exports constantly exceeded its foreign imports by more than one and a half times from 1995–96 to 1998–99, the value of Queensland's interstate exports comprised less than one half of the value of its interstate imports.

History

Since 1889, Queensland has mostly enjoyed a favourable balance of foreign trade. Although small at first, it is only since the end of World War II that the surplus began to increase dramatically.

The most significant increases in the balance of foreign trade occurred during the 1970s and 1980s, from $479.4m in 1969–70 to $2,940.6m in 1979–80 and $6,207.6m in 1989–90.

16.2 BALANCE OF FOREIGN TRADE, Queensland

Year	Exports $m	Imports $m	Balance $m
1860	1.0	1.4	–0.4
1870	4.0	3.0	+1.0
1880	6.4	5.8	+0.6
1890	13.2	9.6	+3.6
1900	19.2	14.4	+4.8
1910(a)	16.4	10.8	+5.6
1919–20	28.8	14.4	+14.4
1929–30	37.6	23.0	+14.6
1939–40	64.4	17.6	+46.8
1949–50	197.4	97.8	+99.6
1959–60	362.6	101.8	+260.8
1969–70	773.5	294.1	+479.4
1979–80	4 261.7	1 321.1	+2 940.6
1989–90	(b)10 465.7	4 258.1	+6 207.6
1996–97	13 566.6	8 636.8	+4 929.8
1997–98	16 288.2	9 751.0	+6 537.2
1998–99	15 900.2	10 809.9	+5 090.3

(a) Before 1910, including intercolonial and interstate trade. (b) From 1985, excluding non-merchandise trade.

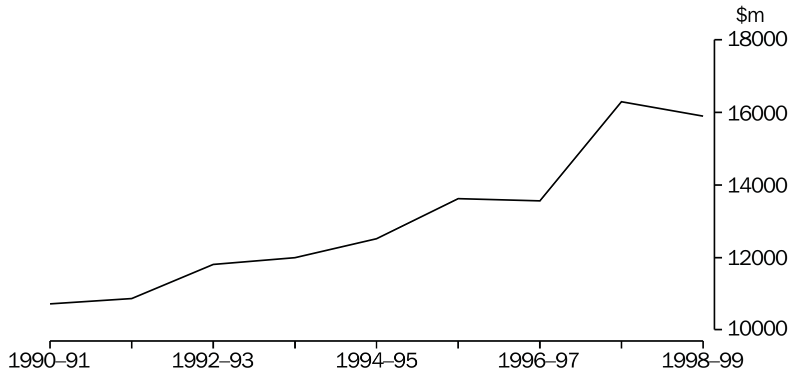
Source: Statistics of Queensland and Monthly Summary of Statistics, Queensland (1304.3).

Commodities traded

Foreign exports

Minerals, particularly coal, continue to be the State's most valuable foreign export items, although the value of coal exports in 1998–99 decreased by $17.8m to $5,508.3m when compared with 1997–98. Non-ferrous metals were valued at $1,514.7m and metalliferous ores and metal scrap were valued at $1,018.2m in 1998–99 and together, comprised 15.9% of the value of exports for the year.

VALUE OF FOREIGN EXPORTS, Queensland



Source: Unpublished data, Foreign Trade.

The value of meat exports for 1998–99 was $1,905.6m, an increase of $282.0m or 17.4%, when compared with 1997–98. This represented 12.0% of the State's total exports compared with 10.0% in the previous year.

16.3 PRINCIPAL FOREIGN EXPORTS(a), Queensland

Commodity	1997–98 $m	1998–99 $m
Coal	5 526.1	5 508.3
Meat and meat preparations	1 623.6	1 905.6
Non-ferrous metals(b)	1 288.2	1 514.7
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap(b)	990.4	1 018.2
Machinery and transport equipment	747.2	678.3
Cotton	560.4	565.5
Cereals and cereal preparations	408.4	327.8
Sugar	1 249.6	113.1
Other(c)	3 894.3	4 268.6
Total	**16 288.2**	**15 900.2**

(a) Excluding non-merchandise trade. (b) Excluding items for which details are not publishable.
(c) Including items for which details are not publishable.

Source: Unpublished data, Foreign Trade.

Interstate exports

In 1998–99, the major groups of interstate exports were food and live animals making up 20.3% of total exports, machinery and transport equipment comprised 17.9%, mineral fuels and lubricants were 16.8% and manufactured goods classified by material comprised 16.4% of total exports.

16.4 PRINCIPAL INTERSTATE EXPORTS, Queensland

Commodity	1997–98 $m	1998–99 $m
Food and live animals	1 215.9	1 186.8
Machinery and transport equipment	1 121.9	1 045.5
Mineral fuels and lubricants	1 323.8	979.2
Manufactured goods classified by material	1 050.8	955.0
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	653.5	679.4
Chemicals	424.4	433.8
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	397.7	352.0
Other	180.4	209.0
Total	**6 368.4**	**5 840.7**

Source: Office of Economic and Statistical Research.

Foreign imports

16.5 PRINCIPAL FOREIGN IMPORTS(a), Queensland

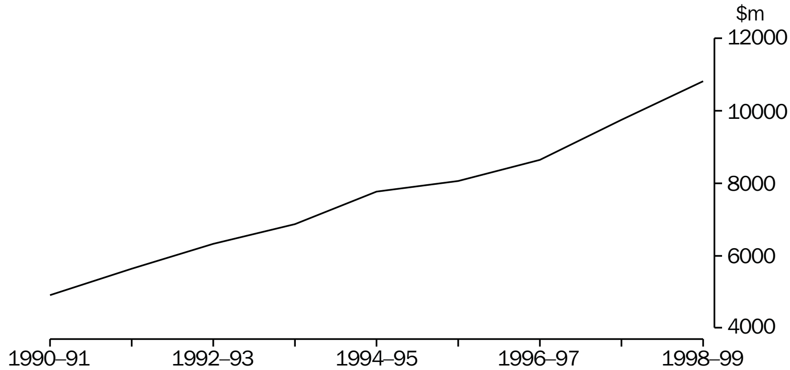
Commodity	1997–98 $m	1998–99 $m
Road vehicles	2 313.2	2 379.8
Petroleum and petroleum products(b)	1 133.7	1 068.5
Machinery, specialised for particular industries	769.9	805.5
General industrial machinery and equipment	518.7	741.7
Power generating machinery and equipment(b)	267.2	375.9
Non-monetary gold	209.3	262.5
Other	4 539.1	5 176.0
Total	**9 751.0**	**10 809.9**

(a) Excluding non-merchandise trade. (b) Excluding items for which details are not publishable.

Source: Unpublished data, Foreign Trade.

Foreign imports into Queensland during 1998–99 were valued at $10,809.9m, a 10.9% rise on the 1997–98 figure. Road vehicles were valued at $2,379.8m, which was 22.0% of total imports. The value of non-monetary gold imported in 1998–99 increased by $53.2m to $262.5m when compared with 1997–98. Petroleum and petroleum products were worth $1,068.5m or 9.9% of total imports while machinery specialised for particular industries was worth $805.5m or 7.5%. General industrial machinery and equipment were worth $741.7m or 6.9% of total imports and power generating machinery and equipment were worth $375.9m or 3.5%.

VALUE OF FOREIGN IMPORTS, Queensland



Source: Unpublished data, Foreign Trade.

Interstate imports

Interstate imports to Queensland in 1998–99 were valued at $14,203.8m, a decrease of 0.7% from the 1997–98 figure. Of this total, machinery and transport equipment was valued at $4,113.9m. This figure was 2.3% lower than the 1997–98 figure and represented 29.0% of total interstate imports.

As groups, manufactured goods classified by material, miscellaneous manufactured articles, chemicals and food and live animals made up the majority of the remaining commodities for interstate imports. Individually, they represented 17.1%, 14.3%, 14.0% and 12.2%, respectively, of the total value.

16.6 PRINCIPAL INTERSTATE IMPORTS, Queensland

Commodity	1997–98 $m	1998–99 $m
Machinery and transport equipment	4 211.4	4 113.9
Manufactured goods classified by material	2 307.0	2 434.7
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1 919.7	2 027.0
Chemicals	1 838.7	1 994.2
Food and live animals	2 017.0	1 735.8
Mineral fuels and lubricants	1 422.4	1 114.5
Beverages and tobacco	491.2	683.6
Other	96.2	100.0
Total	**14 303.6**	**14 203.8**

Source: Office of Economic and Statistical Research.

Foreign trading partners

Profile of Queensland exporters

The following table looks at numbers of businesses exporting, together with their export sales between 1994–95 and 1997–98. Separate figures are shown for the four main exporting industries—namely the mining, manufacturing, wholesale trade and property and business services industries.

In 1994–95 there were approximately 2,800 firms in Queensland exporting goods and services worth around $8,085m. By 1997–98 the number of exporting businesses had decreased to an estimated 2,100 firms, generating around $8,524m in export income.

Mining generated the most export revenue each year in Queensland although more manufacturing firms were exporters. Even though there were many more smaller exporting firms than larger ones, the larger firms accounted for about 95.0% of total export earnings each year.

16.7 NUMBER OF EXPORTERS(a) AND EXPORT VALUE: SELECTED INDUSTRIES, Queensland

	1994–95		1995–96		1996–97		1997–98	
	no.	$m	no.	$m	no.	$m	no.	$m
Industry								
Mining	17	*4 301	*16	*4 650	19	*4 932	13	*4 798
Manufacturing	837	1 770	786	2 023	1 135	1 768	1 062	1 700
Wholesale trade	881	*1 631	748	1 008	736	*899	684	1 001
Property and business services	*515	349	*420	426	n.p.	*224	*80	*97
Other industries	574	34	287	47	n.p.	54	297	928
Total	**2 824**	**8 085**	**2 257**	**8 154**	***4 305**	***7 877**	**2 136**	**8 524**
Employment size								
1–19 employees	2 115	378	1 637	479	3 661	371	1 492	*398
20+ employees	709	7 708	620	7 675	644	7 506	644	8 125

(a) This table excludes non-employing businesses, government enterprises and agriculture, education and health and community services industries.

Source: Unpublished data, Profiles of Australian Exporters.

Foreign exports

Japan's share of Queensland's foreign exports slightly decreased from 28.5% in 1997–98 to 28% in 1998–99, while the European Union increased its share, to 14.6%. Queensland's foreign exports to the Republic of Korea rose 0.6 percentage points from 1997–98 to 1998–99, to account for 9.3% of total Queensland foreign exports. During the same period, the United States' share of Queensland's foreign exports rose 0.1 percentage points to 6.4%, while the proportion of exports to Taiwan decreased 0.4 percentage points to 4.7%.

16.8 DESTINATION OF FOREIGN EXPORTS FROM QUEENSLAND(a)

	1997–98	1998–99
Country	$m	$m
Japan	4 639.1	4 446.0
European Union	2 193.9	2 319.0
Korea, Republic of	1 418.5	1 473.0
United States	1 035.1	1 024.2
Taiwan	832.2	745.5
Other	6 169.4	5 892.4
Total	**16 288.2**	**15 900.2**

(a) Excluding non-merchandise trade and re-exports.

Source: Unpublished data, Foreign Trade.

Raw materials, particularly coal which comprise 43.9% of total exports, continue to be the major commodities exported to Japan. This was followed by meat and non-ferrous metals which accounted for 21.9% and 11.8%, respectively, of the total value of exports to Japan ($4,446.0m) during 1998–99.

16.9 EXPORTS TO JAPAN FROM QUEENSLAND

	1997–98	1998–99
Commodity	$m	$m
Coal	1 999.7	1 950.0
Meat and meat preparations	908.0	973.7
Non-ferrous metals(a)	584.9	524.9
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap(a)	267.4	201.4
Other(b)	879.2	796.1
Total	**4 639.1**	**4 446.0**

(a) Excluding items for which details are not publishable. (b) Including items for which details are not publishable.

Source: Unpublished data, Foreign Trade.

One of the selected economic groups with which Queensland trades is the European Union, which comprises Austria, Belgium–Luxembourg, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom. In 1998–99, the total value of commodities exported by Queensland to the European Union was $2,319.0m. Coal, with a value of $1,268.4m, comprised 54.7% of the total.

16.10 EXPORTS TO THE EUROPEAN UNION FROM QUEENSLAND

	1997–98	1998–99
Commodity	$m	$m
Coal	1 070.5	1 268.4
Non-ferrous metals(a)	241.9	286.9
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap(a)	250.6	178.9
Textile fibres(a)	121.1	89.5
Other(b)	509.7	495.2
Total	**2 193.9**	**2 319.0**

(a) Excluding items for which details are not publishable. (b) Including items for which details are not publishable.

Source: Unpublished data, Foreign Trade.

The Republic of Korea remained a major destination for Queensland exports during 1998–99. Coal is the major commodity group, representing 41.3% ($608.0m) of the total value of exports. The second largest commodity group was metalliferous ores and metal scrap exports which increased 35.0% from the previous year to reach $251.0m in 1998–99.

16.11 EXPORTS TO THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA FROM QUEENSLAND

	1997–98	1998–99
Commodity	$m	$m
Coal	640.7	608.0
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap(a)	185.9	251.0
Meat and meat preparations	51.0	96.0
Textile fibres(a)	41.3	43.2
Other(b)	499.6	474.7
Total	**1 418.5**	**1 473.0**

(a) Excluding items for which details are not publishable. (b) Including items for which details are not publishable.

Source: Unpublished data, Foreign Trade.

Queensland exports a wide variety of commodities to the United States. The most valuable item continues to be meat, which in 1998–99 was valued at $444.0m or 43.3% of all commodities exported to the United States. This was $133.2m (42.9%) higher than in 1997–98.

16.12 EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES FROM QUEENSLAND

	1997–98	1998–99
Commodity	$m	$m
Meat and meat preparations	310.8	444.0
Machinery and transport equipment	80.9	111.7
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap(a)	21.0	3.5
Other(b)	622.3	465.0
Total	**1 035.0**	**1 024.2**

(a) Excluding items for which details are not publishable. (b) Including items for which details are not publishable.

Source: Unpublished data, Foreign Trade.

Exports to Taiwan decreased 10.4% to $745.5m in 1998–99. The major commodity continues to be coal at 29.7% of total exports.

16.13 EXPORTS TO TAIWAN FROM QUEENSLAND

	1997–98	1998–99
Commodity	$m	$m
Coal	361.0	221.3
Non-ferrous metals(a)	83.4	153.1
Meat and meat preparations	68.1	75.4
Other(b)	319.8	295.7
Total	**832.2**	**745.5**

(a) Excluding items for which details are not publishable. (b) Including items for which details are not publishable.

Source: Unpublished data, Foreign Trade.

Foreign imports

Imports from Japan for 1998–99 increased to $2,227.8m which was 20.6% of the State's total value of imports, 0.9 percentage points higher than in 1997–98. The share of imports to Queensland from the United States and the European Union rose to 17.8% and 18.4%, respectively, while the share of imports from Papua New Guinea and New Zealand both rose to 5.8%.

16.14 SOURCE OF FOREIGN IMPORTS TO QUEENSLAND(a)

	1997–98	1998–99
Country	$m	$m
Japan	1 921.8	2 227.8
European Union	1 703.7	1 989.4
United States	1 752.9	1 921.6
Papua New Guinea	479.4	629.3
New Zealand	562.5	627.8
Other	3 330.8	3 413.9
Total	**9 751.0**	**10 809.9**

(a) Excluding non-merchandise trade.

Source: Unpublished data, Foreign Trade.

The value of road vehicles imported from Japan increased 14.5% to $1,581.5m in 1998–99 which was 71.0% of the value of all commodities imported from Japan. Machinery, specialised for particular industries, decreased 8.6% from the 1997–98 figure, while power generating machinery and equipment rose 164.8% to $75.7m.

16.15 PRINCIPAL IMPORTS FROM JAPAN TO QUEENSLAND

	1997–98	1998–99
Commodity	$m	$m
Road vehicles	1 381.5	1 581.5
Machinery, specialised for particular industries	122.4	111.8
Rubber manufactures	81.3	80.0
Power generating machinery and equipment(a)	28.6	75.7
Other(b)	308.0	378.8
Total	**1 921.8**	**2 227.8**

(a) Excluding items for which details are not publishable. (b) Including items for which details are not publishable.

Source: Unpublished data, Foreign Trade.

The value of machinery, specialised for particular industries, imported from the United States in 1998–99 fell to $305.2m, a 9.0% decrease from 1997–98. Over the same period, transport equipment (excluding road vehicles) imported from the United States increased 132.8% to $269.1m and general industrial machinery and equipment rose 24.6% to $199.4m, while road vehicles decreased 32.5% to $150.1m.

16.16 PRINCIPAL IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES TO QUEENSLAND

Commodity	1997–98 $m	1998–99 $m
Machinery, specialised for particular industries	335.5	305.2
Transport equipment (excluding road vehicles)	115.6	269.1
General industrial machinery and equipment	160.0	199.4
Road vehicles	222.5	150.1
Other(a)	919.3	997.8
Total	**1 752.9**	**1 921.6**

(a) Including items for which details are not publishable.

Source: Unpublished data, Foreign Trade.

The European Union supplied Queensland with a wide variety of commodities during 1998–99. Road vehicles accounted for 14.5% of all items imported from the European Union during the year.

16.17 PRINCIPAL IMPORTS FROM THE EUROPEAN UNION TO QUEENSLAND

Commodity	1997–98 $m	1998–99 $m
Road vehicles	378.9	289.0
Machinery, specialised for particular industries	221.3	283.9
General industrial machinery and equipment	130.9	245.4
Non-metallic mineral manufactures(a)	59.7	59.9
Other(b)	912.9	1 111.2
Total	**1 703.7**	**1 989.4**

(a) Excluding items for which details are not publishable. (b) Including items for which details are not publishable.

Source: Unpublished data, Foreign Trade.

Imports to Queensland from New Zealand in 1998–99 totalled $627.8m, an increase of 11.6% from the 1997–98 figure. Of this total, the most prominent commodities imported were paper and paperboard (12.3% of imports), petroleum and petroleum products (9.7%) and cork and wood (8.6%).

16.18 PRINCIPAL IMPORTS FROM NEW ZEALAND TO QUEENSLAND

Commodity	1997–98 $m	1998–99 $m
Paper and paperboard(a)	51.9	77.4
Petroleum and petroleum products(a)	62.8	60.8
Cork and wood	56.7	54.1
Other(b)	391.1	435.5
Total	**562.5**	**627.8**

(a) Excluding items for which details are not publishable. (b) Including items for which details are not publishable.

Source: Unpublished data, Foreign Trade.

Imports from Papua New Guinea to Queensland rose 31.3% from 1997–98 to 1998–99 ($629.3m). Petroleum and petroleum products were valued at $338.6m (53.8% of all commodities).

16.19 PRINCIPAL IMPORTS FROM PAPUA NEW GUINEA TO QUEENSLAND

	1997–98	1998–99
Commodity	$m	$m
Petroleum and petroleum products(a)	235.5	338.6
Non-monetary gold	209.1	262.4
Non-ferrous metals(a)	0.5	3.2
Other(b)	34.4	25.1
Total	**479.4**	**629.3**

(a) Excluding items for which details are not publishable. (b) Including items for which details are not publishable.

Source: Unpublished data, Foreign Trade.

International trade in services

Queensland's international trade in services remained in surplus in 1998–99. Credits rose to $4,840m in 1998–99, and the absolute value of debits rose to $3,170m.

Travel has been Queensland's most valuable trade in services credit in the 1990s, comprising almost two-thirds of the total. In 1998–99, travel exports were $3,140m, up by more than 51.0% ($1,000m) compared with 1993–94, while all services exports out of Queensland together rose by 37.0% over that same period.

Transportation comprised the major part of the remaining trade in services credits. It represents the expenditures by foreign shipping and airline companies in selling passenger and freight services to the State, as well as a share of the earnings of resident international carriers (based on the Queensland proportion of foreign visitors carried to Australia). Communication services added a further $186m to Queensland's exports in 1998–99.

16.20 INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN SERVICES(a), CREDITS, Queensland

	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99
Commodity group	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Transportation	1 210	1 217	1 332	1 364	1 203	1 239
Travel	2 067	2 528	2 885	3 085	2 953	3 140
Communication(b)	137	127	136	138	202	186
Construction	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Financial	2	2	2	3	3	3
Insurance	—	—	—	—	—	—
Computer and information	18	13	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Royalties and copyrights	18	13	21	16	n.p.	n.p.
Other business(c)	55	46	77	136	75	175
Personal, cultural	13	10	n.p.	n.p.	29	n.p.
Government, n.e.i.	2	2	2	2	2	2
Confidential items	—	—	17	40	43	—
Total	**3 522**	**3 958**	**4 472**	**4 784**	**4 510**	**4 840**

(a) For 90% of the international services exports and imports of Queensland (transportation and travel) the indicators used should provide good measures of trend, although the levels of the series are not precise. For the much smaller and more detailed business services, the State allocation method may affect both the level and the movement in the series, and confidentiality constraints affect the availability of some detail. (b) Communication services include research and development and other services, n.e.i. (c) Construction services are included with other business services.

Source: Unpublished data, Survey of International Trade in Services.

As with credits, transportation (the costs of importing goods into Queensland and carrying Queenslanders abroad) and travel are the major part of Queensland's international trade in services debits in 1998–99 (together, 87.0% of the total). Growth in these components has generally been steady over the past 5 years. Communication services contributed a further $251m to total international trade in services debits in 1998–99.

16.21 INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN SERVICES(a), DEBITS, Queensland

	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99
Commodity group	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Transportation	–1 010	–1 280	–1 300	–1 326	–1 424	–1 457
Travel	–808	–919	–1 018	–1 145	–1 234	–1 306
Communication(b)	–169	–171	–186	–187	–236	–251
Construction	—	—	—	—	—	—
Financial	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insurance	—	—	—	—	—	—
Computer and information	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	–1	n.p.	–3
Royalties and copyrights	–21	–14	–15	–18	–24	–18
Other business(c)	–86	–64	–69	–126	–128	–129
Personal, cultural	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	–1	n.p.	–6
Government, n.e.i.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Confidential items	–5	–2	–6	—	–5	—
Total	**–2 099**	**–2 450**	**–2 594**	**–2 804**	**–3 051**	**–3 170**

(a) For 90% of the international services exports and imports of Queensland (transportation and travel) the indicators used should provide good measures of trend, although the levels of the series are not precise. For the much smaller and more detailed business services, the State allocation method may affect both the level and the movement in the series, and confidentiality constraints affect the availability of some detail. (b) Communication services include research and development and other services, n.e.i. (c) Construction services are included with other business services.

Source: Unpublished data, Survey of International Trade in Services

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE

Wholesale and retail trade are major contributors to the Queensland economy. Wholesale trade is defined as the resale of new or used goods to businesses or to institutional users such as government departments. Retail trade is defined as the resale of new or used goods to final consumers for personal or household consumption, or selected repair activities such as repair of household equipment or motor vehicles. During 1998–99, the wholesale and retail trade sector contributed 13.2% of Queensland Gross State Product (GSP) at factor cost. In 1998–99, Queensland's wholesale and retail trade sector contributed 18.7% to the national wholesale and retail trade sector Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost.

Wholesale trade

The ABS undertook a wholesale industry survey for the 1991–92 financial year. The results of the survey show that sales of wholesale goods dispatched in Queensland for 1991–92 were valued at $20,560.2m. This was 15.2% of total sales of wholesale goods dispatched in Australia. The mineral, metal and chemical wholesaling group was the largest contributor (21.3%) to total wholesale trade in Queensland. Persons employed in the wholesale trade industry in Queensland in 1991–92 were estimated to be 59,417 which was 17.0% of total persons employed in the wholesale industry in Australia.

Retail trade

Retailing in Queensland has experienced many social, economic and technological changes over the past 50 years. The competitive nature of the industry has ensured its ready adaptability to changing conditions.

Retail census

In 1991–92, the ABS conducted a retail and services census, the emphasis of which was to collect data on shopfront retailing for both goods and providing personal services. Shopfront retailing, which excludes motor vehicle retailing and services outlets, consists of two subdivisions:
(a) personal and household goods retailing and food retailing and
(b) selected personal services. Personal services such as hairdressers, cafes and restaurants and video hire outlets, which predominantly operate from shopfront locations were included in the retail census because of their association with retailing activity.

Strong growth in turnover between the 1985–86 retail census and the 1991–92 retail and services census occurred across shopfront retailing. Although strong growth was also evident in the number of retail locations in Queensland, the number of supermarket and grocery store locations decreased 8.4% over the 6-year period.

Between retail censuses, retail statistics are estimated from a monthly survey of employing businesses.

Retail prices

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a general indicator of the rate of change in retail prices paid by household consumers for the goods and services they buy. Movements in prices are measured in eight groups. These groups are: food, clothing, housing, household equipment and operation, transportation, tobacco and alcohol, health and personal care and recreation and education.

Within the food group, a comparison of average prices of certain commodities, in Brisbane, for the years 1993–94 and 1998–99 reveals quite disparate movements. Among the grocery items, tea (42%), instant coffee (53%) and white sliced bread (36%) increased significantly in price and the average price of dry biscuits (16%), self-raising flour (16%), and white sugar (12%) also increased. Corn-based breakfast cereal fell marginally (0.3%).

Most of the meat items fell in price, with sausages down 26% and corned silverside down 18%. Rump steak fell by 6%, while lamb loin chops rose by 10%. There was a large interperiod price rise for potatoes, of some 67%.

16.22 AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED FOOD ITEMS, Brisbane(a)

	Unit	1993–94 cents	1998–99 cents	Change %
Groceries, etc.				
Bread, white, sliced	680 g	145	197	36
Biscuits, dry	250 g pkt	137	159	16
Breakfast, cereal, corn-based	550 g pkt	309	308	—
Flour, self-raising	2 kg pkt	234	271	16
Peaches	825 g can	198	201	2
Sugar, white	2 kg pkt	194	217	12
Tea	250 g pkt	178	(b)253	42
Coffee, instant	150 g jar	399	609	53
Dairy produce				
Milk, carton, supermarket sales	1 litre	105	121	15
Butter	500 g	155	168	8
Fresh vegetables				
Potatoes	1 kg	76	127	67
Onions	1 kg	138	115	–17
Meat				
Rump steak	1 kg	1 120	1 053	–6
Silverside, corned	1 kg	648	530	–18
Lamb, leg	1 kg	592	588	–1
Lamb, loin chops	1 kg	779	859	10
Pork, leg	1 kg	561	507	–10
Sausages	1 kg	450	333	–26

(a) Prices are the averages of the recorded prices for the 4 quarters of each financial year.
(b) Price based on September, December and March quarters.

Source: Average Retail Prices of Selected Items, Eight Capital Cities (6403.0).

Since 1993–94, consumer prices in the Brisbane metropolitan area have risen by 11.1%, second only to Sydney, which had an increase of 12.2%. Between 1997–98 and 1998–99, consumer prices in Brisbane rose by 1.1%, a lower increase than for Perth (1.8%), Sydney (1.7%) and Adelaide (1.3%) but higher than the increases for the other capital cities.

16.23 CHANGES IN CONSUMER PRICES, CAPITAL CITIES, Australia

City	1993–94 to 1998–99 %	1997–98 to 1998–99 %
Sydney	12.2	1.7
Melbourne	8.8	0.9
Brisbane	11.1	1.1
Adelaide	8.6	1.3
Perth	10.7	1.8
Hobart	9.7	1.0
Darwin	9.8	0.9
Canberra	9.1	0.9

Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (6401.0).

In Brisbane, since 1993–94, tobacco and alcohol prices have shown the greatest increase followed by prices for health and personal care. Between 1997–98 and 1998–99, the largest price increases occurred in the area of food (3.2%). Other significant price increases occurred in the areas of recreation and education (2.7%) and tobacco and alcohol (2.1%). The transportation group displayed a decrease in price of 1.8% between 1997–98 and 1998–99, with a marginal fall also in the cost of clothing (0.1%).

16.24 CHANGES IN CONSUMER PRICES, Brisbane

Group	1993–94 to 1998–99 %	1997–98 to 1998–99 %
Food	13.8	3.2
Clothing	–0.5	–0.1
Housing	1.2	0.8
Household equipment and operation	8.8	0.2
Transportation	7.6	–1.8
Tobacco and alcohol	27.8	2.1
Health and personal care	22.3	0.1
Recreation and education	15.1	2.7
All groups	11.1	1.1

Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (6401.0).

SERVICE INDUSTRIES: CLUBS, PUBS, TAVERNS AND BARS

The services sector is an important part of the Queensland economy. Its substantial growth over recent times and its significant small business content has generated interest from governments and the private sector. The hospitality industries have made a significant contribution to the services industry growth in Queensland, especially in employment and financial terms. The clubs (hospitality) industry and the pubs, taverns and bars industry have been profiled below to show changes that these two industries have experienced between 1994 and 1998.

Clubs, pubs, taverns and bars

The tourism and hospitality sector is an increasingly significant part of the Queensland economy. The clubs, pubs, taverns and bars industry is an important element of this sector and has been one of the growth areas in the Queensland economy over the last decade. The industry is quite diversified, with businesses ranging from five star international hotels to isolated outback pubs.

The ABS conducts a triennial survey on clubs, pubs, taverns and bars and classifies pubs, taverns and bars as businesses which mainly sell alcoholic beverages for consumption on the premises. The clubs industry covers businesses mainly engaged in the provision of hospitality services (gambling, meals, entertainment and other social facilities) to members. The most recent ABS survey on these industries was for 1997–98.

Gambling services are an important aspect of the industry and changes in gambling legislation in Queensland has seen the industry undergo considerable change since 1995.

Numbers of businesses

In 1998, 21.0% of the total number of licensed premises in clubs, pubs, taverns and bars, across Australia were in Queensland. This is an increase since 1995 when Queensland accounted for 18.6%.

At the end of June 1998, in the pubs, taverns and bars industry, there were 1,050 licensed premises in Queensland, 583 with gambling facilities and 467 without gambling facilities. The effect of changes to the gambling legislation is witnessed in the growth in this industry. Over the three year period, 1995–1998, the number operating with gambling facilities grew 69.5% whereas the number operating without gambling facilities increased only 26.6%.

Since June 1995, the number of clubs registered as licensed premises in Queensland grew 22.0% to 860 clubs by June 1998. Of these, 615 clubs had gambling facilities while 245 did not conduct gambling. Interestingly, the growth in clubs has been different to that of pubs, clubs and taverns. The increase in the number of clubs with gambling facilities has not been as great as those without gambling facilities. Clubs with gambling facilities increased 18.0%, between June 1995 and June 1998, whereas the number of clubs without gambling rose by 33.2% over the same period. This is in contrast to pubs, clubs and taverns which witnessed a much stronger growth in businesses with gambling facilities.

Employment

At 30 June 1998, the 1,910 licensed premises in Queensland employed a total of 26,405 persons. Of this, pubs, taverns and bars employed 14,506 persons. This was 17.7% of the total Australian employment in this industry. Clubs employed 11,899 persons in Queensland, which also represents 17.7% of the total Australian employment in the clubs industry. Employment in clubs with gambling facilities increased by 55.3% from June 1995 to 10,789 persons at the end of June 1998. In contrast, employment in clubs without gambling facilities fell 12.9% in the same period.

Wages and salaries

Wages and salaries in the Queensland clubs, pubs, taverns and bars industry totalled $487.9m in 1997–98, an increase of 40.6% since 1994–95. During the same period, employment rose by 20.7%. The proportion of wages and salaries to total income did not change over this period, remaining stable around 16.6%.

Income

The clubs, pubs, taverns and bars industry generated a total income in Queensland in 1997–98 of $2,934.6m which is an increase of 40.8% since 1994–95. Queensland accounted for 20.6% of the Australian total income in this industry during 1997–98. The income for the pubs, taverns and bars industry in Queensland for 1997–98 was $1,925.0 or 23.3% of the Australian total which was significantly more than its proportion of the Australian population (18.4%).

The contribution to the industry was particularly strong from pubs, taverns and bars. Between 1994–95 and 1997–98, the total income of Queensland pubs, taverns and bars, with gambling facilities, increased 33.6% to $1,551.8m. Gambling income accounted for $116.3m. The increase in income corresponded to changes in legislation covering poker machines in Queensland.

Gambling is now a significant source of income in Queensland clubs and accounted for 43.4% of the total income in 1997–98. In clubs with gambling facilities, total income increased by 75.2% to $937.5m from 1994–95. Total income for 1997–98 of clubs without gambling facilities was $72.0m, which represented only 7.1% of the total income of the clubs industry.

Pubs, taverns and bars in Queensland in 1997–98 generated, from licensed premises, an average income per employee of $132,704, compared to clubs which generated an average income per employee of $84,847. The corresponding figures for Australia were $100,990 per employee for pubs, taverns and bars and $89,376 per employee for clubs.

16.25 CLUBS, PUBS, TAVERNS AND BARS: KEY FIGURES, Queensland—1997–98

	Licensed premises at end of June	Employment at end of June		Wages and salaries		Gambling income		Total income	
	no.	no.	%(a)	$m	%(a)	$m	%(a)	$m	%(a)
Pubs, taverns and bars									
Businesses with gambling facilities	583	10 546	17.5	209.2	19.7	116.3	8.8	1 551.8	23.5
Businesses without gambling facilities	467	3 959	18.5	58.2	20.5	. .	. .	373.2	22.6
All businesses	1 050	14 506	17.7	267.3	19.8	116.3	8.8	1 925.0	23.3
Clubs (hospitality)									
Businesses with gambling facilities	615	10 789	18.1	200.8	14.8	438.2	13.7	937.5	16.8
Businesses without gambling facilities	245	1 110	14.4	19.7	16.5	. .	. .	72.0	16.6
All businesses	860	11 899	17.7	220.6	15.0	438.2	13.7	1 009.6	16.8
Total									
Businesses with gambling facilities	1 198	21 335	17.8	410.0	16.9	554.5	12.2	2 489.3	20.4
Businesses without gambling facilities	712	5 069	17.4	77.9	19.3	. .	. .	445.2	21.4
All businesses	1 910	26 405	17.7	487.9	17.3	554.5	12.2	2 934.6	20.1

(a) Proportion of Australian total.

Source: Clubs, Pubs, Taverns and Bars (8687.0).

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Non-ABS source

Office of Economic and Statistical Research.

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